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AJR USAID-SICA Anual Report/ Quarter Four

October 1, 2010-September 30, 2011



Cooperative Agreement No. 598-A-00-08-00011-00

October 2011

This report was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development
It was prepared by Creative Associates International Inc.

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Executive Summary

This report is an Annual and Quarter Four Report and covers activities carried out by the Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA from October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011. The Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA received an amendment to its cooperative agreement, (CA) No. 598-A-00-08-00011-00, extending the program through September 30, 2011. Funding was increased from \$2.8 million to \$9.9 million. The program's scope was modified and the three original activities expanded to become six total activities. This year a seventh activity related to juvenile justice development in Honduras and funded by INL, has been added to the program's scope through Amendment number ten to the cooperative agreement¹ increasing the total budget to \$10.5 million.

In El Salvador the National Civilian Police (PNC) reported that as of October 2011, there have been 3,457 homicides, representing a 6.8% increase from last year during the same reporting period. The daily homicide average vacillates between 11 and 12 and affects every sector of the population. The number of student homicides has increased almost twofold from the previous quarter, going from 57 to over 108, according to the Ministry of Education. The increase is even higher when compared to the total reported for 2010, which were 52. A 2010 report by The Americas Barometer shows that the percentage of the population that had been direct victims of crime over the course of the previous year was 24.2%. The roots of violence in El Salvador continue being poverty, impunity, and a weak state.

Similarly, in Honduras this quarter, the National Violence Observatory released a report, which once again places Honduras as the world's most violent country, with a projected homicide rate of 86 for every 100,000 people, or an average of 20 daily homicides, for 2011. Young men remain the main victims of violence in the country; nevertheless, the number of femicides is also high with at least 260 cases in 2011. To counter this violence, President Porfirio Lobo has proposed merging the Armed Forces with the Police, but has faced opposition from members of congress and his cabinet alike. Despite the high levels of violence in Honduras, a 2010 survey-based report by The Americas Barometer indicates that 75.6% of Hondurans have not been a victim of crime.

In Guatemala, elections were held on September 11, 2011, with no candidate winning more than 50% of votes. Thus, a runoff election between Otto Perez Molina and Manuel Baldizón has been scheduled for November 6, 2011, despite the state of emergency decreed by President Alvaro Colom due to the heavy rains, which have resulted in 89 deaths. The winner of this presidential election will have to address endemic economic and social inequities, while confronting the violence and corruption linked to drug trafficking. An October 12th report by the Attorney General Office on Human Rights states that the homicide rate in Guatemala decreased by 2.49% in the first 9 months of 2011, when compared to data for the same reporting period in 2010. Nevertheless, there is still discontent among the people, who have hold protests against violence during the quarter.

This quarter, the AJR Guatemala office closed its day to day operations. But, Creative will continue support to the Guatemala Youth Movement until the end of next quarter. It will

¹ See also Annex Financial Reporting.

continue to be coordinated and monitored by regional technical and administrative staff based in El Salvador. In El Salvador and Honduras project activities, including all active grants will continue through December 2011.

At the end of this quarter, of the \$10,500,000 million budget, Creative has spent \$8,896,689 million (El Salvador \$3,542,317, Honduras \$3,975,683, and Guatemala \$1,078,680) leaving a remaining balance of \$1,078,680 for next quarter.

Activity 1: Jump-starting public-private initiatives for gang prevention

Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

Between October 1, 2010 and September 30, 2011 the USAID SICA-AJR established seven new Outreach Centers (OCs) in El Salvador and six new Centers in Honduras under Activity One, bringing the total number of Centers funded with regional funds to twenty three: thirteen in El Salvador and ten in Honduras.

El Salvador

The seven new OCs that have been established under Activity One are in El Salvador are; La Trinidad Nahuizalco; El Calvarrio, Nahuizalco; Tazumal I in Chalchuapa; San Antonio II in Chalchuapa; Buena Vista III in Chalchuapa; El Limon in Soypango (with partner PREPAZ) and Argentina in Santa Ana. Just in the seven new Outreach Centers operating in El Salvador, 873 youth are being served with positive use of free time, 683 with training for employment, 138 in tutoring and 18 are receiving education equivalency while these OCs are being supported by 143 volunteers contributing 10,515 volunteer hours to date.

Data is presented below for all OC's in El Salvador under Activity One:

ACTIVITY ONE EL SALVADOR OCS			
AJR USAID SICA (SEPTEMBER 30, 2011)			
	Male	Female	TOTAL
Registered Youth Attending OCs	1270	1174	2444
Registered Volunteers Attending OCs	194	116	310
Total Beneficiaries OC (>10 hours attendance)	597	475	1072
Total Volunteers OC (>10 hours attendance)	139	65	204
Total Hours Assistance Youth at OCs			69,974
Total Hours Assistance Volunteers at OCs			18,197

Anecdotes are telling of the effects of OCs in communities. When the AJR baseline survey was conducted in Argentina I, in Santa Ana as a query of community safety and civic engagement, asked community members what they would do if their neighbor played excessively high music, in Argentina, respondents indicated overwhelmingly that they would "do nothing out of fear for the response". In just four months, the atmosphere in Argentina

is changing fast. By the end of this quarter 184 youth registered for services at the OC, with 101 having spent ten hours or more at the OC. The total number of hours registered by youth since its inauguration is 3,509. This time was spent in training, tutoring values education and positive use of free time, 72 youth have accessed computer classes and 12 youth beneficiaries are enrolled in English. This is the only Center offering illiteracy training, 227 hours were registered. The high demand Center installed a basketball hoop in front of its door, police frequent the Center to play ping pong alongside youth and classes are in high demand. A gymnasium serves as the small business and made enough income last month to finance a new step machine and an extra computer for the computer lab at the OC.

Strengthening Existing OCs

During the period in El Salvador five existing and six new Outreach Centers have been strengthened so that they operate according to The Strengthened OC Model that includes: Desafío de Soñar mi Vida Life Skills Training, IT and English language skills strengthening, Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, Volunteerism development, OC Sustainability and OC Network Development. Eleven of the eleven² OC's under Activity One have planned the Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training to meet their individual targets this next quarter. Eleven of eleven OC's are providing Computer skills training. Nine of eleven OC's are providing English training. The exceptions are Chintuc II and San Jose I, an OC that have just opened. Nine of eleven OC's have micro-enterprises which are providing income to the Outreach Center. The exceptions are San Jose which has just opened this month, Melendez which has never had a micro-business. All OCs will receive training to help foster volunteerism, over next quarter. Four of the eleven OCs, one located in Santa Ana (Argentina) and three located in Chalchuapa (San Antonio, Tazumal and Buena Vista II) are to see the salary of the Coordinator of Centers be paid by the municipality beginning next quarter as per the agreements for Centers. In El Congo assistance is not yet clear but will become so over the next quarter.

Honduras

The six new Outreach Centers that have been established under Activity 1 in Honduras are, Casa Quemada, SPS; Nueva Suyapa. M.D.C; San Martin M.D.C; Villa Franca M.D.C; Rosalinda; M.D.C and Flor Del Campo M.DC.³ Just in the six new Outreach Centers operating in Honduras, 1,077 youth are being served with positive use of free time, 1,378 with training for employment, 123 in tutoring and 21 are receiving education equivalency while these OCs are being supported by 202 volunteers contributing 13,023 volunteer hours to date. Six-hundred and ninety-four youth have been trained in Desafío Soñar Mi Vida life skills training. Data is presented below for all OC's in Honduras under Activity One:

ACTIVITY ONE HONDURAS OCS			
AJR USAID SICA (SEPTEMBER 30, 2011)			
	Male	Female	TOTAL
Registered Youth Attending OCS	1826	2009	3835

² The ninth OC is Santa Teresa in Santa Ana and will open in October 2011.

³ The seventh OC in Honduras is Brotes Nuevos is pending of inauguration in October 2011.

Registered Volunteers Attending OCs	157	158	315
Total Beneficiaries OC (>10 hours attendance)	576	655	1231
Total Volunteers OC (>10 hours attendance)	101	111	212
Total Hours Assistance Youth at OCs			68,391
Total Hours Assistance Volunteers at OCs			17,705

During the period in Honduras, four existing and five new OC's have been strengthened according to The Strengthened OC Model. Nine of nine⁴ OC's have planned and implemented the Desafio de Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training to meet their individual targets this next quarter. Nine of Nine OC's are providing Computer skills training. Five of nine OC's are providing English training. Six of nine OC's have micro-enterprises which are providing income to the Outreach Center and All OCs have received training to help foster volunteerism this quarter. Nine of the Nine OCs are generating and tracking income of bustling micro-enterprises at the OC's that are assisting the sustainability of Centers significantly.

Youth Movements Against Violence

During this program year, new Youth Movements against Violence were launched in El Salvador (March 2011) and in Honduras (July 2011). The objective of the Movements is to serve as an alternative for youth who want to participate in a solution to the problem of violence, through a series of advocacy and prevention initiatives that set the stage and actively promote the development of a public policy for the prevention of youth violence.

EL SALVADOR

This quarter in El Salvador, the Youth Movement's participation in "JuvenTour 2011," an opportunities fair for youth sponsored by the Concejo Nacional de Juventud (CONJUVE), drew wide-scale attention. The Movement succeeded in further positioning youth crime prevention in El Salvador.

The El Salvador, the Youth Movement Against Violence developed a *Tunnel Against Violence* that took youth through rooms simulating crime, including extortions and theft, providing data on the impact of crime and ending the experience in a dialogue with youth on preventing crime. The Movement set up the tunnel in a high-traffic area of the Fair and captured the public's interest. The line to get in to the tunnel was long, and participants entered in groups of 10. At the exit they received an introduction to violence, prevention, and the Movement's role. Finally, participants were taken to spaces where they participated in dialogues. The tunnel operated during the three days of the Fair (August 19, 20, and 21), and was visited by First Lady Pignato, and other government officials. It is estimated that some 3,000 youth passed through the tunnel. Also, the movement invited rock bands to a concert called PREVENROCK. MJCV's participation was highlighted in the most important newspapers.

In Quarter Three, *Dialogues Against Violence* sought to take findings from the El Salvador Violence Diagnostic to round tables with community members to explore solutions, these

⁴ The ninth OC is Santa Teresa in Santa Ana and will open in October 2011.

started on May 16, 2011. Five sessions were held with the following results: San Salvador I (11 dialogues); Guazapa (7 dialogues); Sonsonate (3 dialogues); Eastern El Salvador (15 dialogues); San Salvador (10 dialogues), for a total of 46 dialogues in five sessions. An average of eight youth participated in each of the dialogue round tables, totaling 320 youth of different municipalities and departments of the country which have contributed in the areas proposed in the Dialogues. In Quarter four another 265 were reached through dialogues. Areas discussed thoroughly with communities include: family, education, values, and work. There are lists of participants who attended these dialogues, note cards with ideas that were given by youth, flipcharts with notes from the discussion on them, and pictures. Some of these discussions were promoted on TV and radio.

This quarter, another round of “Dialogues against Violence” workshops were held. In this round, 295 youth participated. These dialogues were held at educational centers of San Salvador’s Metropolitan Area and used the original discussion “mesas” format. Additional dialogues took place at the Youth Fair. These used a different modality and 806 youth participated in them. These last dialogues used TV, radio, and written media interviews, and some broadcasters, and news anchors from different media outlets participated in them, something youth particularly liked. El Salvador lacks productive fora during which violence, its consequences and solutions can be discussed and the elements for a policy collected. Dialogues promote this space.

HONDURAS

The Honduran Youth Movement against Violence includes approximately 80 different youth organizations throughout the country. The movement’s objective is to take actions that prevent and reduce risk factors associated with violence. To date, it has a coordinating committee composed of representatives from twenty youth groups.

On July 24, the Youth against Violence Movement (MJCV⁵) was launched in Tegucigalpa with the presence of more than 1,200 young people from different youth sectors. The Movement’s action plan was presented. The plan aims at educating Honduran young people and raising their awareness about the situation of violence in the country in order to encourage them to make violence prevention a national priority.

In August, the MJCV had one of their most important meetings for their violence prevention work when they met with Honduran Presidente Porfirio Lobo Sosa. At the meeting the Movement emphasized to the President the importance of allocating more funds to state institutions, such as the National Prevention Plan (PNP) and the Institute for Youth, for investment in violence prevention. The visit was facilitated by the director of the PNP, and at the date of this report President Lobo had expressed his willingness to approve an extension of the PNP’s budget to provide resources to invest in the violence prevention campaigns in the 50 municipalities that are most affected by violence in Honduras. The PNP’s current budget is 7 million Lempiras, and it is expected to be raised to 10 million for next year.

In September, on the soccer fields of the Francisco Morazán Pedagogical University, the MJCV organized a soccer game called “**5 STAR PLAYERS AGAINST VIOLENCE**” with the

⁵ MJCV: Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia

participation of members of the Honduran National congress, Government officials, included the Minister of Youth, and members of the media.

As part of AJR's municipal violence prevention plans in San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba, the MJCV extended its activities to these municipalities, and in September the San Pedro Sula MJCV was formed with the participation of 20 youth organizers from the industrial capital of Honduras who established a coordinating commission for the Movement. In a parallel fashion, the Choloma MJCV was formed with the attendance of 28 youth organizers, who also set up an organizational structure. And on September 9, the la Ceiba MJCV was formed in that city with the participation of 30 youth organizers involved in the workshop, and a Coordinating Committee was also established. Once the chapters have been formed they will become active members of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees.

GUATEMALA

AJR began supporting the Guatemala Youth Movement Against Violence (created by Creative Associates in 2009 under another USAID project) in 2010. Over the last year the movement has implemented two important projects. In Quarter One: "What we propose, we do.," drew to a close. Objectives were 1) Implement Public Policy Recommendations to Prevent Youth Violence presented in December 2009 in at least two at-risk areas of Guatemala; 2) Inform Public Policy for the Prevention of Youth Violence in Guatemala and 3) Strengthen the Youth Movement against Violence.

In 2010, AJR Guatemala and the Movement against Violence conceived of a communications campaign to position recommendations for a violence prevention policy by shaping a new "gang", one that is against violence. The campaign had the following objectives: capture the attention of a large audience; maximize social media outlets, build alliances with youth organizations that offer time for example on the Movement's website and expand Prevention in Action Talks. Ogilvy, a global public relations firm specialized in social marketing campaigns, provided pro-bono assistance with a campaign designed to unify organizations and youth around the Movement's Nine public policy recommendations.

On February 22, the Campaign against Violence was launched. A walk with youth members of the Movement and youth from marginal neighborhoods was led by Tavo Bárcenas, Guatemalan musician and singer of the Movement's infectious campaign theme song "No Más Balas" (*No More Bullets*). A press conference on the launch was held and music video was presented. The Campaign motivated youth who are against violence to visit the movement website, where they will be able to find information on how to prevent violence and become part of organizations which offer volunteer opportunities. The music video for "No Más Balas" was aired on national and international (cable) TV stations. More than 43,600 watched the video on You Tube. More than 600 email responses were received by the Youth Movement in response to video and advocacy efforts. A cell phone ringtone of the video was made available on radio and Internet and received a flood of downloads. Billboards and posters featured across the city.

In Quarter Four, the Movement adapted its strategy to reach Presidential candidates with youth crime prevention recommendations, a tall order in the elections climate of Guatemala this year. It planned one-to one- deliveries of its policy recommendations at campaign events, politician forums, interviews and other events where candidates appeared. At these

deliveries youth maximized time to explain recommendations and conduct advocacy for the importance of a policy. At a soccer match against child malnutrition, Presidential candidates from the PARTIDO PATRIOTA (PP), LIBERTAD DEMOCRÁTICA (LIDER) and CENTRO DE ACCIÓN SOCIAL (CASA) received the policy recommendations with positive responses.

One such meeting stands out among them all. The Movement met with the Acción de Desarrollo Nacional (ADN), candidate for the Vice Presidency, Mr. José Antonio de León Escribano. The Recommendations for a Youth Crime Prevention Policy were presented. Mr. José Antonio de León Escribano commented that his party's governance plan included a Youth Prevention Plan and that the party had turned to the Movement's policy recommendations to draft it. The Movement is currently holding additional meetings with parties and will seek to meet with the President elect that emerges from the November run-off election.

The Youth Movement presented the Prevention Policy Recommendations at three universities so students learn about prevention objectives and the Movement's activities and become involved. In Quarter Four a presentation was made at San Carlos University to present results of *Para Muestra Un Boton*, seventy-two university students took part in the event. Also in Quarter Four, the Youth Movement returned to Francisco Marroquín University for a second time, speaking to fifty-nine in a youth audience about personal commitment to prevention, how to have better communication with parents, be a better neighbor, and become involved in voluntary organizations. Students responded with extreme openness to the sessions. The Movement will be organizing additional sessions.

In July 2011, the Youth Movement Against Violence took part in an employment fair put on by the daily paper, *Prensa Libre*, more than 15,000 persons visited the fair, more than 70% of them recent graduates. The Youth Movement provided an Employment Kit for Job Seekers online that included basic tips for CV development, personal presentation at interviews and preparation for these. To promote the kit, The Movement circulated 2,500 flyers at the Fair with the Facebook and Twitter site where it could be downloaded. The stand at the Fair, led 126 youth to sign-up as future volunteers for the Youth Movement.

Also in July 2011, the seminar “**Proyecta**” (**Project**) was held and was attended by 53 members of the Youth Movement. The objective of the session was to provide an integrated training on, how to analyze political, insights on public security, a session on conflict mediation, and a session on how to communicate effectively. The integrated training provided a panorama of the political situation in the country and its challenges and openings for advocacy and engagement with civil societies and key actors in Guatemala

Since April 2011, the Movement has been implementing activities on every months' *Day 9*. The objective of “Day 9” events has been to create monthly activities to foster awareness of violence among youth and motivate them to become change agents on this issue including by joining the Youth Movement. These are the events held during Day 9: April 9, 2011 Community Cleaning El Mezquital, Los Olivos; May 14, 2011 Community Cleaning with the Participation of Marching Bands: El Mezquital; June 9, 2011 Questions for political party candidates; July 9, 2011 Mi Compromiso con Guatemala (My Commitment to Guatemala) and August 29, Plan de Vida (Life plan) El Mezquital.

The Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence consistently receives requests for its “Prevention in Action Talks”, demonstrating that effective public awareness spreads and

provides a powerful source of new members for the Movement. In all 1,314 youth, parents, students, business people and others have received the Prevention in Action talks by September 30, 2011. Under the Youth Movement's second grant, "Prevention in Action" talks were held in educational institutions, companies and universities, promoting the prevention of youth violence through awareness talks, awareness and call to action and having reached 435 people. In quarter four alone, talks led to 252 persons signing up to join the Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence. Talks aim to *Inform; Sensitize; Make Conscientious; and Call to Action* and are held by Agustin Coroy an ex-gang member and member of the Youth Movement against Violence.

In late June, the Movement was represented at the Washington Conference *Successful Models of Youth Development and the Prevention of Youth Violence* between June 27-30, 2011. The conference was organized by USAID, the US State Department and the Organization for American States (OAS). Esteban Escobar from the Youth Movement and Harold Sibaja, AJR's COP *presented on the panel, Media and Youth Movements*, the strategy used to sensitize the general public in Guatemala to youth violence by the Movement in Guatemala was shared with organizations from across the Americas.

The Youth Movement ramped up its profile on social media and the Internet in July 2011, an internal training was held with members of the coordinating committee to improve use of Facebook and Twitter by the Movement. In July the Youth Movement initiated a process to rework its Internet page, www.jovenescontralaviolencia.org. Currently the webhosting group, Grupo Premiere offers pro-bono hosting for the Movement.

In early September, the Youth Movement Against Violence was invited to present its recommendations for a public policy to prevent violence at *Guatemala Libre al Viento*, a civic festival.

REGIONAL MOVEMENT AGAINST VIOLENCE

On July 22-25, a three-day visit to Tegucigalpa, Honduras took place by representatives of the Guatemala and El Salvador Youth Movements. The purpose of this visit was to attend the launch of the Honduras Youth Against Violence Movement (MJCIV) and to strengthen the creation of the Regional Youth Movement Against Violence. During the stay, three representatives from the El Salvador Youth Movement and three from the Guatemala Movement learned about the work done by Honduran youth to establish the Movement and held a work meeting to validate the regional project that was presented to SICA's Democratic Security Unit. The group also reviewed the Youth Regional Movement against Violence Constitution draft that was developed in Guatemala at a previous meeting.

SICA is very interested in the Regional Movement and would like to develop similar movements in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and Belize in order achieve the participation of all Central American countries. A meeting with the three movements and SICA has been scheduled for the second week of November in order to officially create the Regional Youth Movement.

THE CHALLENGE OF DREAMING MY LIFE

Under Activity One, this quarter in El Salvador, 75 youth were trained in the DSMV life skills methodology. One with involvement by five facilitators. A total of 42 youth were reported

previously. The target under this Activity is 2,200⁶ youth trained. The program will meet and expects to surpass this target. As the chart below illustrates, Outreach Center targets total to 1,366 youth trained. Coordinators have agreed to training schedules and close monitoring of these schedules will be conducted. Twenty-eight Coordinators and DSMV facilitators have been trained and “Kits” which include a basic back pack, and didactic materials and workbooks have been distributed to facilitators across the municipalities.

In Honduras this quarter, the “Dreaming My Life Challenge” (DSMV⁷) workshop has been provided to 805 youth. In total, 1,284 young people⁸ in the target communities, and to 26 beneficiaries from other communities in San Pedro Sula, received the training.

INSERTION OF FORMER GANG MEMBERS

EI SALVADOR

In September 2010, FUNDASALVA, a private non-profit organization dedicated to prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of those addicted to drugs and alcohol, began working with AJR EI Salvador on “Rehabilitation and Reinsertion of Ex-Youth Gang Members”. The premise was to provide integrated vocational training, life skills, tattoo removal and employment insertion services. To provide these services, alliances have been established with 4 universities, 27 churches six public institutions, five NGOs, nine private sector organizations, three communities and two foundations.

At the One Year mark of this grant, 64 youth of the target 100 have been rehabilitated, that is trained for and inserted into jobs or micro-enterprises. These have completed psychological counseling and are provided weekly follow-up by phone and visits to their workplaces.

In Quarter One, FUNDASALVA’s clinical team began interviewing candidates. Forty-nine candidates were interviewed and eighty-one psychometric tests were applied. More than thirty candidates were identified for tattoo removal as a part of rehabilitation services. FUNDASALVA adapted a physical space for minimum requirements (space, lighting, ventilation, electrical and others for the proper functioning of each of the activities to be developed). It also prepared the first workshop of psychosocial skills for life in order to promote healthy self-esteem. The team began assessing progress, and case files kept for each youth to develop feedback and action plans for youth. Assessments are made two times a month. Through an alliance with the organization, Trabajemos por La Paz, sixty families of the ex-gang members received weekly food baskets.

During Quarter Four, 33 new ex-gang youth from the *Mara Maquina* of the colonia San Leonardo de Valle del Sol/Apopa became part of the program through the Beraca church, which referred them to FUNDASALVA. The move is significant, as a result the whole *clica* or group of ex-gang members belonged to has become inactive. Youth underwent psychological testing and received self-esteem, life skills and CV development training.

⁶ Note: Under Activity Four Regional Funds, a target of 1,400 youth was established to receive life skills training. 484 youth have been trained this year.

⁸ In total the workshop has been given to 3,911 young people, 1284 corresponding to Activity 1 and 2,627 to Activity 5, detailed in this report.

As of Quarter Four 60 ex-gang youth were trained in welding, baking and silk screening. A total of 143 youth accessed life skills and vocational training. FUNDASALVA believes it will surpass this target with 35 additional youth accessing training. To address economic impediments by ex-gang members, FUNDASALVA created a small complementary fund to help pay transport of ex-gang members enrolled in training, which has helped youth attend trainings. FUNDASALVA developed vocational workshops with the Fernando Llort Foundation in Quarter Three. Fifteen ex-gang youth attended workshops in recycled glass and paper engineering. The training is considered a considerable accomplishment, youth from rival gangs are attending training together and the learning process and integration of the group has surpassed expectations. The objective of vocational training has been to link this training to micro-enterprises.

In quarter three twenty youth were trained in serigraphy through an alliance with the NGO, *Trabajemos por La Paz*, which also works with ex-gang members. The training was linked to a micro-enterprise through a multi-sectoral alliance. In a neighborhood of the capital called Concepcion, a small, sky-blue building once disputed by gangs, now houses 20 ex-gang members that are learning the ins and outs of silk screening production, sales and the administration of an entrepreneurial initiative. AJR supported psychological screening of the youth and silk screening equipment for the facility. *Trabajemos por la Paz* spearheaded spiritual guidance through the Tiempo de Victoria Church. The Ministry of Health collaborated and The Mayor of San Salvador provided silk screening training. A ceremony attended by Mayor Norman Quijano and program partners, served to inaugurate the workshop. The silk screening small business has accepted several orders including from the City of San Salvador. Close entrepreneurial guidance is being provided.

As of Quarter Four, four micro-enterprises had been supported by AJR through in-kind equipment. AJR supported a silk screening workshop in and a bakery and carwash in Majucula and a welding workshop in Valle del Sol will be launched next quarter. The projects are being carried out through a joint alliance with the NGO, *Trabajemos por La Paz*.

Sixty-four youth are working through the FUNDASALVA program and completed their rehabilitation process with employment in micro-businesses (61) or in employment slots (14). Another 46 have completed the rehabilitation process and are awaiting opportunities. Finding opportunities has proven highly challenging for FUNDASALVA. Many companies respond very unfavorably to working with ex-gang members, thus the above is a major feat.

Two new companies were finalized as able to provide employment in Quarter Four. AINSA and Rio Grande Food have both committed to providing employment. This Quarter eight youth attended interviews at League Central America, six begin working at the firm which has opened fifty employment slots for ex-gang members. An official of the company has said that all ex-gang youth working there must pass through the FUNDASALVA reinsertion process before working at League and regardless of what Church refers the youth. Thirty of the new slots being opened by the company will go to FUNDASALVA ex-gang members. In Quarter Three, League trained sixteen people, eleven of whom moved into jobs.

GUATEMALA (PERONIA)

Support for the Peronia project to insert former gang members ended on September 2011 as the AJR ends its support in Guatemala. The project was supported through two grants:

the first was Assistance to the Cooperative Integral de Ahorro y Crédito “Unidos por la Paz” de Responsabilidad Limitada (COUNIPAZ, R.L.) between April –September 2010 and the second, between March 2011 and September 2011.

These grants were distinct in their nature. Both supported *Ciudad Peronia*, where history was made in a Church symbolically named, *Tierra Deseable* or “Desirable Land”. The rival *Caballos* and *Metales* gangs who for more than 17 years reigned Peronia’s streets, reconciled. A Church-brokered pact between the groups promised a halt to brutal violence. A first grant awarded from April to September 2011 saw many results related to the work of the church and the rehabilitation of gang members. Three additional gangs reconciled. In December 2010, AJR’s support was ceased during three months, when a violent incident occurred in Peronia among a small group of former gang members and the community of Peronia. The AJR Guatemala team has continued providing technical assistance and facilitated conflict resolution assistance through Roberto Menendez, an OAS conflict resolution expert that provided pro bono services to the AJR team and Pastor Mardoqueo. A second small grant was approved from March to September 2011.

Among the insertion projects, The Kitchen that AJR supported under the first grant comes to mind; Twelve total youth work in the Kitchen for schools where they prepare lunches for 1,125 youth every weekend, working about 18 hours each weekend and generating \$19.00 every weekend. Six youth work in the community through a grant for the municipality of Villa Nueva, the grant is worth \$1250 a month. Two youth work in the Kitchen and Bakery bringing in a salary of \$188.00 each per month. Three additional jobs were generated, an administrator of the Kitchen that earns \$313 a month, a collaborator of the Cooperative earning \$250 a month and a cook in the kitchen earning \$108 a month working on weekend only.

Through the AJR grant provided to Peronia through September 2010, 23 youth received computer training, with 20 graduating from the course. 73 youth received life skills training and 21 committed to education equivalency training each Sunday with 6 finishing sixth grade equivalency. Vocational training was provided in a kitchen that has clients in the community. In an effort to provide market-driven skills beyond basic education, the Guatemalan training organization INTECAP provided volunteers to teach IT at Peronia and a teacher for the ceramics workshop. One ex-gang member explains his experience, “I extorted (money), robbed people and was drugged ... in the ceramics workshop I found something to keep me busy from 8AM until the afternoon every day. I have learned to set goals, to have faith in myself and think that one day I will have my own business, serve the community ... provide testimony so other youth can change.” 71 youth received training diplomas in November 2010, 41% in more than two courses. Four youth were acknowledged for training in five-six training areas.

HONDURAS-Public Private Alliance for the Insertion of Ex-Gang Members

This result area can be referenced under Activity 5 Honduras

Activity Two: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform

Juvenile Justice Assessment and Situational Analysis provide a basis for advocacy work and is taken up in the agendas of SICA countries.

AJR USAID-SICA is providing technical assistance and training to develop and implement policy changes to improve juvenile justice systems in the region. With core regional funds, the program will develop a Draft Policy to harmonize and improve practices in the juvenile justice systems in the region.

The objective of the assessment is to provide a rigorous study involving a situational analysis and a qualitative assessment based on closed case studies, involving juvenile offenders. The situational analysis will include key information to inform policy decision-making, such as the percentage of crimes committed by minors, number of cases handled per prosecutor and courts, tendencies, percentage of recidivism, characteristics of incarcerated youth and rates of resolution of cases involving youth offenders. The qualitative portion of the study, based on case studies, will help identify problems, bottlenecks and good practices. The study will include an analysis of the effectiveness of the system in rehabilitating youth offenders. Cases will be discussed with justice operators to identify the reasons why frequent problems occur.

On July 27, 2011, after a thorough evaluation process, AJR presented the Situational Analysis of the three North Triangle countries to USAID, including a comparative analysis of all three countries and analysis of closed cases, following the Harvard methodology for closed cases. USAID requested a modification in the methodology used by AJR, specifically regarding the qualitative assessment portion of the study.

In September, the Juvenile Justice Team held a meeting with USAID in order to follow-up on the information expected regarding the qualitative assessment based on closed cases. At the meeting, a methodology for the implementation of this second portion of the Juvenile Justice Assessment was thoroughly discussed. As a result of the meeting an agreement was reached to conduct a statistical assessment of closed homicide cases within the juvenile courts for the three countries for the year 2009. Furthermore workshops will be carried out in each country with juvenile justice operators to discuss and analyze two- four closed cases, analyzing the process and reviewing challenges and bottlenecks in the system in order to identify solutions which would improve the juvenile justice process.

SICA with support from AJR and country-specific juvenile justice groups drafts recommendations for a regional juvenile justice policy

The objective of this activity entailed drafting recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy in close collaboration with SICA, aimed at improving the performance of juvenile justice systems in the region and their capacity to rehabilitate youth offenders. The recommendations for a public policy will be developed using the "situational analysis and qualitative assessment based on the statistical closed case being carried out by AJR as a basis.

A strategy for the construction of the recommendations for a juvenile justice policy has been designed and will be shared with Ad Hoc Committee members during the first workshop. Establishment of the needs, resources, processes and legislation needed in order to implement a policy and achieve desired results will be considered during the Committee's participatory process.

At the time of this writing, letters had been sent to Ad Hoc Committee participants from the three countries inviting them to participate in the first two day workshop which is expected to take place during the first week of November. The process of drafting recommendations for public policies on juvenile justice will begin and be completed during the next quarter. The draft of recommendations for public policies will be validated in the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum, expected to take place during the month of November 2011.

SICA is on board with regards to this process and is very optimistic about moving forward a juvenile justice policy agenda. SICA will collaborate and accompany AJR in the drafting process of recommendations for a sub-regional policy. A representative from the Democratic Security Unit will take part in the Ad Hoc committee workshops to take place during the month of November.

Once the recommendations for a sub-regional policy are drafted, they will be presented and validated in the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum which will take place on December 12th and 13th, 2011. Furthermore, on December 16, 2011 they will be presented by SICA at the Central American President's Summit. The Ad Hoc Committee members will help foster regional consensus and will advocate for the passing of a sub-regional juvenile justice policy.

Standardized procedures designed to implement alternative measures are being offered to juvenile justice officials in the three countries

Since the beginning of the year, AJR has been carrying out a participatory process with technical personnel from the three institutions, aimed at the development of the rules of procedures: the National Institute for the Integrated Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA) in El Salvador; the Institute for Children and Family (IHNFA) in Honduras; and the Secretariat of Social Well Being (SBS) in Guatemala. Quick evaluations were made regarding current processes in the institutions in order to propose viable solutions to problems found through the establishment of new rules of procedures.

In previous quarters under this activity area, major developments were related to the work on fostering the use of alternative measures by juvenile justice operators. AJR met with the heads and key personnel from the three institutions to work on respective frameworks for the design of draft rules of procedures. During this quarter, the juvenile justice team, including consultant Myrna Lopez drafted the rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders for ISNA, IHNFA, and SBS.

Having carried out final meetings with the technical teams of the ISNA, SBS and IHNFA, consultant Myrna Lopez presented respective drafts of the rules of procedures for each one during the month of August. Juvenile Justice Regional Coordinator revised the final drafts and presented them for validation in the respective institutions during the month of September.

Final documents of rules and procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders are expected to be validated in the three countries by ISNA, SBS and IHNFA respectively, by the month of November.

Regional juvenile justice graduate program and other training programs for professional degrees are developed in collaboration with the Central American Court and SICA

The Inter-institutional Juvenile Justice Diploma Courses for El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, were developed in coordination with the following justice institutions from each of the three North Triangle countries: Judiciary and their respective Judicial Training Schools, Attorney General's Office, and Public Defender's Office, with the objective of providing juvenile justice operators with an academic opportunity to refresh and improve their knowledge regarding juvenile justice. Furthermore the courses were to provide an academic setting where to discuss and promote a dialogue between the different juvenile justice operators.

The development of the academic program in each country responds to the current training needs and developed five fundamental aspects: 1) Criminology, 2) Substantive law; 3) Analysis of the juvenile justice process; 4) Analysis of the responsibility of juvenile offenders; and 5) Case theory.

Selection criteria of participants in each country were elaborated by each institution involved (Attorney General's Office, Judiciary and Public Defender's Office), thus selecting participants from each of the three institutions: *judges, magistrates, public defenders and prosecutors. In total 38 operators are being trained in El Salvador, 41 operators in Guatemala and 36 operators in Honduras.*

Although this activity only established as a result the development of the courses, AJR saw the need to go further and implement the course in each country in order to collaborate with the training schools, leaving them with specialized courses which could later be replicated by them.

All three Juvenile Justice Diplomados or courses will finalize their implementation during the month of November. Ceremonies to present Diplomas are expected to take place on November 5th in the case of Guatemala and during the first week of December in El Salvador and Honduras. AJR will ensure the replication and sustainability of this course, by providing the complete course to the three Judicial Training Schools who will be able to provide the course in the future.

Activity 3 Assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence on citizen security

Supporting the Central America Security Strategy

In mid-August, Juan Daniel Alemán, SICA Secretary General, asked Julissa Reynoso, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Central America and the Caribbean for support on the development of the prevention projects that the Democratic Security Unit will be presenting to donor countries and development agencies, and financial institutions such as the World Bank and IDB, to implement the Central American Security Strategy. Based on Ms. Reynoso's request to USAID, Creative became involved in the development of the Security Strategy projects, especially those that focus on Crime Prevention. In late July, Harold Sibaja, AJR's COP and Armando Jimenez, AJR's Public Policy Advisor began supporting the Technical Commission in charge of developing the Crime Prevention projects, where

members of SICA's Democratic Security Unit, methodologists, and project developers were also on hand to take part.

The AJR team participated in working sessions and teleconferences to develop these projects jointly with delegations from all Central American countries. There were two all week sessions during the quarter, one from August 15 -19, 2011 and another one from September 5 t- 9, 2011. A third session has been scheduled for October 3 - 7, 2011.

The 22 projects of the SICA Central America Strategy focused on four specific areas 1) Crime Prevention, 2) Combating Crime, 3) Rehabilitation and Reinsertion, and 4) Institutional Strengthening. AJR had been supporting the development of the Crime Prevention projects since August 2011. At SICA's request, in September 2011, AJR hired 2 project methodologists to support the development of projects for the other three thematic areas.

On September 1st, 2011, Armando Jimenez attended a meeting with representatives of different civil society organizations, SICA representatives, and MJSP representatives to review one of the Crime Prevention projects. The proposal aimed to highlight the importance of the participation of civil society in the development and implementation of the project.

AJR's participation in the development of the Crime Prevention Projects, and on the other three focus areas, is considered an important contribution to the development of the Central America Security Strategy.

OBSICA becomes a tool that allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information to inform regional or country specific initiatives

Due to activities related to the Security Strategy, SICA put this activity on hold this quarter. AJR will retake the pending work to develop the Central America Index and the OBISCA project development framework during next quarter.

On September 13th, 2011, a meeting was held with the Democratic Security Unit (USD) representative. During this meeting OBISCA's work re-orientation was coordinated. Following the new guidelines set out by SICA's General Secretariat; the OBISCA project will be reformulated and will utilize the format used by other Security Strategy projects. To achieve this, consecutive work sessions will take place from October 24- 28, 2011. The main aspects to take into consideration are the objectives, results, indicators, macro-activities, inputs, times, and costs of the projects.

The OBISCA project has had a long wait period. First, because it was thought that the funds offered by the Government of Canada would arrive soon and that the project would be approved under the format presented by CECL; then, because the attention placed by SICA on formulating the CA Security Strategy Projects. So, it won't be until the work related to the first phase of CASS is completed that the reformulation of the OBISCA work can be re-started.

Although OBISCA was not included as a project part of the 22 projects of CASS presented by SICA to the international community, SG SICA has requested this project to be put in the new format and presented as a SICA project.

Activity 4: El Salvador Merida/CARSI Initiative on Prevention

Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans

Activity Four consists of the “Community Action Fund” under El Salvador/CARSI. This component’s objective is to address problems such as lack of economic opportunity, poor academic or vocational skills, weak local governance and fractured communities that confront vulnerable youth and lead them to crime and violence by addressing these roots. This activity seeks to strengthen existing methodologies, expand geographic coverage, and pilot new prevention concepts to build the capacity of communities and create an enabling environment for integrating youth into their communities; AJR works through and in full partnership with Municipal Crime Prevention Committees (CMPVs) in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo.

Municipal Crime Prevention Plans were launched in December 2010 through public events in all three municipalities. Each launch reflected a distinct energy and program; all shared several elements that AJR considers a part of its methodology. The events were attended by the three Mayors, national and municipal officials, USAID representatives and community members.

AJR has defined four strategic areas and Activity Areas of AJR Municipal Crime Prevention Plans in each of the three municipalities followed by a summary of objectives under each: 1. Creation of Conditions for Sustainability, 2) Promotion of Values and Youth Identity, 3) Skills Training and Opportunities Employment and 4) Infrastructure for Prevention.

Creation of Conditions for Sustainability

Strengthening of CMPVs and their members

AJR is committed to Violence Prevention Committees being strengthened to design, implement, and monitor their Municipal Crime Prevention Plans. The following are the main strengthening actions conducted by AJR, through consistent technical assistance to all three Committees over the last year: 1) Management, recordkeeping and reporting of counterpart funds, 2) Management, administration, and execution of USAID-funded projects, 3) Startup and equipping of CMPV office, 4) Proposal development to implement prevention action plan activities, 5) Developing and monitoring community-based prevention infrastructure projects including Outreach Centers, 6) Expansion and Strengthening of CMPVs through membership, 7) Using communications and the media to support municipal prevention interventions.

By December 15, 2011, AJR will be providing the following training package to all three CMPVs: 1) Training on El Salvador Government National Strategy for Prevention of Violence, Administrative Skills Strengthening, and M&E.

All three CMPVs were provided with equipment and the municipalities provided space to house the CMPVs. In March in Santa Ana, the municipality remodeled a house for the CMPV Office and installed telephone, internet, and other services with its own funds. It has supplied some office equipment to complement the equipment supplied by AJR. The

Committee hired two full-time employees to work in the observatory, as well as full-time social promoter to serve as link to the ten AJR target communities.

Violence and Vulnerability Observatories

This quarter, the Santa Ana Observatory worked on the development of the second quarterly report. Following the methodology used in the first report, the staff worked on the analysis of the April, May, and June data. During the monthly meeting, the Observatory's staff presented the main findings to the Technical Committee. Two of the main findings were: 1) a decrease in robberies in May, going down from an average of 30 to only 4 this month; and 2) an increase in the number of teen pregnancies in the quarter, from 165 to 318. Another important advance this quarter was the work with the municipality's promoters so they collaborate in obtaining information on the risk or vulnerability factors. Promoters were trained on risk factors, prevention, and importance of information.

In August, the Chalchuapa Observatory presented its first quarterly report, based on police statistics and on some risk factors that have been monitored in the municipality. One of the most relevant accounts in the first quarter was that the number of homicides was significantly reduced; however, theft increased in the municipality. A key development of the Third Quarter was the establishment of the Technical Committee. On September, 2011, the observatory, equipped by AJR, was moved to the new location next to the Municipality and an agreement was reached between the Observatory and the Chalchuapa Hospital's information Office to share data on violence on a monthly basis.

El Congo produced its second quarterly report, which was limited to the information sent by the PNC and to some risk factors such as school dropout levels and teen pregnancy. The most relevant data was that no homicides were reported in the quarter; for dropout rates, data show that this has mainly occurred at the high school level (20); finally, teen pregnancies, reported a total of 27 in the quarter. In Quarter Three, meetings were held with representatives of institutions to form the Technical Committee. The City Council announced meetings to various representatives of the institutions operating in the municipalities and working on the prevention of violence. The National Police participated with great motivation and is the institution in El Congo that provides the most relevant information in the municipality of 30,000 inhabitants. In El Congo, AJR provided a hardware package to the observatory team including a desktop, laptop, multimedia projector and office furniture (desks, chairs and file cabinets). All equipment was installed and tested by AJR.

Alliance with Collocation Technologies

In September, a meeting was held in Santa Ana with the Mayors of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, and El Congo; and members of Collocation Technologies, a company that is in the business of renting posts for telephone companies to orient their antennas. Through a Creative Associates/DC initiative, contacts were made with Collocation Technologies to provide support to the observatories through the donation of cameras, monitors, and connections so the observatories can establish real time monitoring capacity. Collocation Technologies offered seven cameras to start, three monitors and cabling. The Mayors' reaction was skeptical at first, but positive. Next quarter Creative will seek to formalize this alliance.

Development of Municipal Prevention Policies

In Quarter Four, three consultation workshops were held in Santa Ana: Workshop 1 with 18 municipal employees was held to present the Policy design initiative and to learn how they could, from their positions and perspectives, contribute in the development and implementation of a municipal crime prevention policy. Sensitive topics were discussed in the development of the policy including the issue of the municipality's organizational chart and how it can be modified to facilitate the implementing of the policy, the role of the communities, urban problems, security conditions at markets and bus stops, among other issues. Workshop 2 was held with 20 community leaders who offered their perspectives on violence and its effect on the communities, the work they do to prevent it, and the support they expect to receive from the municipality. Leaders from communities where Outreach Centers operate talked about the benefits that the model has brought to their communities to improve youth development opportunities, the use of free time, and violence prevention activities. Workshop 3 was held with 30 youth from Santa Ana to learn about their perspective on violence in the communities where they are from, and to explore how they expect to contribute in the design of the violence prevention policy.

In Chalchuapa, the Municipal Violence Prevention Policy draft document has been completed. It will be presented to the Municipal Council for Validation next quarter. The acceptance of the policy by the Municipal Council will depend on the development of a resources plan that will be completed in December. The Mayor's attitude towards accepting the policy as a prevention tool in the municipality has improved as a result of specific questions that were made to him on the municipality's values and how these values should be reflected in the policy. At the same time, the prevention plan actions supported by AJR have contributed in changing the opinion of municipal officials in a positive way. Now, they see that the institutional strengthening actions, through the design of the prevention policy, are credible.

In El Congo the policy draft is in progress, and it will be finalized by mid-November. AJR expects that the policy will be sent to the Municipal Council for validation by November 30. Going from doubt to acceptance of the policy based on his personal and professional values is an important achievement. Creative hopes this also results in the municipality making this instrument its own to guide prevention work in the municipality.

Life Skills Training

This quarter, 484 youth were trained in life skills (Desafio de Soñar mi Vida DSMV) under Activity Four with the involvement of 33 facilitators. The target under this Activity is 1,400⁹ youth trained. The program will meet and expects to surpass this target next quarter. Outreach Center Coordinators have defined training schedules and close monitoring of these schedules will be conducted. Twenty-one Coordinators and "Challenge of Dreaming my Life" facilitators have been trained and "Kits" which include a basic back pack, and didactic materials and workbooks have been distributed to facilitators across the municipalities.

⁹ Note: Under Activity One Regional Funds, a target of 2,200 youth was established to receive life skills training.

Youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity

In Quarter Three, AJR launched its JuvenClub Strategy, which aims to construct **forty** youth clubs in the eighteen target communities. A club is defined as a group of youth motivated to organize themselves around a common hobby or activity with the shared objective of being a positive force in their community. JuvenClubs reinforce a positive identity and values, promote positive use of free time and recreation, underscore leadership development, and foster youth commitment to their communities.

By Quarter Four, 18 Clubs are active and 12 Clubs were being approved. Clubs were promoted in the municipalities through flyers, posters, meetings with interested youth, ADESCOS, CMPV members, municipality leaders, etc. This quarter, eighteen Clubs received materials for their Clubs and were trained by Maria del Carmen Aceña, an AJR Guatemala expert who provided two training of half-day training sessions which touched on how to structure Clubs, 2) How to direct a Club to the community and service and, 3) Goals, objectives and monitoring work and activities. Each Club established their Mission and Vision and came up with an identity and branding. The evolution of Clubs is being monitored by AJR and will continue this quarter.

Supporting values through Sports

In Quarter Three, AJR rolled also out its sports for prevention grants in the three municipalities. The majority of communities in the target municipalities have very limited access to spaces for recreation and sports. Where they do exist, they have been abandoned or are in bad condition and do not offer the local population, specifically children and youth, a vital space to carry out recreational activities and practice sports. AJR addressed this through grants that provide: 1) procurement of sports and recreational equipment for the practice of sports, 2) seek formation of sports committees that support sports competitions and, 3) actively promote values development through sports, working with sports committees and volunteers. Formation in values is being developed with the support of trained coordinators. This will guarantee development of rules of conduct and necessary values to create a positive change in attitude, family integration, and reduction of risk factors which will have an impact on the levels of youth violence in the municipality.

Santa Ana's municipal sports promoters were trained on: How to promote values through sport; and how sports and values strengthen youth's identity. Training is important because these promoters organize tournaments and serve as focal points for all sports activities in the municipality. AJR has provided baseball bats, soccer balls, soccer jerseys and vests, whistles and basketballs to communities through sports committees, which is has trained and works with in each of ten communities. In Santa Ana, AJR has been able to train 34 sports volunteers in the ten communities in Santa Ana. Volunteers come from all walks of life and teach soccer, basketball, softball and recreational activities. Some volunteers are young couples and work in tandem, others are older people who have spent years as community leaders and now provide values prior to sports practice and tournaments. Twenty sports tournaments have been held. Some tournaments have been inter-community tournaments, which are very important to community cohesion and peace building in areas where violence often delimits movement. The latter is a major accomplishment.

The municipality of Chalchuapa does not have sports promoters on its staff meaning that AJR sports activities are fully coordinated with the CMPV. The CMPV is very supportive of activities. The AJR field officer continues to note difficulty in registering youth participating in the program which may lead to sub registration. The AJR Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator trained each of the Committees in registration of attendance by youth and by Committee members and will return to municipalities in the coming quarter to readdress these issues. Because of intervention through the CMPV, sports facilities have been able to be declared drug-free.

To illustrate some of the violence in the municipalities, in Loma Linda, it was not possible for a regular volunteer to be in charge of the *escuela de futbol* or soccer school. Now, a police officer has taken on this role. This has had an impact with regards to positive perception of neighborhood police. A major success is that where attendance of sports activities by youth is low, the CMPV is fostering greater attendance. An effort is underway to access a sports promoter by providing a stipendium through the private sector. The number of sports sessions in this municipality is low because no sports promoters are on hand to work with volunteers to promote sessions. The sports grants have inspired the CMPV to extend the prevention through sports strategy to four additional non-AJR needy communities at their own initiative. These communities are: Colonia Cuscachapa, Colonia Pampe, Colonia San Francisco and Colonia San Juan.

In El Congo Materials provided for sports disciplines included for basketball, table tennis, taekwondo, boxing, volleyball, gym, cardio vascular training and volleyball. 994 youth accessed positive use of free time. Eight of twelve sports disciplines were practiced.

Mentoring Program

AJR's mentoring methodology was finalized for use in all eighteen AJR target communities. A session was scheduled with 40 potential Mentors in El Salvador for October 1, 2011. At the time of this writing 36 mentors were identified in El Salvador and will be further assessed for compatibility. Low levels of education in the communities require a methodology that is simply understood, yet methodologically solid.

AJR hired a Mentoring expert Carlos Romero to develop the Methodology in Quarter Two. A workshop to validate key aspects of the methodology was held in Quarter Three. Coordinators and volunteers from the Outreach Centers participated in a mentoring workshop on April 30th and May 1st at FUSALMO Santa Ana, where they learned about the qualities of a mentor and the mentoring process that they can develop with the vulnerable youth who participate in their Outreach Centers.

In the first week of November all potential current Mentor candidates that have not received the DSMV life skills methodology will receive it. AJR aims to have this component fully functional by November 30, 2011.

Skills Training and Opportunities for Employment

Leatherworking	
Jewelry Making	Woodworking
Ceramics	Glassworks
Piñata Making	Papermaking
Indigo Dying	Food processing
Processing of Juices	Sewing
Embossing	Baking
Metalworks	Industrial Sewing
Shoemaking	Floristry and Piñata-making
Carpentry	Graphic Design/Advertising
Computer Maintenance	Tour Guide Training
Advanced Computer Training	Cakemaking
Computer Maintenance	Residential Electricity
Basic English I /II	Silk-screening

This quarter saw the finalization of three months of vocational training provided in the three municipalities. AJR's seven vocational partners: CASART, Fundacion Llor, Universidad Francisco Gavidia, Fe y Alegria, DICAME, Centro Vocacional Municipal de Santa Ana, and Obra Social Maria Auxiliadora completed their training in September 2011 and will have identified those youth who have been trained and are capable of undertaking a productive activity.

AJR is pleased to report that as of the writing of this report graduations are underway in three municipalities for 851 youth, from the eighteen target communities, graduating from 26 training courses. It must be explicitly noted and seen as a success that 47 youth graduates enrolled in two courses. 1,338 youth had attended training regularly two or more

times a month, as verified in course attendance registration. 435 youth are listed as deserted, it is important to note that this is a combined category of those who deserted courses and those who did not have the academic level to be passed/graduate. The fact that 47 youth sought two courses, demonstrates the hunger for training that exists in the target municipalities.

Youth will receive their diplomas in municipal graduation ceremonies in the presence of the CMPV and community leaders on October 16, 2011 in El Congo, October 22, 2011 in Chalchuapa and November 5, 2011 in Santa Ana.

As a part of AJR's training strategy, training partners used OCs as training venues. AJR introduced vocational courses in some of its Outreach Centers. This brings to communities training opportunities and enhances the "job training" component at OC's. This win-win combination has been very important because it allowed training organizations to become more involved and provide training that is oriented to prevention, rather than training for development more generally. Training instructors were immersed in the daily reality of communities while training youth.

Through training in Outreach Centers Under Activity Four, the number of youth trained for work are 1,070, all are beneficiaries, having spent more than ten hours at OCs. This data has not been reported previously. Therefore, the new total trained for vocational training and employment is 1,921 YOUTH TRAINED.

Opportunities for Employment

To date, seven youth have been placed in jobs and seven youth have accessed self-employment A TOTAL OF 15 YOUTH (18 M/ 27 F) HAVE ACCESSED JOBS OR SELF-EMPLOYMENT. An agreement was reached in Quarter Three between AJR and the USAID-funded CARANA Program for generating employment in the tourism sector and the maquila industry, allowing AJR to link to their strategy and fill vacancies according to the supply of labor available. The CARANA agreement represents an extra resource for AJR. During the fourth Quarter two youth from the municipality were employed through this partnership at

Pizza Hut Restaurants in El Salvador. All jobs and income generating activities are further detailed in the chart below:

To prepare youth for training by vocational training partners, AJR developed a “Transition to Work” training package. The transition training included: “Challenge of Dreaming my Life.” (395 youth were trained) during three sessions on August 13, September 3 and September 10, 2011. Training in Job Skills, (217 youth were trained) with the necessary skills to prepare for an interview, prepare a curriculum vitae, and to practice teamwork in the workplace, indispensable skills for youth. With this training AJR expects create awareness in the individual regarding skills, knowledge, motivation, leadership, initiative, attitudes, etc. which are important in preparation for a job opportunity. Facilitate participation in local fairs (31 youth earned income through product fairs) ¹⁰or events to promote and take advantage of marketing opportunities.

In El Congo Santa Ana and Chalchuapa AJR’s Employments strategy was approved this quarter. The strategy for fostering employment, self-employment and micro-enterprises, has four main tenets: 1) Tourism for Employment, 2) The creation of Six Cooperatives through the Fernando Llor Foundation 3) The establishment of 12 micro –entrepreneurial initiatives 4) Assistance for youth with Job Searching and 5) Support to young entrepreneurs who seek Self-Employment. The AJR’s Employment Strategy will be undertaken jointly with the Municipal Violence Prevention Councils to provide 500 youth access to job opportunities and/or income generating activities.

Infrastructure for Prevention

This strategy seeks to work with CMPV’s to incept prevention infrastructure strategically in the communities in order to facilitate greater social cohesion in communities, use of free times through sports and prevention taking place on sports fields through values training, and general ability by the CMPV’s to demonstrate their commitment to prevention and their Prevention Plan

During Quarter Four, a total of \$303,533.86 was generated as a result of AJR USAID-SICA prevention infrastructure projects.

During Quarter Three some \$300,000 in infrastructure for prevention projects were approved under the plans in all three municipalities.

Among the projects developed in El Congo are a basketball Court, Santa Rita; a Perimeter Wall Constructed, El Carmen; a Soccer Field refurbished, El Carmen; and a Family Recreational Park Enhanced, Las Brisas. In Chalchuapa, a Sports facility in Las Victorias substantially improved.

In Chalchuapa this project refurbished four soccer fields, refurbished and renovated the community house of Santa Claudia and La Providencia and improves access roads to recreational and sport fields in Colonia Santa Claudia. Unskilled labor has been provided through involvement by the community in these infrastructure works.

¹⁰ Though this income generation is considered important by AJR, it is not being considered sufficient to be included in the program indicator for income generation.

In Santa Ana, the AJR and the municipality have fixed the soccer field in La Providencia; a Casa Comunal in Santa Claudia; Casa Comunal Comunidad La Providencia; a Casa Comunal La Argentina and the Construction of the Community Center in Argentina.

In Santa Ana, extraordinary things are happening in the name of Youth Crime Prevention. The main access road to La Providencia, from the detour known as Ceiba Preñada, has been improved. This project complements the AJR Outreach Center and the Prevention Plan's support to the improvement of the soccer field. The road's improvement is financed solely with municipal funds. In Santa Anita, the municipality, with its own resources, has enabled the bridge that connects Santa Anita with Santa Ana. Also in Santa Ana, the municipality has carried out a project to provide potable water to Colonia Las Victorias, as a complement to the other activities that the Municipal Prevention Program is executing. Once the pumping station has electrical power, then this project will be ready. (See Activity Four for photographs of these works.)

Low levels of trust in all three municipalities have been a commonality. Expressions such as "that is just another lie;" "we were told so ten years ago;" "we won't believe it until we see the materials here in the community;" were very frequent. This mistrust was further increased by the slow process of preparing technical files for project by the CMPVs, who supported by the municipalities, were delayed the technical preparation phase of every activity. The provision of counterpart funds from the municipalities exacerbated delays in implementation yet most projects are in the final phases or have been completed at the time of this writing.

Establishing and Strengthening "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Centers

Salvadoran Government Continues to Study Outreach Center Methodology

During Quarter Four, The Outreach Center methodology continued to capture the attention of the El Salvador's Government. Santiago Flores (General Director of PREPAZ under the Ministry of Justice and Security) helped launch an Outreach Center in alliance with PREPAZ in San Jose, Soyapango.

Monitoring and Managing Outreach Centers

The most important tool AJR has used to manage and mentor new and existing OCs has been through monthly Outreach Center Monitoring Meetings. Four such meetings have been held. On September 14, 2011, Coordinators from nineteen OCs being implemented attended as well as Coordinators of a new OC. The sessions are absolutely crucial in reinforcing the OC Model and mentoring OC Coordinators in matters related to community youth, how to foster volunteerism, how to plan courses. Veteran Coordinators mentor younger ones and younger ones each other. Learning is experiential and is leading to a tight group of Coordinators particularly in the 18 communities target communities.

Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

The eight new OCs¹¹ operational under Activity Four are; Garcia I, Santa Ana; San José Unidas, Santa Ana, San Cayetano Santa Ana; La Providencia, Santa Ana; Santa Anita, Santa Ana; Las Brisas Outreach Center, El Congo and Santa Rita Outreach Center, El Congo and Las Victorias, Chalchuapa. In the eight new Outreach Centers operating in El Salvador, 1,096 youth are being served with positive use of free time, 1,021 with training for employment, 133 are enrolled in tutoring. None are enrolled in education equivalency which will be a point of focus next quarter. New OCs are being supported by 133 volunteers contributing 11,226 volunteer hours to date. Data on all OC under Activity Four is presented below:

ACTIVITY FOUR CARS EL SALVADOR OCS			
AJR USAID SICA (SEPTEMBER 30, 2011)			
	M	F	TOTAL
Registered Youth Attending OCs	1224	822	2046
Registered Volunteers Attending OCs	153	102	255
Total Beneficiaries OC (>10 hours attendance)	514	301	815
Total Volunteers OC (>10 hours attendance)	103	58	161
Total Hours Assistance Youth at OCs			29,817
Total Hours Assistance Volunteers at OCs			11,226

In the eighteen municipalities too anecdotes of OCs are telling. Santa Anita in Santa Ana is among the most rural of all the OC's in the network and high-risk. By September 30, 2011, 114 youth registered for services at the OC, the total number of hours registered by youth since its inauguration is 3,746 hours. 68 youth have accessed computer classes (1,212 hours) and 19 youth have taken Cosmetology (1,242 hours) English (10 hours). Two volunteers are active in the Popsicle production endeavor that is the OC's entrepreneurial initiative. Profits of the entrepreneurial initiative are reported at \$112.25 in the last two months with reinvestment in the small business of about 79% of the profit. The same Center earned \$17.00 in beauty service provision and \$16.45 in Internet and printing services provided to youth through the OC's small business. In the third quarter, The Fundacion Fernando Llort provided silk-screening to youth (19) and glassworks courses to youth (7) and ten youth are involved in a BMX bike Club at the Center. This OC illustrates how an OC can become a beacon of positivity and prevention in the community.

It is important to note that some municipalities have been greatly involved in the development of the Outreach Centers. In El Congo, they have paid the OC's rent, the installation of internet, telephone and internet services, and potable water, which the community does not have. This is very important to the OC's sustainability, AJR will monitor this over the coming quarter with local elections approaching in March and a need to maintain support for the Center.

Next Quarter, two additional OC's will become active under this activity area, these are Las Victorias in Chalchuapa and Santa Teresa in Santa Ana, both will be inaugurated in the same quarter.

¹¹ The ninth OC is Santa Teresa which will open in October 2011.

Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model

Outreach Centers collaborate in big way to Make *Juven Tour* Outreach Center a Success

All nineteen “Por mi Barrio” Outreach Centers participated in the August 19-21, JuvenTour 2011, a Youth Festival put on by the Ministry of Youth and held in the capital at the Centro Internacional de Ferias y Convenciones CIFCO. The three-day event, during which Coordinators, came in from the municipalities and worked in shifts to man an Outreach Center that Creative set-up on site, was an important strengthening exercise for Coordinators. The event reinforced the micro and macro contexts in which the Outreach Centers operate and must provide effective solutions to violence. Six-thousand youth registered at JuvenTour, and 1,320 registered at the fully equipped Outreach Center that AJR mounted as a demonstration during the Festival. Eight-hundred and fifty six youth got a taste of Use of Free Time like board games, Wii and music. Youth accessed ten computers set up in the open-doors Outreach Center and 146 youth used gym equipment, 64 youth took part in a miniature version of life skills training with AJR offered to visitors at the OC. One hundred and nine youth left comments in a book left for this purpose.

AJR USAID-SICA collaborated with the Dirección General de Prevención de la Violencia y Cultura de Paz PREPAZ, manning a stand where it exhibited its work regionally, nationally and at the municipal level to turn back violence. Adjacent to the Juventour Outreach Center, was the Tunnel Against Violence put on by the Youth Movement Against Violence and vocational training demonstrations under that component of the program.

Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model

The Strengthened OC Model includes Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training, IT and English language skills strengthening, Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, Volunteerism development, OC Sustainability and OC Network Development.

Eight of the eight ¹² OC’s shown here under Activity Four , at the time of this writing have planned Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training to meet their individual targets this next quarter. OC Coordinators, who have almost all been trained as facilitators of the life skills training¹³ helped facilitate four DSMV workshops this quarter under other program components. Seven of eight OC’s are providing Computer skills training. (Las Victorias is the exception, this Center will open its doors fully in October.)AJR extended its agreement with long-time IT training partner, the Universidad Francisco Gavidia. Ten coordinators and ten volunteers of each Center in the new municipalities, were trained in Quarters 1-3 in basic IT, advanced IT and computer maintenance, with the objective of the training being multiplied through volunteers attending the first round of training and thereafter teaching at Centers. Six of eight OC’s are providing English training. La Providencia must identify a volunteer who can provide this course. This issue will be a point of focus this coming quarter. All Centers are providing Tutoring services. Accelerated learning, which is a government curriculum and

¹² The ninth OC is Santa Teresa in Santa Ana and will open in October 2011.

¹³ The exception are new OCS and they will be trained this quarter.

certified program, has been provided in three older OC's. AJR is exploring a partnership to facilitate this component. Six of eight OC's have micro-enterprises which are providing income to the Outreach Center. The exception are Las Brisas which is an OC housed in a municipal facility that did not plan a micro-enterprise and Las Victorias which has not yet opened.

All OCs will receive training to help foster volunteerism, over Quarter One. All Centers have volunteers, however a progressively expanding base is a great challenge in the areas the program works.

Five of the eight OCs, located in Santa Ana, will see the salary of the Coordinator of Centers be paid by the municipality beginning in Quarter One as per the agreements for Centers. Support Must be obtained in Chalchuapa. In El Congo assistance is not yet clear but will become so over the next quarter.

Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention

Innovative Media Campaigning to provide identity and branding to the municipality

AJR developed fifteen awareness campaigns in communities, positioning them as a strategy for advocacy and promotion of activities that are underway in the eighteen communities. Campaigns have three main objectives: 1) Position the Municipal Councils for the Prevention of Violence in the minds of the population of the three municipalities, sensitize the population to prevent violence and support Municipal Plans Positioning Youth Violence Prevention.; 2) Impact and influence the reduction of five of the Thirteen Risk Factors associated with youth violence: including Loss of family and social values, Irresponsible sexual activity Drug use and high rates of domestic violence and 3) Promote brands in support of prevention-oriented tourism in the three municipalities: "Orgullo Santaneco" (Proud Santaneco); "Todos por Chalchuapa" (All for Chalchuapa) and "Yo Soy El Congo" (I Am El Congo).

Five campaigns are oriented to 1) positioning the municipal prevention brand in Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa respectively; 2) addressing community violence; 3) addressing and seeking to prevent drug use among youth; 3) innovative messaging on intra-familiar violence; and youth practicing sex at an early age. Three campaigns will address positioning of the three municipalities from a tourism perspective, this being a major thrust of the municipal crime prevention plans. Nine mini-campaigns will seek to strengthen the Outreach Centers at the community level, the Youth Movement Against Violence and the Mentoring strategy. The latter will seek to mobilize communities behind these strategies.

Production of Campaigns

In September, a radio ad ran for an up-coming communication campaign in two municipalities. The piece announced the upcoming weekly program, "Tu Consejo, Te Aconseja" (Your Committee Member Advises You) . The program will, invite members of the Municipal Crime Prevention Committees to round table call-in discussions where

community members in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa are invited to ask questions of these Committees . The campaign is supported by Milenio and UFM Radio in Santa Ana and Radio Tazumal in Chalchuapa, who are donating the space and airtime to host this communication campaign. The Campaign will run in Quarter One.

Also in September, campaigns were produced with regards to addressing risk-factors: 1) positioning the municipal prevention brand in Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa respectively; 2) addressing community violence; 3) addressing and seeking to prevent drug use among youth; 3) innovative messaging on intra-familial violence; and 4) youth practicing sex at an early age. These campaigns will be developed in Quarter One and run in the implementation communities through local media and community members.

AJR developed and received approval this quarter for 18 prevention communication campaigns for dissemination in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo.

Baseline Monitoring Prior to Campaigns running

The AJR Officer and M&E Coordinator conducted eight focus groups this quarter, three in El Congo: (youth at Las Brisas OC, youth at a high school and adult community members of Las Brisas); and two in Chalchuapa, (youth at San Antonio OC, community youth and adults at Chalchuapa OC San Antonio.) Santa Ana focus groups were pending. The questionnaire aimed to gauge penetration of messaging on violence, sexual practices, intrafamilial violence and to position the municipalities for tourism and is important to focusing messaging. Post-campaign focus groups will be scheduled in order to gauge community's campaigns' effectiveness at reaching them through radio, print bulletins and by other means. Campaigns will develop fully over the coming quarter.

Activity 5: Honduras CARSI Initiative on Prevention

The Security challenges of Honduras are immense and have increased considerably during the period covered in this Yearly and Quarterly Report. Already by the end of 2010, Honduras topped El Salvador as the most violent country in Central America. The increase in homicides from 2009 to 2010 was around 18% and the increase in the Northern Honduras cities, where AJR-USAID implements most of its Prevention activities, neared 35% according to the National Violence Observatory. Recently, it was publicized in the local and international media, that a UN body named Honduras as the most violent country in the world, with an expected homicide rate for 2012 of over 82 per 100,000 inhabitants. Latest security developments confirm that the tendency will hold true.

During Quarter Four and this past Fiscal Year, AJR-USAID has consolidated its position as one of the, if not the most recognized prevention initiative in Honduras. With activities in a total five cities and fully equipped and staffed offices in three of them: Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba, a network of multi-level alliances and individual interactions, now numbering in the hundreds, and numerous strong public awareness initiatives, AJR-USAID has become an almost obligatory point of reference regarding Prevention, from the community to the national level.

The above was made more evident at the time of this report, by both the public references made about AJR-USAID's Outreach Centers (OCs) by Mr. Juan Orlando Hernandez,

President of the Honduras Congress on national TV, and by the recent public speech delivered by Dr. Juan Carlos Zúniga, Mayor of San Pedro Sula, during a meeting with the President of the Republic, the President of Congress, the President of the Supreme Court and Ministers of the Honduran Government, in which the latter prominently highlighted the AJR-USAID program, the Outreach Centers and the Municipal Violence Prevention Committee.

The many alliances or public awareness campaigns may have little meaning without a strong delivery of benefits to the children and youth in the 25 communities served by AJR-USAID, communities that figure among the most violent, and that some consider even impenetrable, communities in Honduras. The Outreach Centers (OCs) in Honduras, as a *Prevention Delivery Mechanism*, have been able to bring a total of 170,456 hours of assistance to 8,515 (4201 Male and 4314 Female) children and youth in those communities, through a network of 565 volunteers. Additionally, to September 30, 2011, 3855 children and youth have had the opportunity to plan and dream their future, through the “The Challenge of Dreaming My Life” methodology, and are presently being given follow up with their life plans by a network of 110 Facilitators. For 2,769 children and youth, those dreams may come closer to reality by learning some skills at the Outreach Centers, skills that are going to be useful to build a future. But, for 569 youth that already graduated from vocational institutions, those dreams are materializing; as they soon will be for an additional 575 that are enrolled in vocational training facilitated by the AJR-USAID program.

For any child and youth, the positive use of free time is part of growing up, but the kids from the at risk communities benefited by AJR-USAID have very little of those opportunities; so aside from the 68,333 hours of free time well spent in recreational activities inside the Outreach Centers, AJR-USAID has facilitated additional opportunities. At the close of this Fiscal Year, 1,578 children from San Pedro Sula and Choloma had visited the San Pedro Sula’s Children’s Museum to participate in a life skills development program, 1120 have registered in Soccer Leagues, 5,100 youth participated in the *Barrio Tranquilo* (“Peaceful Neighborhood”) concerts and the 12 young people from the most violent communities in La Ceiba are having the opportunity to play the *Garifuna* drums by joining the La Ceiba Young Drummer’s Circle. Over 1000 children and youth from five OCs in Tegucigalpa and Comayaguela had a break from their difficult lives and were entertained by the “Join Change” (“Unete al Cambio”) program brought to these communities by PEPSI, through in alliance with AJR-USAID. Also, to satisfy the yearning for belonging, which in many occasions gangs do, AJR-USAID organized 40 Youth Clubs in the 19 communities of intervention in North Honduras, which already have 467 members.

All of the above has been able to be accomplished by a strategy of alliance building with Municipal Governments, the Government of Honduras Institutions with a responsibility in Prevention, the Judicial Branch, FBOS, Private Sector, Universities, Community Boards, International Organizations and NGOs.

In an atmosphere of deteriorating citizen security, AJR-USAID was able to orchestrate a response in Honduras based multi-level alliances, which go from the Regional (Central American) to the Community or *Barrio* levels, creating some hope that the situation is not without solutions. All interventions are guided by the principles of *Focalization*, *Participation* and having a concrete territorial presence or *Anchor*. Below are some examples of the main activities carried out during this year:

Regional Level:

- AJR was able to project that the challenge of preventing youth violence is a regional one, and that Honduras is not alone in its own efforts against violence. During Quarter One, the Secretary General of SICA, Mr. Juan Daniel Alemán, traveled to Honduras just to participate in the Launch of the San Pedro Sula Municipal Violence Prevention Plan.
- AJR has generated several regional exchanges in the field of Juvenile Justice that have brought ideas and best practices from other countries with similar levels of development that can be implemented in Honduras.

National Level:

- An alliance with the National Prevention Program (PNPRRS), is allowing tattoo removal services- an indispensable step in the rehabilitation and insertion of gangs- now to be permanently accessible in three of the major Honduran cities, and that its beneficiaries also go through Life Planning workshops to facilitate reinsertion and reduce recidivism. AJR donated a state of the art tattoo removal machine to PNPRRS during early September.
- An alliance is being developed with PNPRRS, so the Prevention campaigns and related material (posters, TV and Radio Spots, etc.) that AJR is designing and implementing in specific municipalities and in 25 communities, can be also implemented at the National level by PNPRRS.
- An alliance was developed with INFOP (National Training Institute), to bring some vocational education to hundreds of youth from the 25 most vulnerable communities in the country where AJR works.
- A Prevention Policy Advocacy Movement: the Youth Movement Against Violence (MJCIV) was promoted and formed, with the participation of nearly 100 national and local youth organizations and youth leaders from the four most important cities in the country. The MJCIV has been able to advocate Prevention Policies with the main decision makers in the country, from the President of the Republic, to the President of Congress and Ministers. The launch of the movement in Tegucigalpa involved almost 1,200 youth.
- AJR's Juvenile Justice Component (Activity 7) is having a direct input in the reform of the Children and Adolescence Code, which will improve and modernize it and introduce elements of Restorative Justice into the national legislation. Additionally Prosecutors, Judges and other Juvenile Justice Operators are participating in the first specialized academic offering in Juvenile Justice (Diplomado en Justicia Penal Juvenil) in over a decade, in alliance with the Judicial School of the Supreme Court.
- Also through its Juvenile Justice component, AJR is impacting the reform that is taking place at IHNFA by advising the Intervention Commission formed by the GOH to salvage IHNFA (the Honduran Institute for Childhood, Adolescence and Family.)

- A Public-Private Coalition for Insertion of Former Gang Members, headed by one of the oldest and most prestigious Private Sector organizations in the country- the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Tegucigalpa- was formed and includes the main Government Institutions, FBOs and NGOs that have bearing in rehabilitation and insertion. The President of CCIT, Mrs. Aline Flores (who could well be the next President of the Private sector, COHEP), frequently refers to these efforts in national and international meetings. The fact that such an important organization is now involved in this effort, which has had some success -even if modest- in developing micro-enterprise opportunities for former gang members, is encouraging.

Municipal Level:

- Three Municipal Prevention Plans are being implemented in three of the four largest and most violent cities of the country: San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma, involving in the process about 100 representatives of local groups and individuals ("Centers of Moral Authority") that are part of Municipal Violence Prevention Committees.
- The three Municipal Prevention Plans were launched through large public events that had the direct participation of nearly 5,000 people, and were broadcast to tens of thousands of people at the local and national level. To reinforce prevention through branding and mobilize communities, each Plan has a theme video, a theme song, a logo, and two of them have a video-clip. The La Ceiba Prevention Plan theme song "La Ceiba para Todos" and its video clip, were produced by the renowned national musician and singer Guillermo Anderson, and has had extensive diffusion in TV and radio at the local level. TV Channel 7 of La Ceiba, opened and closed its transmissions with this video-clip during three months. The theme song and video-clip "Si Podemos Sampedranos", was done by the young local rock stars of Montuca Sound System, and the production has also been heard and seen by tens of thousands. The "Si Podemos Sampedranos" song was used in a Coca Cola promotion dealing with the promotion positive attitudes in the city.
- An alliance with Inter-American Development Bank funded Paz y Convivencia program in San Pedro Sula, brought collaboration in the form of investment of more than \$300,000 in AJR's community initiatives (computers for Outreach Centers, etc.) In a recent IDB project evaluation, the evaluator mentioned that the collaboration of Paz y Convivencia to Outreach Centers (OCs) "has perhaps been the most concrete and effective contribution that this (\$21 million dollar) program has made to Prevention" (*Gustavo Valenzuela*, Director of Paz y Convivencia.)
- A total of 40 business or private sector organizations have contribute in some way to the prevention efforts of AJR-USAID (see also Annex IX)
- AJR has involved public and private universities in Prevention. In San Pedro Sula, UNITEC, a first rate private university, has been directly involved in the design of prevention infrastructure (Blueprints), involving and exposing its Architecture students to CPED (Crime Prevention Environmental Design.) UNITEC is also

involved *pro bono* in the design of prevention campaigns that will be launched in November/December. In La Ceiba, the private University CEUTEC, has been the home of all the Municipal Violence Prevention Committee meetings, and CURLA (the public North Atlantic Regional University Center of the National University) is a direct partner of two Outreach Centers and provides volunteers to these.

- AJR, in alliance with the National Violence Observatory-IUDPAS, is facilitating the implementation of a new Violence Observatory in Choloma and strengthening the dormant one in La Ceiba.

Community Level

- There are few NGOs that work at the community level, particularly in the 25 communities that AJR works in, which are among the most violent in Honduras. The FBOs are mostly present there, and sometimes they are the only channel to enter those communities. The partners for the development of OCs in AJR's 25 target communities are churches, some very small Evangelical churches and some small parochial groups. Very few had some experience in applying for grants and none are fully grant-worthy from a USAID's perspective. AJR organized alliances between FBOs and local Community Boards (*Patronatos*.) Patronatos have even less capacity and according to AJRs baseline much less credibility at the community level than churches, but they are legitimate community authorities in need of reinforcement to become agents for Prevention and change. AJR has had the multiple challenge of making FBOs and Patronatos work together in presenting proposals that carry ownership, and to be able to develop with them Outreach Centers. Not being grant worthy means that they do not handle any project funds beyond petty cash, and that all procurement has to be done directly by AJRs personnel. Still, AJR has had a strategy of involving partners in all phases of the development of these initiatives, ensuring that the process is as participative as possible and involves youth, leaders and members of the community. This ensures sustainability, the integrity of the equipment and the security of the operation.
- The 25 Outreach Centers developed, in the context of the poverty and violence of those communities, are in many cases the only viable *Prevention Delivery Mechanism* for benefits to the children and youth of those communities. The communities are sometimes so destitute that they do not even count with a Community House or any land to develop prevention infrastructure. In some cases the FBOs and the community have had to resort to rent modest accommodations for the OC initiatives.
 - All 25 OCs have already or are developing a micro-enterprise that will contribute to their sustainability and help train youth.
 - In Quarter Four, a new methodology to assist youth in seeking employment (Talleres de Autosostenibilidad Laboral) started to be implemented.
 - A total of 40 Youth Clubs are already in place in 19 intervention communities in North Honduras, benefiting 467 youth.

- To the outside eye the OC initiatives may not seem as big deal, but in the context of the children and youth of these communities, who have no opportunities, the Centers may be their only ticket to having a future different than one joining the gang or becoming involved in the criminal world.
- During Quarter Four, USAID officers visited the Municipal Violence Prevention Committee of San Pedro Sula. When questioned about the results of the Committee's and AJR-USAID work, members of the Committee responded: "We are concerned that something that has cost so much may stop working when AJR leaves." The representative went on to mention the importance of AJR's support and the actions taken in the prevention plan, like the support that *Paz y Convivencia* decided to give to the Technical Institute of Chamelecón by providing new machinery and equipment for students (Yvette Aramendía, wife of the Mayor of San Pedro Sula and Member of the Committee). "The "Yes We Can San Pedro Sula" effort is engraved in my mind. While pasting motivational stickers on the streets I realized that the inhabitants of San Pedro Sula are interested in having a different city, as I also saw while working this with children who sell newspapers (Pastor Lourdes de Paredes, Member of the Committee) "We have exceeded expectations" (Ms. Cecille Flores, Member of the Committee-)

MUNICIPAL PREVENTION PLANS ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

Under *Strategy One of the Prevention Action Plans: Creating Conditions for Sustainability*:

CMPV's are positioning themselves in prevention interventions locally:

- In La Ceiba, the CMPV participated as a witness at the First Executing Committee of the Colonia San José OC Project, which will be completed with funds from FHIS-USAID (CLIPS), held at the Town Hall with the presence of the Mayor Mr. Carlos Aguilar. The project involves improving the Outreach Center's infrastructure and paving 400 meters of roads in the neighborhood. This work has financial support and workforce provided by the Municipality.
- The CMPV and the National Violence Observatory held a meeting with the Mayor, Vice Mayor and Aldermen, where statistical data of violence in La Ceiba and the country were presented. This raised awareness of the authorities, who reflected on preventive actions to be taken. At this meeting the President and members of the CMPV presented the activities being carried out by the Committee, and requested the legal recognition of the CMPV as a municipal institution.
- In San Pedro Sula, the Prevention Sub Committee attended the inauguration in July, of the Rivera Hernández Outreach Center's microbusiness. The President of the Sub CMPV, Jannett Hernández, attended along with member Carlos Ávila. In August, the meeting of the coordinators and partners of the nine (9) Outreach Centers in San Pedro Sula was held in the facilities of San Pedro Sula's Junior Chamber with the participation of two members of the Sub-CMPV.
- In Choloma, the Signing of an agreement took place between AJR-COMVIDA-Municipality-CMPV for the formation 5 sports leagues in 20 of the communities included in the prevention plans.

- A two-day Volunteer Management Course was implemented in both La Ceiba and San Pedro Sula (covering Choloma), and was attended by CMPV members, OC Coordinators and partners and AJR partner organizations. This created further bonds between CMPVs and OCs.
- In Quarter Three, the Organizational Strengthening of the CMPVs focused on assisting the three CMPVs of San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma in, 1) Reviewing their Municipal Prevention Plans and the activities planned under each, 2) Consideration of expanding Committee membership, for example by inviting key civic stakeholders or “Centers of Moral Authority” and 3) CMPV Planning of activities.
- Tangible results of activities under the Plans have opened the eyes of Mayors and Aldermen, demonstrating the viability of prevention activities, and also that increased investment in prevention is not only feasible, but also politically correct. In the words of Mr. Carlos Aguilar, Mayor of La Ceiba: “AJR has opened the eyes of the Municipality about prevention and how it can become a local development strategy; we are ready to invest our own resources in opening more Outreach Centers, support the ones already open and to invest substantial municipal resources in bringing infrastructure and progress to the at-risk communities of the city as a way to prevent violence.”

Also under *Strategy One of the Prevention Action Plans: Creating Conditions for Sustainability*:

- During the month of July, grant recipient National Observatory-IUDPAS took further steps to implement the Violence Observatory in Choloma, by meeting with the Municipal Corporation and members of the Chamber of Commerce of Choloma to present the project. The municipality of Choloma named the person that will be the link of the Observatory, Mr. Dennis Cabrera. IUDPAS, also visited the Urban Planning Office of the Municipality of Choloma, to take a look at the registries and worked on the file prototypes to be used by the Observatory.
- IUDPAS also visited La Ceiba, to discuss the strengthening of the Observatory, made possible through AJR-USAID’s grant. Even though the Observatory in La Ceiba already collects information, it had not been properly introduced to the authorities and civic leaders, nor has it produced any formal reports. Through AJR, IUDPAS had the opportunity to make a presentation to the Deputy Mayor and CMPV leaders. This led to convincing the local authorities that the purpose of their Observatory is to give decision makers the tools for shaping policy and making timely decisions. This presentation led to an invitation to IUDPAS to present the Observatory and last year violence statistics to the Mayor and full City Council.

Under *Strategy Two of the Prevention Action Plans: Promotion of Values and Youth Identity*:

- AJR Honduras carried out “Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida”(DSMV) life skills training, through which youth from the intervention communities learn how to develop their Life-Plans and are later given follow up to carry them out. To date, the “Dreaming My

Life Challenge” (DSMV) workshop has been given to 2,085 young people in the target communities (of the three cities), 805 during this quarter and to 26 beneficiaries from other communities in San Pedro Sula. In addition, the San Pedro Municipality requested that AJR give the DSMV workshop to members of the municipal program, “Catrachos al Cambio.” It was given by the Programs Officer, Bladimir Vásquez, who shared the methodology with 13 municipal employees. Subsequently there was a second workshop with children at high risk, who are beneficiaries of the “Catrachos al Cambio” program.

- During the next quarter (October-December 2011), DSMV will be held for 830 young people from the target communities, and follow-up activities will begin to evaluate progress and the obstacles to young people in achieving their goals set in the workshops. This will be undertaken on an individual basis at the OCs or at a place accessible to the facilitator and the beneficiary in order to maintain discretion and confidentiality regarding some of the areas to be evaluated.
- In Quarter Three, AJR authorized the National Prevention Program (PNPRRS), to reproduce 2,000 copies of the DSMV work book, for use at at-risk schools and with former gang members that are part of their tattoo removal program. AJR has already trained several DSMV trainers from PNPRRS and other FBOs and NGOs involved in the rehabilitation of gang members.
- AJR launched its JuvenClubs (Youth Clubs) strategy, by fostering the formation of 40 clubs, which already have 467 youth members from 19 intervention communities. During Quarter Three, AJR forged a close alliance with one institution in each municipality as a main partner for the roll out, sustainability and possible replication of the JuvenClub methodology. In San Pedro Sula, an alliance was formed with the Junior Chamber; in Choloma, with COMVIDA and in La Ceiba, with the National Youth Institute (INJ.)
- To strengthen prevention with the younger crowd from the at-risk communities served; AJR designed and rolled out, a program that will bring over 2,200 children from San Pedro Sula and Choloma to the Children’s Museum of San Pedro Sula (“El Pequeño Sula”.) AJR and the Children’s, Museum “The Little Sula” signed an agreement to execute the Project “If You Can Dream It, You Can Do It”, for children and youth from 9 to 15 years old, of the intervened communities of San Pedro Sula and Choloma, that are visiting the museum in tours lasting 4 hours and contain a program. At the end of this period, 1578 children had made the visit, completing 6,312 hours of the program’s components.
- AJR approached three companies (LACTOSA, PEPSI and CARGILL), for leverage, which now are providing a light meal to kids participating. Cargill has decided to sponsor additional beneficiaries. A comprehensive evaluation of the experience will be prepared. Psychology students from the Catholic University volunteering found an unprecedented level of aggression on the part of children coming from the Rivera Hernández community and want to design a program in alliance with AJR to send students to work with children of this underserved community.

- In the framework of the Strategy for the Promotion of Youth Values and Identity in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba, AJR-Honduras is developing a proposal for a mentoring program. It is hoped that young people in the target communities who are vulnerable to violence can establish a relationship for their personal development, with a more experienced or knowledgeable person (mentor) who will help them reach their full potential. The proposal will be presented to USAID next Quarter.
- AJR has also promoted and encouraged volunteer work in the communities through the Outreach Centers. To date it has 565 volunteers, of which 383 have devoted more than 10 hours to the Outreach Centers. These volunteers are the lifeblood of each of the components of the centers, (Creative Use of Leisure Time, Job Training, Tutoring, Accelerated Learning and Value Formation) and also maintain the centers and provide their general services.
- In Quarter Three, AJR-USAID rolled out a new prevention methodology: "Opportunity Fairs" (Ferias de Oportunidades), consisting in bringing institutions that offer any kind of opportunities for youth, right to the heart of the at-risk communities the program serves. AJR decided to bring the institutions to the *barrios'* doorstep. All of the 18 communities of the three municipalities that have established OCs and Municipal Prevention Plans, held their own *Feria de Oportunidades*.
- AJR signed a Letter of Understanding with INFOP to train over 2,000 young people in the five cities where the program has activities. Training is take place at OCs and also at INFOP's own facilities. INFOP calculates that its counterpart funding will be in the neighborhood of \$115,000, mainly in the form of payment to trainers. AJR will contribute some training materials and cover some transportation costs of trainers and trainees. At the time of the writing some problems were being experienced due to the fact that INFOP is running out of funds to continue paying for some of the trainers. One of the main goals of AJR is bringing vocational and educational opportunities to the communities benefiting from the program.
- This year, a total of 2769 young people have received training through the OCs in different areas: Computer skills training, English, Haircutting, Event Planning, Beauty Training, Electronics, Dressmaking, Piñata Making, Welding, Baking, Manual Arts, etc.. Through the Strategy for the development of abilities and job opportunities in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba, opportunities are being granted in vocational centers; to date 569 youth graduated from their vocational programs and 575 are enrolled and are soon to graduate.

Under Strategy Three of the Prevention Action Plans: Skills Training and Opportunities for Employment:

- Micro-entrepreneurial initiatives were launched in Quarter Three, with the opening of the first three micro-enterprises at OCs. The objective of these micro-enterprise initiatives is two-fold; they are to become a source of funding for OC sustainability

and on the other hand, serve as training, practice and/or income generation/employment for some of the youth in the community.

- An example of an OC-Based small business is the silk-screen T-Shirt printing microenterprise opened by the Brotes Nuevos, Puerto Lempira OC. It is already producing income for the OC and will eventually employ up to six youth that will be involved in production and sales. Nearly 60 youth were trained in silk-screen printing, exemplifying the dual nature of these kinds of initiatives. The third micro-enterprise is the Cyber-Café of the Rivera Hernández (“Ciber Alcance”), which is producing some income for the OC and making available internet, duplication and secretarial assistance at preferential rates to youth and the community as a whole.
- Seventeen more small businesses have been established in the communities of San Pedro Sula and Choloma as a result of the vocational training that is taking place. Thanks to the support of partner, Las Amigas Academy, that not only contributed with equipment and materials but also with training to micro enterprises, it was accomplished that 61 youth are now generating income by their own ventures.
- AJR-Honduras has forged an alliance with Centro de Recursos de Empleo (CRE), through which 780 job-seeking youth from the intervention communities are receiving a well-structured one day “Auto-sostenibilidad Laboral” workshop. During these workshops facilitators trained by CRE, help beneficiaries develop their CVs. They complete the workshop with three clean copies of their CVs, three photographs and a manila folder. CRE is providing manuals/workbooks that have a cost of around \$15 each as a free contribution to this alliance. CRE trained, pro-bono, a team of nine facilitators coming from the intervention communities in the North to become facilitators and certified them as such. In Tegucigalpa, CRE will conduct training with their own volunteers, with AJR only paying for the trainer’s transportation cost. CRE will place all CVs in their jobs database, which is used by 1,300 businesses nationwide. In addition AJR is providing assistance with the cost of documents needed to request employment, such as the judicial records certificate, police certificate and health card, which are expensive in Honduras (total cost more than \$17.) An agreement was reached with the Red Cross in San Pedro to reduce the cost of the health card by 50%. To September 30, 2011, 131 youth have benefited from this service.

Under the *Strategy Four of the Prevention Action Plans: Infrastructure for Development*, and to prevent youth from joining gangs:

- Fifteen new Outreach Centers (OCs) were officially inaugurated this year in Honduras, and 11 were inaugurated in quarter three. Among these new OCs, ten are funded under Activity One. Outreach Centers inaugurated in the third quarter include; Las Pilas in Choloma; La Amistad in Choloma; Japon in Choloma, Suazo Cordova in San Pedro Sula; Padre Claret in San Pedro Sula; and Cofradia Centro in San Pedro Sula. In La Ceiba, OCs were inaugurated in Armenia Bonito; San Judas; Primero de Mayo and Bufalo. Three additional Centers supported under this Activity area will be inaugurated in early August 2011 under this Activity area, these are San Jose, in La Ceiba; San Isidro in Chamelecon and Los Angeles in San Pedro Sula. The micro-enterprises in the Casa Quemada, Rivera Hernández, López Arellano,

Villafranca, Flor del Campo, San Juan, San José, Primero de Mayo, Puerto Lempira and Rosalinda Centers are already operating, and the rest will begin operations in the next quarter. Data on all OC's under Activity Five is provided on the next page of this report.

ACTIVITY FIVE CARSI HONDURAS OCS			
AJR USAID SICA (SEPTEMBER 2011)			
	Male	Female	TOTAL
Registered Youth Attending OCS	2375	2305	4680
Registered Volunteers Attending OCs	137	113	250
Total Beneficiaries OC (>10 hours attendance)	1511	1267	2778
Total Volunteers OC (>10 hours attendance)	97	88	185
Total Hours Assistance Youth at OCs			102,064
Total Hours Assistance Volunteers at OCs			12,330

- Three of the previously open Outreach Centers are being strengthened (López Arellano in Choloma, Rivera Hernández in San Pedro Sula and Villafranca in Comayagua MDC.) These three OCs will also have a microenterprise, three of which have already been implemented. Outreach Center Coordinators have been receiving training in Reports/Leverage, M&E and micro-enterprise development/management through group workshops, individual coaching and training by INFOP. AJR has been able to develop advanced M&E monitoring systems and trained OC partners in their use. OC coordinators and FBO partners attended group workshops. They have had and are being provided individual M&E coaching, including micro-enterprise development and administrative tools to run the income generating activities that will help with the sustainability of their OCs.

Under Strategy Five of the Prevention Action Plans: Innovative Media Campaigning to provide identity and branding to the municipality:

AJR this quarter developed awareness campaigns in communities, positioning them as a strategy for advocacy and promotion of activities that are underway in the twenty-five communities.

➤ **Barrio Tranquilo (Peaceful Neighborhood) Campaign**

Through an alliance with the United Nations Fund for Population, a tour of seven concerts in three cities in four days was organized. The concerts are designed to create awareness

among youth about violence prevention, violence within the family and prevention of teen pregnancy. For three years, United Nations has been training a group of young Honduran artists from different cities to compose music that creates awareness of social issues. The group consists of six young artists and is known by the name of "Barrio Tranquilo". Over this period, they have composed three singles that are currently playing in the most important radios stations of the country and their video-clips are being transmitted on TV channels with large audiences.

To reach all the communities with the message of prevention, strategic points were selected for the concerts and buses were made available for use by youth in nearby communities. The attendance to the concerts was of approximately 5,100 youth. During the seven concerts, 5000 CDs with the prevention messages by the Barrio Tranquilo group, 2000 posters of the group, 5000 sheets with the lyrics of the songs and an analysis guide, 5000 posters with information about romantic relationships, pregnancy prevention and violence within the family, 200 shirts and 100 caps were distributed.

To promote the message and the live concerts, the group visited 6 mass media outlets during the 4 days of the tour. Through these mass media outlets, it is expected that the message was disseminated to a much larger audience.

➤ **Drug Awareness Campaign in Puerto Lempira: "Yang Wantsna Winira, Yang Main Kaikisna Winiba"/ I love myself, I take care of my body"**

On September 29, 2011, Misquito youth were officially introduced to the Second Phase of the drug awareness campaign "Yang Wantsna Winira, Yang Main Kaikisna Winiba" / "I love myself, I take care of my body". The launch event took place in the new amphitheater at the Puerto Lempira Park. The program has the objective of promoting among this group the prevention of drug use, through productive and self-esteem building activities. More than 400 youth from 6 schools attended the event and received the prevention message of the campaign. Materials for the event included animated characters with Misquito features, posters with text in both Spanish and Misquito languages, which were designed taking into account the results of focus groups carried out in Puerto Lempira.

During the previous Quarter, Phase 1 was introduced with 100 posters and radio spots over a two-month period on Radio Kupia Kumi. This Second Phase of the campaign includes:

- 1400 posters and 3200 informational handouts were printed.
- Selection and training of a group of 4 youth trainers, who visit schools to disseminate the message.
- Materials for instructors that visit schools as part of the campaign.
- 950 T-shirts were silkscreened to be distributed on the date of the campaign launch. These materials were produced by the small enterprise at the Puerto Lempira OC.
- Two new radio spots were produced with messages that link with the Spanish and Miskito language versions of the posters
-

Catholic Church radio station "Kupia Kumi", has confirmed that it will continue to air the radio spots for an undefined period of time, even though the advertising agreement with AJR ended this Quarter. This represents considerable leverage and an important commitment by the partner.

➤ **The “Join Change” campaign in 5 Communities in Tegucigalpa/Comayagua**

Over 1000 children and youth from five OCs in Tegucigalpa and Comayagua had break from their difficult lives and were entertained by the “Join Change” (“Unete al Cambio”) program brought to these communities by PEPSI, through in alliance with AJR-USAD.

Pepsi brought piñatas, clowns, drinks, sweets and cake, to children who are beneficiaries of the Outreach Centers in Tegucigalpa and Comayagua, MDC. For communities like Villafranca, that has been involved in an escalation of violence and homicides and the other four communities (Rosalinda, Nueva Suyapa, San Martín and Flor del Campo), it was a breath of fresh air. The positive message of the campaign helped to create a better mood in these communities so affected by violence.

INSERTION OF FORMER GANG MEMBERS AND DEPORTEES

In the area of integration of former gang members, the Public-Private Coalition for Insertion, organized through a AJR-USAID grant, and located at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Tegucigalpa, developed protocols and formats to process grants for micro-enterprise formation. The Chamber has lent its expertise and personnel to implement several grants. In the same fashion, nine micro-grants (of \$200 each) were afforded to the same number of former gang-members, to support them in self-employment in street sales activities (sale of inflatable toys, capital for cellular phone repair, etc.) In addition, the Public-Private Coalition for Insertion provided 10 young ex-gang members of seed capital for micro ventures, steadily making inroads for this excluded population in Honduran society.

Even though to this date no youth has been inserted by the Public-Private Coalition in a job at the companies contacted, during this period a job interview was arranged in Mármol de Honduras. During this last month 11 curriculums have been given to INTUR Group of Tegucigalpa, of this, 5 youth received the legal documents required for them to be hired. In this period a relationship with ORPHAN HELPERS, an organization that works with young orphans and former gang members and in detention centers, has been established. They count with a large data base of youth that were rehabilitated as ex-gang members. Additionally the Christian Youth Movement, was approached with the purpose of joining efforts in the job insertion of youth in social risks.

The member institutions of the Coalition, Chamber’s personnel and Ms. Aline Flores, its President, are very encouraged with this first incursion into the difficult issue of insertion, and would like to explore a continuation of this work by contributing some of their own resources to expand this area. The Chamber has already contributed some of the costs that were to be covered by the grant. It is proposing to add support for another microenterprise with the savings that the Coalition will have. The Coalition has also started training former gang-members for employability and has started visits to Chamber member businesses to obtain employment opportunities for them. An important increase in the amount of beneficiaries is expected next quarter.

Meanwhile, the officer in charge of DSMV at AJR’s office San Pedro Sula, continues to provide support to former gang members that old beneficiaries of the program, and is

facilitating that some former gang members that committed felonies when they were minors, can get the legal assistance to clean their records, as no company would employ them.

In this period, through the grant to the Center of Attention for Migrants (CAMR), 66 young returned deportees were given vocational training in the areas of graphic design (15), Spanish card making (22), and in the area of basic electricity (29), these youth received the necessary materials and tools, with the purpose of reducing desertion. Four workshops of Challenge of Dreaming My Life were also developed, giving these life skills to a total of 114 participants, 59 male and 55 female, receiving a diploma for their participation at the end of the workshops. Three of the youth trained and certified in the area of welding and are now working. CAMR followed-up on 20 beneficiaries that were trained and certified in the area of imitation jewelry, finding that 11 are making different types of accessories and generating income to support their families. Support was given to 47 returning migrants in preparing their CVs.

Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang-Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication

RI 8: The impact of the program on gang related crimes is measured and a frame of reference was developed for its replication.

Sub RI 8.1: AJR develops framework tool outlining the components most critical for designing an effective gang prevention program, as well as what conditions and resources must be in place

AJR's Monitoring and Evaluation Unit has as its objective to ensure that data and information generated and shared with beneficiaries and partners at all levels, is valid for the purposes of accountability and transparency, but also that information can be analyzed and serves to guide programming. This Unit (with a Coordinator in Honduras and a regional Coordinator in El Salvador) works closely with partners in applying Monitoring and Evaluation systems, working with data and targets collected at Outreach Centers and other prevention activities and fostering the discussion of advances against targets, challenges and means of improving impact.

The M&E Team between the countries saw shifts particularly in the second half of this year. In Quarter Three, Francisco Armenta, the Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator in Honduras, left his position for a new job. A replacement, Ms. Lila Mayes, was identified and she remained with the team for a few months before deciding to leave this position. AJR had already identified and begun working part-time with Ms. Lesbia Alvarado in April, and in July she accepted to assume the role of Coordinator for M&E in Honduras. A Systems Expert, Ms. Alvarado has brought to the team, strong M&E Experience and system design expertise.

Providing Routine Monitoring Instruments to technical teams

Important advances occurred in the second half of the year with regards to the instruments developed by the AJR's Monitoring and Evaluation Team for use by the program in implementation countries El Salvador and Honduras.

In April 2011, AJR began work on a revised Monitoring sub-system that would allow a unique profile to volunteers and beneficiaries using an assigned code, but that also allows "at-a glance" analysis of the division of time and activities by youth and volunteers at Outreach Centers and would isolate basic information from registration of use of OCs. A prior system did not meet full monitoring needs at OCs. The system needed to continue working with AJR's definition of a volunteer and beneficiary as having accessed services at an OC for at least ten hours. In mid-May a prototype was designed and piloted in El Salvador. Several adjustments were made and by June 1, in both El Salvador and Guatemala, the system was rolled out in 22 OCs in Honduras and 17 OCs in El Salvador. The level of effort required in launching the systems, implied intense monitoring and training by the M&E Coordinators over the quarter. Today the system is accepted and held in healthy regard in all Outreach Centers.

In El Salvador monthly OC Monitoring Meetings in place since June 2011, depend upon data from the OC systems. Coordinators see their data on the screen in the participatory sessions. This has enabled in-depth discussion of the OC Model with Coordinators and holds Centers accountable for performance. (Data on OCs from the Outreach Center sub-system can be found in Activity One, Activity Four and Activity Five of this report.) In Honduras as well, the M&E System is the main source of data in meetings, on visits and through phone calls with Coordinators to bridge long travel distances.

During Quarter Four, the M&E Coordinator in El Salvador conducted training of thirty community sports volunteers in Quarter Four and Coordinators in both Countries will train CMPVs on Monitoring and Evaluation in Quarter One of the New Year. Six focus groups were carried out to establish a baseline for communication campaigns to be carried out under Activity Four.

Also this quarter, the M&E Unit in Honduras developed an effective M&E Matrix to measure program impact. The objective of this tool is to provide technical staff a means by which they can easily capture cumulatively, all the strategies, methodologies and activities that AJR is implementing and, at the same time, evaluate the project and its objectives; capture the approach, and provide an overview of the involvement of the stakeholders. It will be applied in El Salvador this Quarter.

Six final lessons learned including the budgetary costs of interventions were finalized in collaboration with program partners, the Youth Movement and Peronia in Guatemala. Twenty-three lessons learned were developed in the second quarter through group sessions in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Next Quarter major emphasis will be placed on completion of lessons in Honduras and El Salvador through structured interviews with staff. AJR will also plan the design of the framework tool structure, to which the lessons learned will serve as main inputs.

In Quarter Three, the AJR Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator in Honduras developed a prototype for a Micro-enterprise Monitoring sub-system, now in use in all OC's in Honduras. The System is based in excel and allows Coordinators to track of income, cost and profit of entrepreneurial initiatives at OCs with a few simple clicks. The system is in partial use in El Salvador and will be expanded this Quarter.

Ms. Lesbia Alvarado traveled to El Salvador in late May to help develop a Monitoring and Evaluation sub-system for CMPVs. AJR's Indicator 1.1 under its Monitoring and Evaluation Plan calls for Committees to be able to monitor their Crime Prevention Plans. The Excel-based sub-system for monitoring that was designed, is based on indicators established in the prevention plans. The system will be rolled out in the coming Quarter in El Salvador and may also be applied in Honduras.

The M&E Units in both countries have felt traction in their efforts to create a demand for data, both with staff for purposes of internal analysis and with partners in the field to whom data often opens up a new world.

Activity 7: Restorative Justice for Juveniles

In December 2010, the AJR USAID-SICA received Modification #10, a new activity called "Restorative Justice for Juveniles". This project was designed to improve juvenile criminal justice in Honduras. The Restorative Justice for Juveniles Project provides assistance in proposing reforms to the legal framework and in enhancing the professional capacities of judges, prosecutors, public defenders and other juvenile justice system actors to apply restorative justice. The development of mechanisms for GOH institutions to be more effective and improve their credibility through partnerships with NGOs, and civil society organizations to promote oversight and monitoring of the juvenile justice system, is also included.

Establishment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission

The Juvenile Justice Reform Commission was established during the first quarter of 2011 with representation including from the, Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court, Juvenile Justice Courts of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, Attorney General's Office, Public Defense, IHNFA Reeducation program team, Childhood and Adolescence Commission of the National Congress, National Civilian Police (Investigations and Prevention nits), Justice and Human Rights Secretariat and Civil Society working with Adolescents in Conflict with the Law.

A Technical Committee was also set up to draft recommendations for reforms. The first meeting of the JJ Reform Commission was held on February 25, 2011. During this meeting the activity was presented and thoroughly discussed with participants. As a result the Commission was formally established, as well as a Technical Team created under the Commission to develop the proposal of reform. During Quarter Two, meetings were held with the Childhood and Adolescence Commission, and the Judicial Affairs Commission of the National Congress to ensure their support regarding the development of recommendations for reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code. Formal letters were sent to heads of juvenile justice institutions inviting them to take part in this important reform process through the juvenile justice Reform Commission, and requesting them to delegate representatives for the Commission.

Meetings and a workshop were held by the Juvenile Justice Team with the Technical Committee of the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, in order to thoroughly discuss a first draft presented by expert consultant Mrs. Mary Bluff, for a new Juvenile Justice Law. As a result, important inputs were provided by members of the Commission. Based on those

inputs provided, the Juvenile Justice Team worked with Mrs. Beloff on a second draft of the proposal

Recommendations for reforms to the Juvenile Justice Code developed and Restorative Justice introduced

The juvenile justice team in Honduras, continued meetings with the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, discussing and validating possibilities for a new law, which could fill in the gaps of the current Childhood and Adolescence Code.

A draft proposal for a new Juvenile Justice Law was finished. On September 17, The First Lady requested the President of The National Congress to submit for discussion and approval a package of reforms regarding Children and Family, which included the Childhood and Adolescence Code. The juvenile justice team met with Congressman Rolando Dubon from the Judicial Commission of Congress, who in turn invited AJR to take part in the working teams, where the reforms were being discussed. AJR proposed at this time to consider the inclusion of the draft Juvenile Justice Law into the package of reforms being considered, and as a result the draft law document has been added to the package of reforms, currently under discussion.

In order to help move the package of reforms forward, AJR also continues to carry out working meetings with the juvenile justice Reform Commission on a parallel basis, to ensure all possible observations to the draft law were considered. Mrs. Marilys de Estrada, AJR consultant in Guatemala, with experience in legislation reform, also provided technical assistance to the Commission during this time.

The draft law proposal constructed by AJR was presented to Congress and is currently part of the package proposal of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code being reviewed and discussed by the Inter-institutional Commission established by the President of the National Congress. The First Lady is advocating strongly for the passing of the reform package, so there is a very good possibility that these reforms will in fact be passed during the next quarter. AJR will continue to advocate for the passing of the reforms and will monitor progress. The adoption of these reforms by Congress would represent a major achievement for the juvenile justice agenda in Honduras.

The AJR team will continue to advocate and participate in the meetings of the Inter-institutional Commission to ensure passing of the reform package in Congress. It is essential to continue to influence relevant government institutions and decision makers to find legal support for the Committee regarding the passing of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code.

Contact has been maintained with key juvenile justice operators and decision makers to ensure continuous support for project activities. A commitment will be made by the observational visit participants to advocate for changes and implement where possible restorative justice techniques, when they return.

Recommendations for reforms to the Juvenile Justice Code developed and Restorative Justice introduced

This objective sought the formation of a Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, the development of a work plan designed through a consensus process, workshops with the Commission in order to prepare a reform proposal to the Childhood and Adolescence Code, and the presentation of the reform proposal to the National Congress.

During this quarter, Mrs. Zumbado and the juvenile justice team in Honduras, continued meetings with the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, discussing and validating possibilities for a new law, which could fill in the gaps of the current Childhood and Adolescence Code.

After several meetings and hard work put in by the Juvenile Justice Team, a draft proposal for a new Juvenile Justice Law was finished.

In a major feat, the draft law proposal constructed by AJR and is currently part of the package proposal of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code being reviewed and discussed by the Inter-institutional Commission established by the President of the National Congress. The First Lady is advocating strongly for the passing of the reform package, so there is a very good possibility that these reforms will in fact be passed during the next quarter. AJR will continue to advocate for the passing of the reforms and will monitor progress. The adoption of these reforms by Congress would represent a major achievement for the juvenile justice agenda in Honduras.

On September 17, 2011 The First Lady requested the President of The National Congress to submit for discussion and approval a package of reforms regarding Children and Family, which included the Childhood and Adolescence Code. The juvenile justice team moved quickly and met with Congressman Rolando Dubon from the Judicial Commission of Congress, who in turn invited AJR to take part in the working teams, where the reforms were being discussed. AJR proposed at this time to consider the inclusion of the draft Juvenile Justice Law into the package of reforms being considered, and as a result the draft law document has been added to the package of reforms, currently under discussion.

The juvenile justice team is taking part in the Inter-institutional Commission established by Congressman Duran, composed of representatives from: the Justice and Human Rights Secretariat, Public Ministry, the Judicial Sector, Public Defense, and a specialist in legislative techniques. This Commission is validating and moving forward the package of reforms to the current Childhood and Adolescence Code.

In order to help move the package of reforms forward, AJR also continues to carry out working meetings with the juvenile justice Reform Commission on a parallel basis, to ensure all possible observations to the draft law were considered. Mrs. Marilys de Estrada, AJR consultant in Guatemala, with experience in legislative reform, also provided technical assistance to the Commission during this time.

The juvenile justice team sought to ensure support from the Vice-Ministers from the Justice and Human Rights Secretariat regarding the reforms. Furthermore a Memorandum of Understanding to ensure support for the Juveniles Justice Reform Commission and back up

for the process of reform, was also drafted and is expected to be signed by justice sector institutions.

The juvenile justice team will continue to advocate and participate in the meetings of the Inter-institutional Commission to ensure passing of the reform package in Congress. It is essential to continue to influence relevant government institutions and decision makers to find legal support for the Committee regarding the passing of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code.

Targeted training for judges, public defenders, special prosecutor units, and IHNFA key personnel addressing juveniles and gang-related units.

A training workshop in restorative justice was provided by Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko to 25 juvenile justice operators on September 5, 2011. Other trainings will continue to be provided during the coming quarter. These trainings have provided juvenile justice operators with new knowledge regarding restorative justice and its possible application in Honduras. A training workshop was also provided by consultant Marianela Corrales on mediation techniques to 17 juvenile justice operators on September 29, 2011. Final training in both mediation techniques and juvenile restorative justice will be carried out during the month of November.

Contacts were made by Mrs. Zumbado with justice sector key operators from Costa Rica, to determine good practices in restorative justice in order to carry out an observational visit with juvenile justice operators from Honduras. A model of restorative justice has been identified in Costa Rica and contacts have already been established with key operators there. Accordingly an observational visit with approximately ten juvenile justice key operators is currently being planned by AJR. Approval for the observational visit will be requested with USAID in the first week of November.

Public confidence and accountability of Juvenile Justice Public Sector Institutions increased

During this quarter, activities aimed at strengthening public confidence in juvenile justice institutions saw very important accomplishments.

Mrs. Patricia Bourdeth, AJR expert consultant, carried out several meetings and workshops with IHNFA's technical personnel in the process of constructing a five year Strategic Plan for institutional development for the institution. As a result, a draft Strategic Plan has been developed. A formal presentation of the Strategic plan was also made during the month of September to the Intervention Commission, currently in charge of this institution. The Commission expressed gratitude and commented positively on the possibility of executing the Strategic Plan presented. The Commission is very open to receive assistance from AJR in this transition period of the institution. Accordingly, AJR will continue to monitor closely the institution and the validation of the Strategic Plan presented.

Also during this quarter the grants provided to Casa Alianza and Save the Children were made effective. Casa Alianza has experienced some problems in the implementation of the activities under the grant, as IHNFA was intervened in the month of September, Casa

Alianza was not able to start monitoring activities with the institution. However, they expect to be able to start up activities during the month of October.

IHNFA's strategic plan for institutional development and creating alliances and synergies with NGO's and international donors developed.

The political turmoil present at IHNFA with the intervention by the government in the institution in the month of September has generated uncertainties regarding hierarchies, management, and thus regarding the participation in the validation and execution of the Strategic Development Plan.

An excellent level of participation at the technical level by IHNFA has been noted by AJR, however at a political level it has been harder to ensure the execution of the Plan with the Intervention Commission which was established for the purpose of carrying out the Strategic Plan. Even though a formal presentation of the Strategic Plan was made and a positive reaction was received from the Intervention Commission, AJR must continue to work to ensure the final validation and implementation of the Plan. A final Strategic Institutional Development Plan is expected to be presented to IHNFA by the month of November. After it is presented, AJR will continue to monitor progress in order to advocate for its implementation.

Grants provided to CSO's to provide organizational strengthening assistance to monitor performance of juvenile justice institutions.

During this quarter grants were provided to two NGO's: Casa Alianza and Save the Children, aimed at strengthening monitoring activities (oversight) of juvenile justice institutions. AJR has carried out meetings with both NGO's to establish coordination and monitoring mechanisms in order to ensure the successful implementation of project funds.

Casa Alianza's strategic objectives under its agreement with AJR are: a) Strengthening the capacity of NGO's to monitor the juvenile justice system; and b) Coordinating awareness and advocacy activities aimed at improving the juvenile justice system and the situation of youth in conflict with the law. This quarter Casa Alianza carried out a TV show in which restorative juvenile justice was discussed. During the show Mr. Gary Steven Castro, a renowned Attorney with experience working in juvenile detention centers underscored why restorative juvenile justice was key in Honduras. In future programs the discussion on restorative juvenile justice will continue.

A workshop with at least 10 civil society organizations from COIPRODEN in October 2011 will define social audit indicators to monitor the juvenile justice system institutions. A Public Forum with juvenile justice system operators and authorities in order to present monitoring results will be held in November. A television program and a roundtable will include a group of NGO's, public authorities and media, regarding monitoring of juvenile justice institutions. This Activity is expected to take place in November.

Save the Children's strategic objective under its agreement with AJR is: Strengthening Civil Society Organizations to improve their capacity of monitoring the juvenile justice system. Save the Children began establishing of strategic alliances with CSO's. A total of 12 organizations have been identified to work with regarding strengthening of monitoring activities of juvenile justice institutions. This quarter, training was provided by Save the

Children to members of CSO's including Municipal Defenders of Children (Defensorias Municipales de la Niñez) and youth from the organization PRESION. As a result, 5 municipal defenders, 4 representatives from CSO's, a judge and a Municipal Justice Director (Director Municipal de Justicia) were trained. Activities under both grants will come full under way during the next quarter. AJR will monitor these activities closely in order to ensure the correct implementation of both grants.

Beginning

Indicators and Results

In the third quarter of 2010, AJR submitted a revised Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP) to USAID, which included a new set of impact and lower-level indicators based on its new results. The revised MEP substitutes the AJR's indicators established in 2008. Measurement against these indicators began during quarter three of last year (April 2010-June 2010).

In the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan below, results are reflected through September 30, 2011. AJR is reporting on two Impact Indicators for the first time. These are listed below. Specially requested indicators including those pertaining to the Regional Fund can be found following this MEP Results table and Indicators pertaining to CARSI can be found in the CARSI sections of this report, Activity Four and Activity Five respectively.

USAID-SICA AJR Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (Oct 29 2010)							
AJR Program Goal (SO): Crime prevention and insertion activities and public policy advocacy lead to a decrease in community vulnerability to crime and violence risk-factors through multi-sectoral partnerships							
Key: Note that in the column "EOPS Targets", the letter "A" coincides with "activity" as noted in the USAID-SICA AJR cooperative agreement (Activities 1-6).							
Data Collection Plan							
	Indicator	Disaggregation	Frequency	Data Sources	Baseline	EOPS Targets	Through September 30, 2011
SO 2	Number of communities where AJR is implementing crime prevention initiatives	by country; municipality/community ; type of prevention initiative.	Monthly		ES-A1=6 ES-A4=0 HON-A1= 4 HON A5= 0 GUA-A1= 6 TOTAL= 16 communities	ES-A1=6 ES-A4= 18 HON-A1= 0 HON A5= 25 GUA-A1= 9 TOTAL= 58 communities	ES-A1=11 ES-A4= 20 HON-A1= 6 HON A5= 20 GUA-A1= 9 TOTAL= 66 communities

<p>ES-A1= 11 These communities include where AJR has OCs: 1.CFO Padre Rafael Palacios, San Salvador; 2. Lourdes, Colon; 3. Melendez, Soyapango; 4.13 de Enero, San Salvador;5. Barrio Lourdes, San Salvador; 6. Chintuc II, Apopa 7. LA TRINIDAD, NAHUIZALCO, SONSONATE; 8. EL CALVARRIO, NAHUIZALCO, SONSONATE; 9. EL LIMON, SOYAPANGO; 10. MACAJUTLA, MEJICANOS, SAN SALVADOR and 11. CONCEPCION, SAN SALVADOR. (The latter two have micro-enterprises under Fundasalva.)</p> <p>ES-A4=20 These communities include where AJR has OCs: 1.TAZUMAL I, CHALCHUAPA;2. SAN ANTONIO II, CHALCHUAPA;3. BUENA VISTA III, CHALCHUAPA;4. LAS VICTORIAS I, CHALCHUAPA; 6. ARGENTINA, SANTA ANA;7. SAN JOSÉ UNIDAS, SANTA ANA, 8.SAN CAYETANO, SANTA ANA; 9. GARCÍA I, SANTA ANA; 10. SANTA TERESA, SANTA ANA; 11.SANTA ANITA, SANTA ANA 12. COLONIA LA PROVIDENCIA, SANTA ANA; 13.SANTA RITA, EL CONGO and 14.LAS BRISAS, EL CONGO. The last five communities do not have OCs but are among AJR's implementation communities: 16.LOMAS DE TECANA, SANTA ANA ; 17.EL CARMEN Y EL CHILLIN, SANTA ANA ; 18.SANTA CLAUDIA, SANTA ANA; 19.LOMA LINDA, CHALCHUAPA; and 20. EL CARMEN, EL CONGO.</p> <p>HON-A1= 6 In <u>Comayagüela, MDC</u>, AJR has established Outreach Centers in 6 communities:1. Villafranca, 2.Buenas Nuevas, 3.Rosalinda, 4.Flor del Campo and 5.San Martín 6. Nueva Suyapa</p> <p>HON A5= 20 In <u>San Pedro Sula</u>, AJR has established Outreach Centers in 9 communities: 1.San Juan, Chamelecón, 2.Casa Quemada, 3.Rivera Hernández, 4. Suazo Córdova, 5. Los Angeles, 6. Padre Claret, 7. San José Chamelecón, 8. Cofradía Centro, 9. San Isidro, Chamelecón. In <u>Choloma</u> AJR has established Outreach Centers in 5 communities: 1.La AmistadInvencibles, 2.Victoria 3.Japón,4. Las Pilas, 5.López Arellano. In <u>La Ceiba</u>, AJR has established Outreach Centers in 5 communities: 1.San José, La Ceiba 2. El Búfalo 3. San Judas Tadeo4. Armenia Bonito, and 5.Primer de Mayo. In Puerto Lempira, AJR has established an Outreach Center in 1 community, 1.Brotes Nuevos.</p> <p>GUA-A1= 9</p> <p>TOTAL= 66 communities</p>							
SO 5	Number of youth trained through AJR in target communities who accessed jobs or income generating opportunities Results to date: El Salvador: ES-A4=15 AJR's Jobs strategy includes three components and an explicit strategy to transition youth training to jobs. The full strategy launches in October 2011 with a target of 500 jobs and opportunities. Job placement: Two women were placed in jobs at Pizza Hut this quarter through AJR. In July 1 youth (M) was placed in the Eben Ezer Workshop. In July also, 1 youth (W) was placed in a jewelry workshop Previously Three youth trained at DICAME have been contracted temporarily to work on shoe orders. They received vocational training in various processes of shoemaking through AJR.	by country; municipality/community ; type of job.	Monthly		ES-A4=0 HON A5= 0 TOTAL= 0	ES-A4=330 HON A5=270 TOTAL=600	ES-A4=15 HON A5=127 TOTAL=142

Sub-total=7

Self-employment: In June 2011, 2 youth (2W) began selling and taking orders for piñatas in the communities as a result of an AJR course. In August 2011, 5 youth (3M/2F) began making jewelry and selling it through AN AJR vocational course and one youth began producing leathergoods. Sub-total=8

TOTAL=15 YOUTH ACCESSING JOBS OR INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES.

Honduras:A5=127 Through OC micro-enterprises 13 youth, have been employed. At group micro-enterprises (Supported by Las Amigas): 61 youth have been employed. Youth that generate income through their own activities through AJR Training are: 48 (Include 14 deported), 5 hired by private businesses. **TOTAL= 127**

USAID-SICA AJR Monitoring and Evaluation Plan				
AJR Program Goal (SO): Crime prevention and insertion activities and public policy advocacy lead to a decrease in community vulnerability to crime and violence risk-factors through multi-sectoral partnerships				
Key: Note that in the column " EOPS Targets", the letter "A" coincides with "activity" as noted in the USAID-SICA AJR cooperative agreement (Activities 1-6).				
Data Collection Plan				
Indicator	Baseline	EOPS Targets (Sept 2010)	Through September 2011	
Activity 1: Jump-starting public-private initiatives for gang prevention				
IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created				
1.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities (see notes)	ES-A1= 6 HON-A1= 4 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 10	ES-A1= 11 HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 1 TOTAL= 22	ES-A1=12 HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 22	
<p>El Salvador: <u>Two</u> new OCs were approved in Quarter Four. A new Outreach Center San Jose I in Soyapango, in collaboration with the Dirección General de Prevención de Violencia y la Cultura de Paz (PREPAZ), was operationalized and inaugurated on September 2, 2011. A new Outreach Center in El Calvarrio, Nahuizalco will be inaugurated on November 4, 2011. Last Quarter, <u>Four</u> OCs were inaugurated and operationalized. These were Nahuizalco, La Trinidad; Tazumal I, Argentina in Santa Ana; Chalchuapa and San Antonio II, Chalchuapa. <u>New total ES A1=12.</u> AJR has surpassed this target.</p> <p>Honduras: <u>Two new</u> OCs were inaugurated and operationalized this quarter under Activity One. Flor del Campo and Rosalinda in Comayagüela M.D.C., Last quarter <u>Seven</u> OCs was operationalized: Casa Quemada, San Juan Chamelecon, Rivera Hernandez y Lopez</p>				

	<p>Arellano in San Pedro Sula; Nueva Suyapa in Tegucigalpa, MDC, San Martín and Villafranca in Comayagüela, MDC, <u>One</u> OC, Buenas Nuevas in Comayagüela is in a re-opening process and has not received support from AJR of late. <u>New total HON A1=10.</u></p> <p>Guatemala: The target <u>one</u> OC in Guatemala was not carried out. AJR reallocated this funding for a new Outreach Center in El Limon Soyapango which became operational this quarter.</p>					
1.4	<p>Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model (see notes)</p>	0	<p>ES-A1= 12 HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 1 TOTAL= 24</p>	<p>ES: Lourdes Colon: 71% 13 de enero: 71% Barrio Lourdes: 71% Chintuc II: 71% Melendez: 43% La Trinidad: 43% San Antonio: 43% Buena Vista III: 57% San Jose I: 29% Argentina I: 71% Tazumal: 71% El Calvario: Not yet open CFO: Autonomous</p>	<p>HON: Villafranca: 71% Rosalinda: 71% Nueva Suyapa: 57% Flor del Campo: 57% San Martín: 71% Lopez Arellano: 71% San Juan: 71% Casa Quemada: 71% Rivera Hernandez: 57% Buenas Nuevas: NA</p>	
	<p>ES/HON: A percentage of total number of components in service at each OC is reflected and was taken from each OC. The seven aspects of a Model OC are, 1)DSMV Life Skills Training 2) IT Skills Training, 3) English language Skills Training 4) Micro-enterprise 5) Volunteerism development 6) OC Sustainability and 7) OC Network Development. In the case of 1-3, training and classes must be in progress, in the case of "4" a micro-enterprise must be functioning at the OC and "5", volunteerism development includes training to develop a monitor plan. Under point "6", consideration is given to Center's who have had the coordinator's salary or other significant costs committed to by the municipality or a third party.</p>					

In Honduras, 9 OCs are listed as being strengthened, Buenas Nuevas in Comayaguela is in a re-opening process and has not received support from AJR of late. In Honduras OCs just opening this quarter are in El Salvador, San Jose I in Nahuizalco and Rosalinda and Flor de Campo in Honduras.				
Youth Movement established in El Salvador and Honduras and working on advocacy with regards youth crime prevention policy	0	ES-A1: One Youth Movement operating in El Salvador HON-A1: One Youth Movement operating in Honduras	ES-A1=1 HON-A1=1	
El Salvador: The Youth Movement in El Salvador was launched on March 30, 2011. In Quarters three and four, Dialogues Against Violence sought to take findings from the El Salvador Violence Diagnostic to round tables with community members to explore solutions, these started on May 16, 2011. Five sessions were held with the following results: San Salvador I (11 dialogues); Guazapa (7 dialogues); Sonsonate (3 dialogues); Eastern El Salvador (15 dialogues); San Salvador (10 dialogues), for a total of 46 dialogues in five sessions. An average of eight youth participated in each of the dialogue round tables, totaling 320 youth of different municipalities and departments of the country which have contributed in the areas proposed in the Dialogues. Areas discussed thoroughly with communities include: family, education, values, and work. There are lists of participants who attended these dialogues, note cards with ideas that were given by youth, flipcharts with notes from the discussion on them, and pictures. Some of these discussions were promoted on TV and radio. Honduras: The Honduras Youth Movement “Jóvenes contra la Violencia”, was Launched on July 24 The Youth Movement established a working relationship with Minister of Youth. In August, the MJCV had one of their most important meetings for their violence prevention work when they met with Honduran Presidente Porfirio Lobo Sosa. At the meeting the Movement emphasized to the President the importance of allocating more funds to state institutions, such as the National Prevention Plan (PNP) and the Institute for Youth, for investment in violence prevention. The visit was facilitated by the director of the PNP, and at the date of this report President Lobo had expressed his willingness to approve an extension of the PNP’s budget to provide resources to invest in the violence prevention campaigns in the 50 municipalities that are most affected by violence in Honduras. The PNP’s current budget is 7 million Lempiras, and it is expected to be raised to 10 million for next year.				

1.6	Youth Movement carries out public policy recommendations aimed at the prevention of violence through pilot projects in high-risk communities	0	GUA-A1: Two pilot violence prevention projects in high-risk communities	GUA-A1=2	
	Two pilot violence prevention projects were successful in Guatemala in Quarter Four of last year under a grant to carry out prevention policy recommendations in high-risk communities.				
1.7	Regional Youth Movement established in alliance with SICA to advocate and implement crime prevention initiatives for the most vulnerable youth	0	A1: One Regional Youth Movement operating	0	
	In Quarter Four, the AJR secured interest on the part of SICA in providing support to a Regional Movement for the Prevention of Violence. Giving continuity to the process which started in Guatemala in June during the Security Conference. There is now constant communication achieved by the three movements on activities they hold through Facebook. Exchange of experiences and synergies for cooperation are ongoing, including in July when the three Youth Movements participated in the launch of the Youth Movement in Honduras, and plan the regional movement including through a draft constitution and potential activities for the Regional Movement. The Movement's draft constitution will be presented to SICA to insert the Regional Youth Movement under SICA's initiatives and activities.				
	IR 2: Youth vulnerability risk factors reduced through prevention initiatives				
	Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives addressing youth violence risk factors at the local, municipal and national levels are developed				
2.1.1	Number of youth who are trained in life skills	ES-A1= 0 HON-A1= 0 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 0	ES-A1= 2,200 HON-A1= 2,000 GUA-A1= 140 TOTAL= 4,340	ES-A1=117 HON-A1=1,284 GUA-A1=454 TOTAL=1,855	

<p>El Salvador: This quarter <u>75 youth (47M/28F)</u> were trained in life skills under Activity One with involvement by five facilitators. The Barrio Lourdes OC trained <u>15 youth (7M/8F)</u> and Lourdes Colon trained <u>60 youth (40M/20F)</u>. The target under this Activity is 2,200 youth trained. The program will meet and expects to surpass this target. A total of 93 youth were reported previously, 51 youth previously reported were redistributed to A4 as a result of their communities. Outreach Center targets total to 1,366 youth trained, all Centers are training heavily in Quarter One. Coordinators have established training schedules and close monitoring of these schedules is being conducted. Coordinators and DSMV facilitators have been trained in three municipalities and “Kits” which include a basic back pack, and didactic materials and workbooks have been distributed to facilitators across the municipalities. <u>NEW TOTAL=117 youth trained</u></p> <p>Honduras: Honduras: In Honduras this quarter, 805 youth were trained in life skills, In the last quarter 479 youth were trained. The OCs through which they were trained falls under A1. <u>Total reported: 1,284 youth trained</u></p> <p>Guatemala: As reported in October 2010, 454 youth were trained in life skills in the project’s two pilot municipalities.</p>				
2.1.3	Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time ¹⁴	ES A1=0 HON A1=0 GUA A1=0	ES A1=1,160 HON A1=1,200 GUA A1=100 TOTAL=2,460	ES-A1=1,384 HON A1=2,670 GUA-A1=0 TOTAL=3,181

¹⁴ Please note: This indicator was previously “2.1.3, Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities”, and has been divided. Vocational training is reported as, “2.1.4, Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities”. Subsequent numbering has been adapted. This has been done for the purposes of clearer reporting.

	<p>El Salvador:</p> <p>During Quarter Four, AJR reports <u>455 (191M/264F)</u> new youth accessing positive use of free time at Outreach Centers under A1. Last quarter AJR reported 929 (496M/433F) youth accessed use of free time in its Outreach Centers under Activity One. <u>NEW TOTAL=1,384 .</u></p> <p>Honduras:</p> <p>In Quarter Four , AJR reports 789 new youth accessed use of free time in Outreach Centers under Activity One. Last quarter, 760 new youth accessed positive use of free time. Previous data of use of free time totals, 1121 youth. *Note: As a result of adjustment for reporting beneficiaries without duplicating data, and an adjustment for mis-recording in transition last OC monitoring system, AJR is adjusting previously reported total for use of free time in Honduras to a total of <u>1121 youth</u>.<u>NEW TOTAL=1,121 +760+789=2, 670 youth.</u> Note: Use of free time and training is also reported under Outreach Centers under Activity Four and Activity Five.</p>			
2.1.4	Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities		ES A1= 631(OCs) HON A1=962 (OCs)	
<p>This new indicator was divided from 2.1.3. Access to educational and vocational training has been reported under A4 and A5. AJR wishes to report training for work in its Outreach Centers and will report these results here for training under Outreach Centers in Activity One,</p> <p>El Salvador: From its Outreach Centers under Activity One and not previously included under the indicator <i>IND 2.1.3</i>, Through training in Outreach Centers, the number of youth trained for work are <u>631</u>, all are beneficiaries, meaning youth have spent more than ten hours at OCs.</p> <p>Honduras: From its Outreach Centers under Activity One and not previously included under the indicator <i>IND 2.1.3</i>, Through training in Outreach Centers, the number of youth trained for work are <u>962</u>, all are beneficiaries, meaning youth have spent more than ten hours at OCs.</p>				

2.1.5	Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives	ES-A1= 0 HON-A1= 0 GUA-A1= 0 TOTAL= 0	ES-A1= 11 HON-A1= 10 GUA-A1= 1 TOTAL= 22 initiatives	ES-A1= 5 HON-A1= 7 GUA-A1= 2 TOTAL= 0		
	<p>El Salvador: AJR reports <u>three</u> new micro-enterprises which it is supporting through equipment provided to FUNDASALVA its grantee that is reintegrating ex-youth gang members through these micro-enterprises. The microenterprises are, 1) a Bakery in Macajutla (10 youth working), a Welding workshop also in Macajutla (10 youth are working) and 3) A silk-screening workshop in Concepcion. (20 youth are working.) . AJR previously reported <u>one</u> silk-screening micro-enterprise in the 13 de enero, Mejicanos OC in El Salvador. AJR and <u>one</u> cyber café at Barrio Lourdes which helps to pay bills at the OC like internet, telephone and power costs. <u>TOTAL MICRO-ENTERPRISES= 5</u></p> <p>Honduras: <u>Seven</u> Microenterprises are funded under this Activity are those of OC Villafranca, Comayagüela, MDC; OC Rosalinda, Comayagüela, MDC; OC Nueva Suyapa, Tegucigalpa, MDC; OC Flor del Campo, Comayagüela, MDC; OC San Martín, Comayagüela, MDC; OC San Juan, Chamelecón, San Pedro Sula; OC Casa Quemada, San Pedro Sula (Additional Micro-enterprises are reported under A5).</p> <p>Guatemala: AJR supported a group of ex-gang youth who initiated a kitchen/micro-enterprise in Peronia. The endeavor continues and includes 12 youth, who are earning income as a result of these activities.</p>					
	IR 3: Recidivism factors mitigated by providing ex-gang members with rehabilitation services					
	Sub IR 3.1: Rehabilitation and Reinsertion initiatives are developed through public-private alliances and are targeted to ex-gang members					
3.1.1	Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training	ES-A1= 0 Gua-A1=0 Total=0	ES-A1= 150 GUA-A1=100 Total=250	ES-A1= 142 Gua-A1= 97 Total=239		
	<p>El Salvador: Activities under this indicator are carried out by the AJR grantee, FUNDASALVA. This Quarter <u>33 new</u> youth received five “psychosocial life skills” workshops covering self-esteem, leadership, life planning, personal relationships, and how to develop a resume. Last quarter <u>42</u> youth received five “psychosocial life skills” workshops covering self-esteem, leadership, life planning Workshops continue to rank highly with youth. <u>New total= 142 youth.</u></p> <p>Activities under this indicator are carried out by the AJR grantee, FUNDASALVA.</p> <p>Guatemala: Youth associated with the Peronia project received parts three and four of the life skills training dealing with conflict resolution however these youth received part-one of training and were therefore previously counted against this indicator.</p>					

3.1.2	Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed (see notes)	ES-A1= Reh 0 Emp 0 HON -A1=Reh 50 Emp 26 Gua-A1=Reh 0 Emp 0 TOTAL=Reh 50 Emp 26	ES -A1= Reh 100 Emp 100 Gua-A1=Reh 140 Emp 60 TOTAL=Reh 340 Emp 160	ES -A1= Reh 64 Emp 64 Gua-A1=Reh 44 Emp 15 TOTAL=Reh 104 Emp 79	
	<p>El Salvador: As of Quarter Four, <u>38</u> new youth are working through the FUNDASALVA program and have completed their rehabilitation process. The breakdown is disaggregated as follows; <u>20</u> youth are working through a Bakery micro-enterprise in Macajutla, <u>10</u> are working through a Welding workshop micro-enterprise also in Macajutla <u>8</u> are working in other businesses.</p> <p>Last quarter, AJR reported <u>26</u> youth in jobs. <u>20</u> youth were reported as working in a silk-screening workshop and micro-enterprise in Concepcion and <u>6</u> were reported as working at the company League. <u>NEW TOTAL=64 YOUTH REHABILITATED AND EMPLOYED</u></p> <p>TOTAL =46 REHABILITATED (previously 26 youth were reported, <u>46</u> youth finished the rehabilitation process and currently await employment opportunities.)</p> <p>Guatemala: Results reported for Guatemala are through the Peronia project which closed this quarter. No new results are reported this quarter.</p>				
3.1.3	Systematization captures Peronia reinsertion experience including outlining those components most critical to the success of an effective reinsertion program in addressing social needs, economic needs and educational and training needs.	Gua A1=0	Gua A1=1 Systemization	0	
	The systematization was submitted in draft form last quarter and will be finalized to include the full Peronia experience, next quarter.				
	IR 4: Strategic crime prevention public policy advocacy initiatives are implemented				
4.1	Number of crime prevention public policy initiatives/campaigns which seek to draft; advocate for; and mobilize citizens towards reforming, approving and/or implementing crime prevention policies	0	A1= At least one campaign advocating for a crime prevention policy in each country (El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras)	A1=ES=0 A1=GUA=1 A1=HON=0 TOTAL=1	
	This process is considered progressive, important gains were booked this quarter in all three countries to advocate for and mobilize citizens towards a public policy for youth crime prevention.				

	<p>El Salvador: 1)“Dialogues against Violence” workshops were held, 295 youth participated. These dialogues were held at many educational centers of San Salvador’s Metropolitan Area and used the original discussion “mesas” format. Additional dialogues took place at the Youth Fair, but these used a different modality and 806 youth participated in them. These last dialogues used TV, radio, and written media interviews, and some broadcasters. News anchors from different media outlets participated in them. This was something youth particularly liked. Honduras: The MJCVC made a presentation to the President of Congress during a visit on October 13th, organized by USAID and AJR to the San Martín Outreach Center in Comayagua. During the visit the leaders of the MJCVC introduced themselves and their goals to Mr. Juan Orlando Hernández, and he was presented the sensitizing video that AJR produced for the MJCVC. Mr. Hernandez invited the MJCVC to make a presentation to the Full Congress. Additionally, he became very interested with the Dialogues and asked that an advance be presented to Congress, to take the results of the Dialogues into account for policy-making in Prevention, particularly with regards to the use that the Prevention portion of the Security Tax should have.</p> <p>Guatemala: In April a follow-on grant supporting the Youth Movement and sought to capture political parties’ attention in order to place youth violence prevention squarely on the agenda of stakeholders for next year’s elections. In December 2010, the Movement requested to meet with political parties to present the Public Policy Recommendations on Youth Violence Prevention. The Recommendations for a Youth Crime Prevention Policy were presented as were the results of the project, “Para Muestra Un Boton” which validates the policy in two pilot communities. Mr. José Antonio de León Escribano commented that his party’s governance plan <u>included</u> a Youth Prevention Plan and that the party extracted this plan from the Movement’s policy recommendations. The candidate commended the Movement for their efforts. The Movement adapted its strategy to reach Presidential candidates with youth crime prevention recommendations in Quarter Four. It planned one-to-one- deliveries of its policy recommendations at campaign events, politician forums, interviews and other events where candidates appeared. At these deliveries youth maximized time to explain recommendations and conduct advocacy for the importance of a policy. At a soccer match against child malnutrition, Presidential candidates from the PARTIDO PATRIOTA (PP), LIBERTAD DEMOCRÁTICA (LIDER) and CENTRO DE ACCIÓN SOCIAL (CASA) received the policy recommendations with positive responses. The Youth Movement presented the Prevention Policy Recommendations at three universities so students learn about prevention objectives and the Movement’s activities and become involved. The Youth Movement Against Violence decided to support this project in consort with the <i>Llama Contra La Violencia</i> (Flame Against Violence), supporting supplies improvement and infrastructure improvement at two abandoned schools in its pilot communities under Para Muestra Un Boton.</p>				
4.2	Number of municipal prevention policies designed and adopted in the target municipalities	0	ES-A1=3 policies	0	
	<p>Santa Ana: AJR Conducted consultations with three important sectors of the municipality: 1) municipal employees, 2) community leaders, and 3) youth leaders was an important achievement in the process of designing the violence prevention policy. Interviews with Municipal Officials will take place in October, drafting the policy will take place in November and validating the policy’s contents will take place in December.</p>				

	<p>Chalchuapa: The Municipal Violence Prevention Policy draft document has been completed. The acceptance of the policy by the Municipal Council depends on the development of a resources plan that will be completed in December.</p> <p>El Congo: The policy draft is in progress, and it will be finalized in mid-November. The policy will be validated with the Municipal Council by November 30.</p>				
	<p>Activity 2: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform</p> <p>IR 5: Regional legal/justice frameworks assessed and juvenile justice policy reform promoted</p>				
	Sub IR 5.1: Juvenile Justice Assessment and Situational Analysis provide adequate basis for juvenile justice advocacy and is taken up in the agendas of SICA countries				
5.1.1	SICA with support from AJR and country-specific juvenile justice groups drafts recommendations for a regional juvenile justice policy	0	A2=Regional policy recommendations drafted	0	
	<p>On July 27, 2011, after a thorough evaluation process, AJR presented the Situational Analysis of the three North Triangle countries to USAID, including a comparative analysis of all three countries and analysis of closed cases. An agreement was reached with USAID to conduct a statistical assessment of closed homicide cases within the juvenile courts for the three countries for the year 2009. Furthermore workshops will be carried out in each country with juvenile justice operators to discuss and analyze two- four closed cases, analyzing the process and reviewing challenges and bottlenecks in the system in order to identify solutions which would improve the juvenile justice process. The results will be included in the Situational Analysis.</p> <p>At the time of this writing, letters had been sent to Ad Hoc Committee participants from the three countries inviting them to participate in the first two day workshop which is expected to take place during the first week of November. AJR will work with stakeholders to draft a sub-regional policy for juvenile justice. A strategy for the construction of the recommendations for a juvenile justice policy has been designed and will be shared with an Ad Hoc Committee members during the first workshop. Establishment of the needs, resources, processes and legislation needed in order to implement a policy and achieve desired results will be considered during the Committee's participatory process.</p> <p>Mr. Xavier Hernandez, an expert facilitator and AJR consultant will facilitate the workshops. An additional consultant will also assist AJR in drafting the recommendations for policies. The drafting of recommendations for a sub-regional policy will require that workshops capitalize quickly on the analysis and recommendations of members of the Ad Hoc Committee, weighing these carefully prior to the drafting of the recommendations for the sub-regional policy.</p>				

5.1.2	Regional Juvenile Justice Policy recommendations are taken up in the agendas of target SICA member countries	0	A2=Regional Policy recommendations formally presented at Commission de Seguridad; Regional Prevention Committee and CCAJ and commitment by SG SICA to present recommendations at Regional/Presidential level.	0	
	<p>The process of drafting recommendations for public policies on juvenile justice will begin and be completed during the next quarter. The draft of recommendations for public policies will be validated in the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum, expected to take place during the month of November 2011.</p> <p>SICA is on board with this process and is very optimistic about moving forward a juvenile justice policy agenda. SICA will collaborate and accompany AJR in the drafting process of recommendations for a sub-regional policy. A representative from the Democratic Security Unit will take part in the Ad Hoc committee workshops to take place in November.</p> <p>Once the recommendations for a sub-regional policy are drafted, they will be presented and validated in the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum which will take place on December 12th and 13th, 2011. Furthermore, on December 16, 2011 they will be presented by SICA at the Central American President's Summit. AJR will work with The Ad Hoc Committee members will help foster regional consensus and will advocate for the passing of a sub-regional juvenile justice policy.</p>				
	Sub IR 5.2: Implementation of alternative measures is improved in the North Triangle countries				
5.2.1	Standardized procedures designed for the application of alternative measures are being offered to Juvenile Justice Operators in the three countries	0	A2= 3 Alternative measures programs developed and presented to each country's Juvenile Justice system and the corresponding	0	

			institutions (ISNA, SBS and IHNFA) for implementation	
	<p>During this quarter, the juvenile justice team, including consultant Myrna Lopez drafted the rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders for the Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo Integral de la Niñez y Adolescencia (ISNA), in El Salvador, the Instituto Hondureño de la Niñez y la Familia (IHNFA) in Honduras and the Secretaria de Bienestar Social (SBS) in Guatemala.</p> <p>Having carried out final meetings with the technical teams of the ISNA, SBS and IHNFA, consultant Myrna Lopez presented respective drafts of the rules of procedures for each one during the month of August. Mrs. Zumbado revised the final drafts and presented them for validation in the respective institutions during the month of September. Final documents of rules and procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders are expected to be validated in the three countries by ISNA, SBS and IHNFA respectively, by the month of November.</p> <p>El Salvador: The rules and procedures final document is currently being revised and validated by ISNA. The validated document is expected to be presented and disseminated among staff by the month of November. AJR will also provide follow-up on the implementation of actions as established in the Strategic Coordination Agreement signed between ISNA and the Execution of Measures Judges.</p> <p>Guatemala: Orietta Zumbado presented the final draft of the rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders to Mr. Carlos Soto Director of the Socio-educational Measures Program of the Secretariat of Social Well Being (SBS). Mr. Soto has accompanied AJR throughout the drafting process and will be further in charge of implementing the rules of procedures in the SBS once they have been validated. The final document of rules of procedures is expected to be validated by Mr. Carlos Soto, Director of the Socio-educational Measures Program of the Secretaria de Bienestar Social and his technical team, by the month of November.</p> <p>Honduras: During the month of September as a result of an order from the Council of Ministers, an intervention took place with regards to IHNFA. A crisis was caused by, among other things, form hiring of too many personnel and lack of results. At this time IHNFA's Director Suyapa Nuñez was suspended from her duty. An Intervention Council was established to assume the leadership of IHNFA and guide the institution in this moment of change. Due to the political crisis, the validation process of the draft rules of evidence was expected to experience a stalling. AJR has been meeting with IHNFA's technical personnel and is devising a plan to move forward the rules of procedures.</p> <p><u>Strategic Coordination Agreement ISNA and Execution of Measures Judges</u></p> <p>During the month of August, as a final document for rules of procedures was being drafted, on a parallel basis, meetings continued to be held to create a Strategic Coordination Agreement between ISNA and the Execution of Measures Judges. A Technical Committee was established in July to carry out this</p>			

	<p>task, composed of representatives from: ISNA, Execution of Measures Judges, multidisciplinary teams, Juvenile Justice Unit of the Supreme Court, Creative and Checchi, led by Supreme Court Magistrate Sidney Blanco.</p> <p>A final meeting of the Technical Committee to validate the Strategic Agreement was held during the second week of August, where the document was thoroughly discussed and validated. As a result the Strategic Coordination Agreement was signed at a ceremony held on August 19th at the Princess Hotel. At this event the Agreement was signed between the President of the Supreme Court, Belarmino Jaime (on behalf of the Execution of Measures Judges) and ISNA's Director Luis Salazar. The USAID Deputy Mission Director signed the agreement also as Honor Witness. A workshop was held, where execution of measures judges, their multidisciplinary teams and ISNA technical personnel were able to discuss real juvenile justice cases focusing on the procedures during the execution phase. During this workshop, judges referenced new agreements made in the Strategic Coordination Agreement document.</p>				
	Sub IR 5.3: Sustainable in-service juvenile justice training and post-graduate training program developed				
5.3.1	Regional post-graduate juvenile justice program and other professional- grade service training short courses/ programs developed in collaboration with the Central American Court of Justice and SICA	0	A2=1 regional post-graduate program 3 short term courses/programs developed (1 per country=TOTAL=4)	A2= 3 short term courses/programs developed and provided to 115 operators (1 per country=TOTAL=3)	
	<p>The Inter-institutional Juvenile Justice Diploma Courses, were developed in Quarter Three. Although this activity only established as a result the development of the courses, AJR saw the need to go further and implement the course in each country in order to collaborate with the training schools, leaving them with specialized courses which could later be replicated by them. <u>In total 38 operators are being trained in El Salvador, 41 operators in Guatemala and 36 operators in Honduras.</u> Selection criteria of participants in each country were elaborated by each institution involved (Attorney General's Office, Judiciary and Public Defender's Office), thus selecting participants from each of the three institutions: judges, magistrates, public defenders and prosecutors. The development of the academic program in each country responds to the current training needs and develop five fundamental aspects: 1) Criminology, 2) Substantive law; 3) Analysis of the juvenile justice process; 4) Analysis of the responsibility of juvenile offenders; and 5) Case theory</p> <p>The five modules were developed in coordination with the following justice institutions from each of the North Triangle countries: Judiciary and their respective Judicial Training Schools, Attorney General's Office, and Public Defender's Office, with the objective of providing juvenile justice operators with an academic opportunity to refresh and improve their knowledge regarding juvenile justice. An innovative aspect of these courses is that for the first</p>				

	<p>time a diploma short course has been developed with the Prosecutor's Office, the Public Defender's Office and judicial representatives, which promotes inter-institutional dialogue.</p> <p>Classes started August 25-27, 2011 in El Salvador; in Guatemala September 3, 2011 and in Honduras September 23, 2011. Ceremonies to present Diplomas are expected to take place on November 5th in the case of Guatemala and during the first week of December in El Salvador and Honduras. AJR will ensure the replication and sustainability of this course, by providing the complete course to the three Judicial Training Schools who will be able to provide the course in the future.</p>	
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	Activity 3: Assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence in citizen security				
	IR 6: SICA assisted to promote dialogue and coherence on citizen security				
6.1	SICA strengthened to develop new independent programmatic or policy initiatives	0	A3=3 programs or more policy initiatives	1	
	<p>This component has been advanced by AJR, reflected in technical assistance provided to SICA to push forward <u>three or more</u> program or policy initiatives: 1)An assessment of Police Curricula in the three countries; 2) Develop a 'profile' of a "SICA Municipality" or parameters for a municipality that would receive concentrated assistance from all SICA programs, from small arms reduction to several donor programs; 3) A third Juvenile Justice Forum likely to focus on alternative measures to incarceration, restorative justice and the need for specialization of the juvenile justice sector in the region; 4) Develop a Culture of Lawfulness Regional Program profile to be presented to the World Bank and IDB for funding. The four above potential programs have been replaced for the following: 1) Development of projects under the Central America Strategy, 2) Third Juvenile Forum and 3) Development of Central America Security Index</p> <p><u>22</u> projects of the SICA Central America Strategy focused on four specific areas: 1) Crime Prevention, 2) Combating Crime, 3) Rehabilitation and Reinsertion, and 4) Institutional Strengthening. AJR had been supporting the development of the Crime Prevention projects since August 2011. Harold Sibaja and Armando Jimenez worked in the development of 4 out of 6 projects under the Crime Prevention Strategy: 1) Prevention of Violence against women 2) Violence Prevention from Local governments, 3) Social Prevention of Violence and Crime affecting youth, 4) Education and training for jobs , 5) Prevention of the use of Drugs, treatment, rehabilitation and insertion, 6) Prevention of Armed Violence,</p> <p>At SICA's request, in September 2011, AJR hired 2 project methodologists to support the development of projects under the other 3 thematic areas. AJR worked on the comprehensive prevention vision and the original project profile's objectives and results were redefined.</p> <p>ICAS: AJR collaborated closely with SICA on the design of a novel, Central America Security Index (ICAS), as a part of its support to SICA and to be proposed by SICA to the CA Security Commission as a new regional violence measurement instrument. Due to activities related to the Security Strategy,</p>				

	<p>SICA put this activity on hold this quarter. AJR will retake the pending work to develop the Central America Index and the OBISCA project development framework during the next quarter.</p> <p>Third Juvenile Justice Forum: The forum has been scheduled for December 12-13. SICA</p>				
6.2	OBSICA (previously OCAVI) becomes a tool that allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information to inform regional or country specific initiatives	0	A3=OBSICA established and functional. Indicator matrix has been formulated and periodic reports have been presented in accordance with agreed schedule.	0	
	<p>AJR remains committed to strengthening OBSICA so that it allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information on crime that can inform regional or country specific prevention initiatives. Creative has developed the indicators, and a matrix to measure a Central America Security Index. AJR will retake the pending work to develop the Central America Index and the OBISCA project development framework during the next quarter.</p> <p>On September 13th, 2011, a meeting was held with the USD representative. During this meeting re-orientation of OBISCA's work re-orientation was coordinated. Following the new guidelines set by SICA's General Secretariat; the OBISCA project will be reformulated and will utilize the format used by other Security Strategy projects. To achieve this, consecutive work sessions will take place from October 24 -28, 2011. The main aspects to take into consideration are the objectives, results, indicators, macro-activities, inputs, times, and costs of the projects. AJR has collaborated closely with SICA on the design of a Central America Security Index (ICAS), as a part of its support to SICA and to be proposed by SICA to the CA Security Commission as a new regional violence measurement instrument. ICAS will contribute with information to guide the development of OBSICA's framework.</p>				

	Activity 4: El Salvador Merida Initiative on Prevention				
	IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created				
1.1	Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans (see notes)	0	ES-A4= 3 Committees strengthened	0	
	<p>The following are the main strengthening areas where all three Committees have received consistent technical assistance by AJR over the last year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▯ Management, recordkeeping and reporting of counterpart funds ▯ Management and administration of strategic information ▯ Management, administration, and execution of USAID-funded projects ▯ Startup and equipping of CMPV offices ▯ Proposal development to implement prevention action plan activities ▯ Developing and monitoring community-based prevention infrastructure projects including Outreach Centers ▯ Expansion and Strengthening of CMPVs through membership ▯ Using communications and the media to support municipal prevention intervention <p>By December 15, 2011, AJR will be providing the following training package to all three CMPVs: 1. Orientation on El Salvador's National Prevention Plan; 2) Orientation on the Municipal Violence Prevention Strategy and Prevention Concepts and the Outreach Center Model as a Viable prevention Solution and, 4) Monitoring and Evaluation techniques.</p>				
1.2	Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors under the "Neighbors for our Youth" Program and as volunteers in Outreach Centers	0	ES-A4= 180	ES 4=229 (OCvols)	

	<p>The AJR's mentoring methodology is being finalized for use in all eighteen AJR target communities. The backbone of the methodology is a Guide for Mentors that is being finalized. The AJR hired a Mentoring expert Carlos Romero to develop the Methodology in Quarter Two and held a first session using the materials produced. Subsequently, Mr. Romero was challenged in adapting this methodology to the local context in which AJR works. A number of sessions were scheduled to review the Mentoring Guide and adopt and enhance its contents. A session has been scheduled with <u>40</u> potential Mentors in El Salvador for October 1, 2011. AJR aims to have this component fully functional by November 30, 2011.</p> <p>Volunteers Outreach Centers: AJR reports volunteers in Outreach Centers in the target municipalities under this indicator, which it has not done to date. In Outreach Centers under Activity One in the target communities, <u>161</u> volunteers (103 M/58 F) are reported, all of whom have spent ten hours or more in OCs. In Outreach Centers under Activity Four in the target communities, <u>68</u> volunteers (47 M/21F) are reported, all of whom have spent ten hours or more in OCs. TOTAL VOLUNTEERS OCS TARGET COMMUNITIES=229</p>				
1.3	Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities (see notes)	ES-A4= 0	ES-A4=7	ES A4= 8	
	<p>El Salvador: <u>One</u> new OCs became were added under this activity area this quarter, adding to the <u>seven</u> new OC's that became operational under this activity area last quarter. <u>The total number of operational OC's is eight.</u> This quarter, Las Victorias in Chalchuapa became operational. Last quarter, La Providencia in Santa Ana; San Cayetano in Santa Ana; Santa Rita in El Congo and Las Brisas in El Congo became operational. Las Victorias will be inaugurated in October 2011. Santa Teresa in Santa Ana is expected to be operational by late October 2011.</p>				
1.4	Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model (see notes)	ES-A4= 0	ES-A4= 7	ES-A4 San Jose Unidas 71% San Cayetano 71% García 171% Santa Anita 86% La providencia 57% Santa Rita 71% Las Brisas 57%	
	<p>A percentage of total number of components in service at each OC is reflected and was taken from each OC. The seven aspects of a Model OC are, 1)DSMV Life Skills Training 2) IT Skills Training,3)English language Skills Training 4) Micro-enterprise 5)Volunteerism development6)OC Sustainability and 7)OC Network Development. In the case of 1-3, training and classes must be in progress, in the case of "4" a micro-enterprise must be functioning at the OC and"5", volunteerism development includes training to develop a monitor plan. Under point "6", consideration is given to Center's who have</p>				

	had the coordinator's salary or other significant costs committed to by the municipality or a third party. (Seven OCs are listed. Las Victorias was operational but is not listed because it had not been fully equipped to carry out its components.)			
	IR 2: Youth vulnerability risk factors reduced through prevention initiatives			
	Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives addressing youth violence risk factors at the local, municipal and national levels are developed			
2.1.1	Number of youth who are trained in life skills (see notes)	ES-A4= 0	ES-A4= 1,400 youth	ES A4=490
	<p>This quarter, <u>441</u> youth were trained in life skills under Activity Four. <u>395</u> youth who took part in AJR vocational training under Creative's STRATEGIC AREA 3 SKILLS TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT under the Municipal Violence Prevention Plans .Furthermore, The OC Santa Anita trained <u>19</u> youth(6M/13F) and the OC Santa Rita trained <u>10</u> youth (6M/4F) and Las Brisas trained <u>17</u> youth (7F/10M). <u>Forty-nine</u> youth were reported previously.</p> <p><u>NEW TOTAL=490 youth trained.</u></p> <p>The program will meet and expects to surpass this target. Outreach Center targets total to 1,366 youth trained. Coordinators have agreed to training schedules and close monitoring of these schedules will be conducted. Twenty-one Coordinators and DSMV facilitators have been trained and "Kits" which include a basic back pack, and didactic materials and workbooks have been distributed to facilitators across the municipalities. AJR anticipates surpassing this target through the individual targets established by the Outreach Centers and through additional training.</p>			
2.1.2	Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity	ES-A4= 0	ES=40 clubs	ES=18 clubs
	<u>Eighteen</u> Clubs are in implementation and another 12 have been approved by USAID.			
2.1.3	Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time¹⁵	ES A4= 0	ES A4=2,000 youth	ES A4=1,646
	<p>OCs: Previously, AJR reported <u>1,164</u> new youth (700M/464F) accessed use of free time in eight Outreach Centers under Activity Four in El Salvador. (As a result of splitting out vocational training and reporting in the new indicator below, we have <u>deducted</u> from the previous result reported, "2,201", 1,037 youth trained in vocational training. <u>ADJUSTED TOTAL= 1,164</u></p>			

¹⁵ Please note: This indicator was previously "2.1.3, Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities", and has been divided. Vocational training is reported as, "2.1.4, Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities". Subsequent numbering has been adapted. This has been done for the purposes of clearer reporting.

	During this period, AJR reports <u>482</u> new youth (268M/214F) accessed use of free time in its eight operational Outreach Centers under Activity Four in El Salvador by September 30, 2011. <u>NE W TOTAL=1,646</u>				
	Vocational Training: Result is reported 2.1.4 below.				
2.1.4	Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities (see notes)		ES A4=2,000 youth	ES A4=1,921	
	<p>Vocational Training: AJR reports <u>851</u> youth(327M/524F) to have <u>graduated</u>, from the eighteen target communities, graduating from <u>28</u> training courses. Previously under this indicator, AJR reported under IND 2.1.3, that <u>1,037</u> youth (399M/638F) had attended vocational training regularly two or more times a month, as verified in course attendance registration, AJR wishes to report this final number of graduates from vocational training courses. Youth will receive their diplomas in municipal graduation ceremonies in the presence of the CMPV and community leaders on October 16, 2011 in El Congo, October 22, 2011 in Chalchuapa and November 5, 2011 in Santa Ana.</p> <p>Training for Jobs in OCs: AJR reports training for work in its Outreach Centers for the first time and will report these results here for training under Outreach Centers in Activity Four, Through training in Outreach Centers under Activity Four, the number of youth trained for work are <u>1,070</u>, all are beneficiaries, having spent more than ten hours at OCs.</p> <p><u>NEW TOTAL YOUTH TRAINED= 851 VOCATIONAL TRAINING +1,070 OCs=1,921 YOUTH TRAINED</u></p> <p>The new total reported for youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as vocational training through OCs and vocational training courses in El Salvador is <u>2,201</u>.</p>				
2.1.5	Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives	0	ES-A4= 7 initiatives	0	
	This indicator is closely linked to the following indicator on job creation. AJR will seek to develop tourism-centered micro-entrepreneurial initiatives in all three target municipalities.				
2.1.6	Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities	0	ES-A4= 500	ES4=15	

	<p>Job placement: Two women were placed in jobs at Pizza Hut this quarter through AJR. In July 1 youth (M) was placed in the Eben Ezer Workshop. In July also, 1 youth (W) was placed in a jewelry workshop Previously Three youth trained at DICAME have been contracted temporarily to work on shoe orders. They received vocational training in various processes of shoemaking through AJR.</p> <p><u>Sub-total=7</u></p> <p>Self-employment: In June 2011, 2 youth (2W) began selling and taking orders for piñatas in the communities as a result of an AJR course. In August 2011, 5 youth (3M/2F) began making jewelry and selling it through AN AJR vocational course and one youth began producing leathergoods. <u>Sub-total=8</u></p> <p><u>TOTAL=15 YOUTH ACCESSING JOBS OR INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES.</u></p> <p>Previously Three youth trained at DICAME have been contracted temporarily to work on shoe orders. They received vocational training in various processes of shoemaking through AJR.</p> <p>This quarter, AJR will carry out an integrated strategy to promote entrepreneurship and employment, focusing on the group of young people receiving vocational training whom have dreams of their own entrepreneurial initiatives. The strategy aims to provide technical assistance for establishing a business, the supply of basic equipment to start a business, establish a funding mechanism (revolving fund) to provide access to additional resources to grow the small business, and the definition of spaces and conditions in each municipality to facilitate the activities undertaken by young people assisted with this strategy, through the CMPV, Chambers of Commerce, etc. The goal is that within four months youth are generating revenue, as employees in a company or as micro-business entrepreneurs. In each of the three municipalities a tourism centered strategy will drive the creation of the small businesses.</p>				
2.1.7	<p>Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>ES-A4=18;</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	0	ES-A4=18;	0
0	ES-A4=18;	0			
	<p>Production: In September an ad for an up-coming communication campaign ran in two municipalities by radio. The piece announced the upcoming weekly program, “<i>Tu Consejo, Te Aconseja</i>” (<i>Your Committee Member Advises You</i>) the program will, invite members of the Municipal Crime Prevention Committees to round table call-in discussions where community members in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa are invited to ask questions of these Committees. The campaign is supported by Milenio and UFM Radio in Santa Ana and Radio Tazumal in Chalchuapa, who are donating the space and airtime to host this communication campaign</p>				

	<p>Also in September, the campaigns were produced with regards to addressing risk-factors: 1) positioning the municipal prevention brand in Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa respectively; 2) addressing community violence; 3) addressing and seeking to prevent drug use among youth; 3) innovative messaging on intra-familial violence; and youth practicing sex at an early age. These campaigns will be developed in Quarter One and run in the implementation communities through local media and community members.</p> <p>AJR developed and received approval this quarter for 18 prevention communication campaigns for dissemination in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo.</p> <p>Baseline Monitoring Prior to Campaigns running: The AJR Officer and M&E Coordinator conducted eight focus groups this quarter, three in El Congo: (youth at Las Brisas OC, youth at a high school and adult community members of Las Brisas); and two in Chalchuapa, (youth at San Antonio OC, community youth and adults at Chalchuapa OC San Antonio.) The questionnaire aimed to gauge penetration of messaging on violence, sexual practices, intrafamilial violence and to position the municipalities for tourism and is important to focusing messaging. Post-campaign focus groups will be scheduled in order to gauge communities' effectiveness at reaching communities through radio, print bulletins and by other means.</p> <p><u>Five</u> campaigns are oriented to 1) positioning the municipal prevention brand in Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa respectively; 2) addressing community violence; 3) addressing and seeking to prevent drug use among youth; 3) innovative messaging on intra-familial violence; and youth practicing sex at an early age.</p> <p><u>Three</u> campaigns will address positioning of the three municipalities from a tourism perspective, this being a major thrust of the municipal crime prevention plans.</p> <p><u>Nine</u> mini-campaigns will seek to strengthen the Outreach Centers at the community level, the Youth Movement Against Violence and the Mentoring strategy. The latter communication campaigns will seek to mobilize communities behind these strategies.</p>				
2.1.8	Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities.	0	ES-A1=3	ES-A1=3	
	<p>Santa Ana: This quarter, the observatory worked on the drafting of its second quarterly report. Following the methodology used in the first report, the staff worked on the analysis of the April, May, and June data. During the monthly meeting, the Observatory's staff presented the main findings to the Technical Committee. Two of the main findings were: 1) a decrease in robberies in May, going down from an average of 30 to only 4 this month; and 2) an increase in the number of teen pregnancies in the quarter, from 165 to 318.</p> <p>Chalchuapa: In August, the Chalchuapa Observatory presented its first quarterly report, based on police statistics and on some risk factors that have been monitored in the municipality. One of the most relevant accounts in the first quarter was that the number of homicides was significantly reduced; however, theft increased in the municipality. On September 27th, 2011, the observatory was moved to the new location next to the Municipality.</p>				

	<p>An agreement was reached between the Observatory and the Chalchuapa Hospital's information Office establishing that data on violence will be sent on a monthly basis.</p> <p>El Congo: The second quarterly report, which was limited to the information sent by PNC and to some risk factors such as school dropout levels and teen pregnancy, was developed this quarter. Although the information was limited and there were delays in reporting data, the technician in charge of this information was able to quantify and analyze the second quarter's indicators. The reported indicators included: homicides, injuries, theft, robberies, extortion, threats, illegal possession of fire arms, teen pregnancy, and school dropout rates.</p> <p>Additional training and continued close technical supervision of the observatories will take place.</p>
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	Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention/CARSI				
	IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created				
1.1	Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans	0	HON A5= 3 Committees created and strengthened	0	
	Three Violence Prevention Committees have been created in Honduras. This quarter, members of La Ceiba, SPS and Choloma CMPVs were trained in advocacy and volunteer issues, during next quarter they will be trained in Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Addressing the Media and Strengthening the capacity in Prevention of the members of the Community Boards Patronatos.				
1.2	Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors under the "Neighbors for our Youth" Program and as volunteers in Outreach Centers	0	HON A5= 250	HON= 383 Volunteers at OCs (more than 10 hours of service)	
	Next quarter AJR will implement a mentoring program in each community through the program "Mi mentor, Un amigo de Cora" at this time, the proposal is in elaboration process. Volunteers: <u>383</u> volunteers at OCs in different areas: Creative Use of Free Time, Job Training, Tutoring, Accelerated Learning, Value Formation, and general services.				
1.3	Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities	HON-A5= 0	HON-A5= 15	HON-A5=15	
	This quarter In Honduras <u>Two</u> OCs were inaugurated in San Pedro Sula: Los Angeles y San Isidro, <u>twelve</u> OCs were inaugurated and are in operational under this activity area, Brotes Nuevos (Puerto Lempira). Las Pilas, Japon, La Amistad (choloma). Cofradia Centro, Suazo Cordoba, Padre Claret, San Jose (San Pedro Sula). 1ro de Mayo, Bufalo, Armenia Bonito, san Judas (Ceiba). <u>One</u> OC: San Jose, La Ceiba is in operational and will be inaugurated the next quarter.				
1.4	Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in	0	HON-A5= 15	Suazo Cordova : 57% Lopez Arellano: 71%	

	accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model			Padre Claret : 57% San Jose: 71% Cofradia Centro : 71% San Isidro: 57% La Amistad : 43% Japon: 57% Las Pilas : 57% Brotes Nuevos: 57% San Jose 57% El Bufalo: 86% San Judas: 57% Armenia Bonito: 57% Primero de Mayo 86%	
	<p>HON: A percentage of total number of components in service at each OC is reflected and was taken from each OC. The seven aspects of a Model OC are, 1)DSMV Life Skills Training 2) IT Skills Training,3)English language Skills Training 4) Micro-enterprise 5)Volunteerism development6)OC Sustainability and 7)OC Network Development. In the case of 1-3, training and classes must be in progress, in the case of “4” a micro-enterprise must be functioning at the OC and”5”, volunteerism development includes training to develop a monitor plan. Under point “6”, consideration is given to Center’s who have had the coordinator’s salary or other significant costs committed to by the municipality or a third party.</p> <p>New OC’s are established according to the strengthened OC Model with the following services: Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training, IT and English language skills strengthening, Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, Volunteerism development, OC Sustainability and OC Network Development. Strengthening is a continuous focus for AJR and will be reported on progressively.</p>				
1.5	Youth Movement established in Honduras and working on advocacy with regards youth crime prevention policy	0	A1: One Youth Movement operating in Honduras	1	
	The Honduras Youth Movement “Jóvenes contra la Violencia”, was Launched on July 24 with more than 1200 youth that enjoyed a free concert that sensitized them on Violence and how to get involved in prevention. The event saw the participation of the Guatemala and El Salvador Movements, also the Youth Movement established a working relationship with Minister of Youth. The Movement held the Soccer game “5 Star Player Against Violence” with political and local celebrities participating. In it first quarter,				

	it extended its activities to San Pedro Sula, Choloma y La Ceiba. The Movement attended several meetings and events related to violence prevention, including a meeting with Honduran President Porfirio Lobo Sosa.				
	IR 2: Youth vulnerability risk factors reduced through prevention initiatives				
	Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives addressing youth violence risk factors at the local, municipal and national levels are developed				
2.1.1	Number of youth who are trained in life skills	HON - A1=0 HON-A5=0	HON-A1=2,000 HON-A5=3,000 TOTAL=5,000	HON-A1=1,284 HON-A5= 2,567 Total=3,851	
	(A5) In Honduras this quarter, <u>1078</u> were trained. Last quarter 1489 youth were trained in the (Desafio Soñar Mi Vida) life skills methodology .The OC through which they were trained falls under A5. Also included here are 114 deported youth who were trained in DSMV. Honduras (A1): In Honduras this quarter, 805 youth were trained in life skills, In the last quarter 479 youth were trained. The OCs through which they were trained fall under A1. <u>Total reported: 1,284 youth trained</u>				
2.1.2	Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity	HON A5=0	HON A5=40 clubs/2,000 youth	HON-5= 40 clubs/467 youth	
	In this Quarter 40 clubs started their activities with a total of 467 youth.				
2.1.3	Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time¹⁶	HON A5=0	HON A5= 1,800 youth	HON-A5= 3,747	

¹⁶ Please note: This indicator was previously “2.1.3, Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities”, and has been divided. Vocational training is reported as, “2.1.4, Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities”. Subsequent numbering has been adapted. This has been done for the purposes of clearer reporting.

	<p>OCs: In Quarter Four , AJR reports 2,157 total youth accessed use of free time in Outreach Centers under Activity Five , 1584 new youth accessed positive use of free time. In Quarter Four , 803 new youth accessed use of free time Last Quarter.. *Note: As a result of adjustment for reporting beneficiaries without duplicating data, and an adjustment for mis-recording in the transition from the last OC monitoring system, AJR is adjusting previously reported total for use of free time in Honduras to a total of 2,157 youth.</p> <p>This Quarter, the amount reported are 1,578 youth who visited the “Little Sula Museum” and 2,157 youth accumulated who are accessing use of free time. Lastly 12 youth have accessed the Circulo de Tambores , or Drummers Circle Activities in La Ceiba.</p> <p>TOTAL= 2,157 (OCs)+1578 (Little Sula Museum) +12 (Drummers Circle)=3,747</p>			
2.1.4	Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities		A5=1,800	A5=588 (Vocational training) A5=1,807 (OCs) TOTAL=2,395
	<p>This new indicator was divided from 2.1.3. Access to educational and vocational training has been reported under A4 and A5. AJR wishes to report training for work in its Outreach Centers and will report these results here for training under Outreach Centers in Activity One,</p> <p>Vocational Training To access Job Opportunities: <u>569</u> youth have been trained through vocational centers. (This includes 306 trained by Educadores)</p> <p>OCs: From its Outreach Centers under Activity Five , and not previously included under the indicator <i>IND 2.1.3</i>, through training in Outreach Centers, the number of youth trained for work are <u>1,807</u>, all are beneficiaries, meaning youth have spent more than ten hours at OCs.</p> <p>19 youth are being added who received vocational training and were previously reported under IND 2.1.3</p> <p><u>NEW TOTAL=569+1807+19=2,395 youth trained</u></p>			
2.1.5	Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives	0	HON-A1=10 HON-A5=12 TOTAL=25	HON –A5=22 HON –A1=7

	IA5-, <u>10</u> micro-entrepreneurial initiatives are operating, <u>3</u> in san Pedro Sula, an Internet cafe in Rivera Hernandez and San Jose, a <u>food business</u> in Casa Quemada, <u>1</u> in Choloma: a light load tricycle Enterprise in Lopez Arellano, <u>1</u> A serigraphy micro-enterprise in Puerto Lempira, <u>2</u> in La Ceiba: an internet café in Bufalo and a Barber Shop in Primero de Mayo, and <u>3</u> in MDC: <u>17</u> micro-enterprises are also operating in San Pedro Sula and Choloma and are a product of vocational training provided by AJR (Supported by Las Amigas) Note: the Following <u>7</u> Microenterprises are funded under A1 activities: an internet café in Villafranca and Rosalinda, and a Clothes sale enterprise in Flor del Campo. a food business in Casa Quemada an internet café in Bufalo, a mini soccer court at the in OC Nueva Suyapa, Tegucigalpa, MDC; a brick making enterprise at the OC San Martín, Comayagüela, MDC; a sales business at the OC San Juan, Chamelecón, San Pedro Sula.				
2.1.6	Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities	0	HON-A5= 600	HON-A5= 127	
	A5=127 Through OC micro-enterprises <u>13</u> youth, have been employed. At group micro-enterprises (Supported by Las Amigas): <u>61</u> youth have been employed Youth that generate income through their own activities through AJR Training are: <u>48</u> (Include 14 deported), <u>5</u> youth have been hired by private businesses AJR has established an alliance with the CRE (Centro de Recursos de Empleo de la Iglesia de Jesucristo de los Santos de los Ultimos Dias) to facilitate employment access for youth through the Bolsa de Empleo and Employability Workshops program, in this period 132 youth were training in Seven workshops on job self-sufficiency. At the date of this report, a proposal is being developed for the program to promote youth self-employment, in which 380 youths benefited AJR previously trained with a tool kit of work or supplies and promotional materials (business cards).				
2.1.7	Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention	0	HON-A5=25	HON A5=19	
	Barrio Tranquilo Campaign: in this quarter was held 7 concert tour to create awareness among youth about violence prevention, violence within the family and teen pregnancy prevention in 3 cities: CHOLOMA: Japón, Los Invencibles, Bajos de Choloma. López Arellano, Las Pilas; SPS: Padre Claret, Rivera Hernández, Los Ángeles, San Juan, San José, Suazo Córdova, San Isidro and Cofradía, LA CEIBA: Búfalo, 1ro de Mayo, Armenia Bonito, San José, San judas, Others (concert in the beach) (Total <u>18</u> Communities)				

	Also the Second phase of an innovative bi-lingual drug-consumption prevention campaign by AJR "Yang Wantsna Winira, Yang Main Kaikisna Winiba"/ I love myself, I take care of my body" (1 community) started this quarter in Puerto Lempira.				
2.1.8	Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities.	0	HON-A5=1 La Ceiba	0	
	<p>In this period, IUDPAS visited La Ceiba, to discuss the strengthening of the Observatory, made possible through AJR-USAID's grant. Even though the Observatory in La Ceiba already collects information, it had not been properly introduced to the authorities and civic leaders, nor has it produced any formal reports.</p> <p>During the month of July, grant recipient the National Observatory-IUDPAS took further steps to implement the Violence Observatory in Choloma, by meeting with the Municipal Corporation and members of the Chamber of Commerce of Choloma to present the project. The municipality of Choloma named the person that will be the link of the Observatory, Mr. Dennis Cabrera. IUDPAS, also visited the Urban Planning Office of the Municipality of Choloma, to take a look at the registries and worked on the file prototypes to be used by the Observatory</p>				
	IR 3: Recidivism factors mitigated by providing ex-gang members with rehabilitation services				
	Sub IR 3.1: Rehabilitation and Reinsertion initiatives are developed through public-private alliances and are targeted to ex-gang members				
3.1.1	Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training	HON-A5=0	HON-A5= 150	HON-A5=19	
	<p>Product of high crime in recent months in the country, the National Program for Prevention, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (PNPRRS), executor of the reintegration component of former gang members, gave priority to the Campaign for Prevention of Violence, "Hands Work ", also supported by AJR, by this reason no started in this period the Dreaming my Life Challenge workshop, which will be giving during the months of November and December through to young people in Teen Challenge programs, Victoria project, Hogar Crea, among others.</p> <p>On September one, a tattoo removal was delivered to PNPRRS which will be used in removing tattoos from former gang members, in this and previous months, July and August, kept PNPRRS tattoo removal using the Institution machine serving <u>359</u> (F153/M 206) former gang members of which 117 were treated for the first time and subsequent 242</p> <p>Reported in quarter three: <u>19</u></p>				

3.1.2	Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed	HON - A5= Reh 0 Emp 0 HON - A1=Reh 50 Emp 26	HON-A5=Reh 100 Emp 126	HON-A5= 18 Emp	
	In this period, 10 ex-gang members were provided venture capital through the public private coalition for 8 microenterprises. Last quarter, was reported 8 ex-gang employed, who keep their work still.				
	IR 4: Strategic crime prevention public policy advocacy initiatives are implemented				
4.1	Number of crime prevention public policy initiatives/campaigns which seek to draft; advocate for; and mobilize citizens towards reforming, approving and/or implementing crime prevention policies	0	A1= At least one campaign advocating for a crime prevention policy in Honduras.	0	
	Reported under A1.				
	IR 7: Vocational and job training programs are accessed by deportee youth				
7.1	Deported youth accessing vocational and job training services programs to support job competitiveness	0	A5=100 youth	HON A5= 120	
	In alliance with the CAMR (Centro de Atención al Migrante Retornado) 66 youth were trained in graphic design (15), Spanish card making (22), and basic electricity (29) Last Reported: 54				

	Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang-Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication.	
	IR 8: Program impact on gang-related crime is measured and a framework for program replication is developed	

	Sub IR 8.1: Future USAID gang and violence prevention programs, host-country initiatives and other donors have access to a comprehensive technical and operational design tool when launching future gang and violence prevention programs			
8.1.1	AJR develops framework tool outlining the components most critical for designing an effective gang prevention program, as well as what conditions and resources must be in place	0	A6= One complete framework tool.	0
	<p>Honduras: During Quarter Four the M&E Unit in Honduras developed an M&E Matrix to measure program impact, the objective of this tool is to provide technical staff a means by which they can easily capture cumulatively, all the strategies, methodologies and activities that AJR is implementing and at the same time, to evaluate the project and its objectives, the approach, and to provide an overview of the involvement of the stakeholders. It also oversaw the implementation of a new M&E system for micro-enterprises.</p> <p>El Salvador: Final lessons learned were collected this quarter for AJR Guatemala, these will contribute to the framework tool. Programmatic and budget data was collected in order to determine resources and conditions that were in place during implementation of activities there under AJR.</p> <p>Focus groups were conducted in advance of communication campaigns, routine monitoring of OCs and training of staff as well as partners on data collection methods.</p> <p>Next quarter work will ensure in both countries on collection of Lessons Learned through structured interviews with staff using a seven point extraction method developed by the M&E Unit.</p>			

	Activity 7: Restorative Juvenile Justice for Juveniles	Baseline	EOPS Targets (Sept 2010)	Through March 31, 2011	
	IR 9: Development of Recommendations for Reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code and Introduction of Restorative Justice				
9.1.1	Establishment of Juvenile Justice Reform Commission	0	One JJ Reform Commission established	1	
	The Juvenile Justice Reform Commission was established in Quarter and was presented to the Human Rights Secretariat (Secretaría de Justicia y Derechos Humanos) in order to provide support and ensure the progress of the reform process.				
9.1.2	Draft of proposal reforms to the Code submitted in consensus with Juvenile Justice Reform Commission	0	Draft of proposal of reforms submitted by July 2011	1	

<p>During this quarter, Mrs. Zumbado and the juvenile justice team in Honduras, continued meetings with the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, discussing and validating possibilities for a new law, which could fill in the gaps of the current Childhood and Adolescence Code. After several meetings and hard work put in by the Juvenile Justice Team, a draft proposal for a new Juvenile Justice Law was finished.</p> <p>On September 17, The First Lady requested the President of The National Congress to submit for discussion and approval a package of reforms regarding Children and Family, which included the Childhood and Adolescence Code. The juvenile justice team moved quickly and met with Congressman Rolando Dubon from the Judicial Commission of Congress, who in turn invited AJR to take part in the working teams, where the reforms were being discussed. AJR proposed at this time to consider the inclusion of the draft Juvenile Justice Law into the package of reforms being considered, and as a result the draft law document has been added to the package of reforms, currently under discussion.</p> <p>Several meetings and a workshop were held by the Juvenile Justice Team with the Technical Committee of the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, in order to thoroughly discuss a first draft for a new Juvenile Justice Law. As a result, important inputs were provided by members of the Commission. Based on those inputs provided, the Juvenile Justice Team advanced a second draft of the proposal.</p>				
9.1.3	Proposal for reforms to be incorporated in the Childhood and Adolescence Code, submitted to the National Congress	0	Proposal of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code submitted	1
<p>On September 17, The First Lady requested the President of The National Congress to submit for discussion and approval a package of reforms regarding Children and Family, which included the Childhood and Adolescence Code. The juvenile justice team moved quickly and met with Congressman Rolando Dubon from the Judicial Commission of Congress, who in turn invited AJR to take part in the working teams, where the reforms were being discussed. AJR proposed at this time to consider the inclusion of the draft Juvenile Justice Law into the package of reforms being considered, and as a result the draft law document has been added to the package of reforms, currently under discussion.</p> <p>The juvenile justice team is currently taking part in the Inter-institutional Commission established by Congressman Duran, composed of representatives from: the Justice and Human Rights Secretariat, Public Ministry, the Judicial Sector, Public Defense, and a specialist in legislative techniques. This Commission is validating and moving forward the package of reforms to the current Childhood and Adolescence Code.</p> <p>In order to help move the package of reforms forward, AJR also continues to carry out working meetings with the juvenile justice Reform Commission on a parallel basis, to ensure all possible observations to the draft law were considered. Mrs. Marilys de Estrada, AJR consultant in Guatemala, with experience in legislation reform, also provided technical assistance to the Commission during this time.</p>				
IR 10: Targeted training for judges, public defenders and special prosecutor units, and INFHA key personnel addressing juveniles and gang-related units				

10.1	Draft training plan designed and submitted to USAID, with a view to achieving increased capacity by juvenile justice actors to implement restorative justice methods (see notes)	0	1 draft training plan approved by USAID		
	Contacts were made by Mrs. Zumbado with justice sector key operators from Costa Rica, to determine good practices in restorative justice in order to carry out an observational visit with juvenile justice operators from Honduras. An observational visit training plan and agenda is being developed and other preparations to carry out the visit are being made by the juvenile justice team in Honduras. The observational visit to Costa Rica is expected to take place during the week of December 12th. A model of restorative justice has been identified in Costa Rica and contacts have already been established with key operators there. Accordingly an observational visit with approximately ten juvenile justice key operators is currently being planned by AJR. Approval for the observational visit will be requested with USAID in the first week of November.				
10.2	Training program aimed at increasing the capacity of juvenile justice actors to implement restorative justice methods for use by institutions' training units developed (see notes)	0	1 training program developed	1	
	A training workshop in restorative justice was provided by Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko to 25 juvenile justice operators on September 5, 2011. Other trainings will continue to be provided during the coming quarter. These trainings which are being provided by renowned expert Mrs. Calvachi-Mateyko, have provided juvenile justice operators with new knowledge regarding restorative justice and its possible application in Honduras. A training workshop was provided by consultant Marianela Corrales on mediation techniques to 17 juvenile justice operators on September 29, 2011. Final trainings in both mediation techniques and juvenile restorative justice will be carried out during the month of November. The training plan for the observational visit and respective documents will also be presented to USAID for approval during the first week of November.				
	IR 11: Public Confidence and Accountability of Juvenile Public Sector Institutions increased				
11.1	IHNFA's Strategic Plan for institutional development and creating alliances and synergies with NGOs and international donors developed.	0	Strategic Plan developed	1	
	Mrs. Patricia Bourdeth, AJR expert consultant, carried out several meetings and workshops with IHNFA's technical personnel in the process of constructing a five year Strategic Plan for institutional development for the institution. As a result, a draft Strategic Plan has been developed. A formal presentation of the Strategic plan was also made during the month of September to the Intervention Commission, currently in charge of this institution. The Commission expressed gratitude and commented positively on the possibility of executing the Strategic Plan presented.				

	Even though a formal presentation of the Strategic Plan was made and a positive reaction was received from the Intervention Commission, AJR must continue to work to ensure the final validation and implementation of the Plan. A final Strategic Institutional Development Plan is expected to be presented to IHNFA by the month of November. After it is presented, AJR will continue to monitor progress in order to advocate for its implementation			
11.2	Grant provided to CSO to provide organizational strengthening assistance per agreement with AJR to monitor the performance of the Juvenile Justice institutions (see notes)	0	1 grant provided to CSO	2 grants provided
	<p>This quarter, grants were provided to two NGO's: Casa Alianza and Save the Children, aimed at strengthening monitoring activities (oversight) of juvenile justice institutions. AJR has carried out meetings with both NGO's to establish coordination and monitoring mechanisms in order to ensure the successful implementation of project funds. These organizations were selected after a competitive process with a short list of institutions and the decision based on their experience and work in juvenile justice matters and the proposal presented to AJR.</p> <p>Casa Alianza's strategic objectives under its agreement with AJR are: a) Strengthening the capacity of NGO's to monitor the juvenile justice system; and b) Coordinating awareness and advocacy activities aimed at improving the juvenile justice system and the situation of youth in conflict with the law.</p> <p>Last quarter, the juvenile justice team prepared terms of reference for proposals aimed at CSO's interested in strengthening other CSO's in order to improve their monitoring activities of the juvenile justice sector institutions. Proposals received were reviewed and as a result two organizations have been selected to receive a grant.</p>			

Regional Indicators

AJR USAID-SICA El Salvador	
CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL CUSTOM INDICATOR	RESULT (OCT 2010- SEPT 2011)
Number of USG Assisted Communities in Crime Prevention Initiatives	ES= 9 , HON= 6, GUA =0 TOTAL=15
OCs ES: 1.LA TRINIDAD, NAHUIZALCO, SONSONATE 2. EL CALVARRIO, NAHUIZALCO, SONSONATE 3. TAZUMAL I, CHALCHUAPA 4.SAN ANTONIO II, CHALCHUAPA 5.BUENA VISTA III, CHALCHUAPA 6.*EL LIMON, SOYAPANGO 7. ARGENTINA, SANTA ANA Fundasalva: 1) Macajutla, Mejicanos (20 ex-gang members working in welding workshop and bakery) 2) Concepcion San Salvador (20 ex-gang members working in silk-screening workshop) OCs HON: 1) Rosalinda, Comayagüela, MDC 2) Nueva Suyapa, Tegucigalpa, MDC 3) Flor del Campo, Comayagüela, MDC 4) San Martín, Comayagüela, MDC 5) San Juan, Chamelecón, San Pedro Sula 6) Casa Quemada, San Pedro Sula	

AJR USAID-SICA El Salvador	
CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL CUSTOM INDICATOR	RESULT (OCT 2010- SEPT 2011)
Number of CSOs Receiving USG Assistance in Security Sector Oversight and Advocacy	ES=8, HON=5,
AJR USAID SICA reports the following under this indicator: ES:Outreach Centers 1)Ministerio Emanuel, San Antonio II, Chalchuapa 2)Iglesia de Dios Roca Fuerte, Chalchuapa 3)Iglesia Cristiana Josue, La Trinidad, Nahuizalco 4)Iglesia Catedral de Santa Ana, Argentina, Santa Ana 5) Iglesia Reformadas Calvinista de el Salvador 6) Fundacion Fernando Lloret (implementor vocational training ex-gang members) SUBTOTAL=6 FUNDASALVA 1) (partners reintegrating ex-gang members)Trabajemos Por La Paz, 2)Tabernáculo Bíblico Bautista, SUB TOTAL=2 HON:Outreach Centers 1)Asociacion para una sociedad mas justa (ASJ) , Nueva Suyapa , Tegucigalpa MDC2) Parroquia Maria Auxiliadora, San Martin, Tegucigalpa, MDC 3) Asosiacion Misioneros de la Calle, Flor de Campo, Tegucigalpa, MDC 4)Iglesia Evangelica El Buen Pastor, Casa Quemada, San Pedro Sula 5)Iglesia Evangelico Cristo es La Roca,San Juan Chamelecon, San Pedro Sula. SUB TOTAL=5	

AJR USAID-SICA El Salvador	
CENTRAL AMERICA REGIONAL CUSTOM INDICATOR	RESULT (OCT 2010- SEPT 2011)
Number of Government Officials Undergoing USG Assisted Security Sector Training.	ES= 32 , HON= 36, GUA =40 TOTAL=108
<p>The Inter-institutional Juvenile Justice Diploma Courses; were developed in Quarter Three. 38 operators are being trained in El Salvador, 41 operators in Guatemala and 36 operators in Honduras. The development of the academic program in each country responds to the current training needs and develop five fundamental aspects: 1) Criminology, 2) Substantive law; 3) Analysis of the juvenile justice process; 4) Analysis of the responsibility of juvenile offenders; and 5) Case theory. Classes started August 25-27, 2011 in El Salvador; in Guatemala September 3, 2011 and in Honduras September 23, 2011.</p> <p>IN EL SALVADOR 32 (14M/18F) MEMBERS OF GOVT PARTOOK. These were Judges: (7) prosecutors: (10); Public defenders: (10); trainer /technical personnel from the Judicial training school (1); person from UTE (1); technical personnel from the Unit of the Supreme Court (2); Secretary of a Juvenile Court (1).</p> <p>IN HONDURAS 36 (10M/26F) MEMBERS OF GOVT PARTOOK. These were Judges: (13); Prosecutors: (11); public defenders: (8); IHNFA technical personnel: (2); Judicial training school: (2)</p> <p>IN GUATEMALA 40 (23M/17F) MEMBERS OF GOVT PARTOOK. These were Judges: 21; prosecutors: 10; public defenders: 11</p>	

Grants

Between October 1, 2010 and September 30, 2011, the Youth Regional Alliance project has processed many grants for all three countries in which the project is being implemented – Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

In Guatemala, the AJR office closed its day-to-day activities in September 2011. However, support to the Guatemala Youth Movement is still ongoing and will continue to be coordinated and monitored by Regional technical and administrative staff based in El Salvador

In El Salvador and Honduras project activities including all active grants will continue through December 2011. AJR received a no-cost extension during Quarter Four extending its cooperative agreement through December 30, 2011.

Most of the grant funds were obligated during the year and implementation is still on-going in most cases, mainly outreach centers which will receive administrative and technical support through December 2011 and other prevention activities which will begin the following quarter.

Following is a report on the latest grants processed in the three countries, as well as consolidated reports from start-up through September 2011, which are attached.

A. EL SALVADOR

I. GRANTS APPROVED LAST QUARTER (JULY-SEPTEMBER 2011)

During the period July-September 2011, eleven grant proposals were presented and approved by USAID to carry out projects mentioned below:

EL SALVADOR	Municipality	Project number	FUNDING SOURCE		TOTAL
			REGIONAL	CARSI	
Infrastructure Improvement for Prevention	Chalchuapa	MG-SV-M-030		\$6,438.00	\$6,438.00
Infrastructure Improvement for Prevention: Secure Communities	Santa Ana	MG-SV-M-031		\$20,000	\$20,000
Media Strategy for Awareness Campaign	El Salvador	PV-SV-M-032		\$46,900	\$46,900
Strategy to implement "Dreaming my Life Methodology"	El Salvador	PV-SV-M-033A		\$37,620	\$620.00
OC Por mi Barrios Las Victorias I	Chalchuapa	OC-SV-M-034		\$20,000	\$20,000
Juventour Expenses	El Salvador	MG-SV-M-035		\$6,915.71	\$6,915.71

Formulation of Projects for Security Strategy in C.A.	El Salvador	MG-SV-R-036	\$15,000		\$15,000
Strategy to Strengthen CMPVs and ADESCOS	Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, and El Congo	MG-SV-M-037		\$21,507	\$21,507
Creation of Youth Clubs – Phase II	Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, and El Congo	MG-SV-M-039		\$9,400	\$9,400
OC Por Mi Barrio Santa Teresa	Santa Ana	OC-SV-M-040		\$20,000	
OC Por Mi Barrio El Calvario, Nahuizalco	Nahuizalco	OC-SV-R-041	\$20,000		
TOTAL			\$35,000	\$188,780.71	\$223,780.71

II. ACTIVITIES IN THE PIPELINE – EL SALVADOR

Integrated Strategy for Income Generation Activities and Employment for Youth in the municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, and El Congo

This proposal will be presented in the first week of October and will encompass two new grants which will be carried out by Fundación Llort and Turismo Aventura. Part of the strategy will be implemented directly by AJR. The costs of the project are as follows:

Grantee/Implementer		Santa Ana	Chalchuapa	El Congo	Total AJR Funding	Cost Sharing	Total Project Cost
Fundación Llort		\$32,400	\$21,400	\$10,760	\$64,560	\$4,820	\$69,380
Turismo Aventura			\$25,200		\$25,200		\$25,200
AJR – Creative Associates	1. TA, fairs, and mobilization stipends for youth \$11,550 2. Tourism Strategy -related expenses -goods and equipment \$18,350 3. 12 micro-enterprises \$60,000 4. 96 tool kits and TA for youth self-employment \$9,600 Total: \$99,500	\$41,280	\$35,890	\$22,330	\$99,500	\$185,400	\$284,900
Total		\$73,680	\$82,490	\$33,090	\$189,260	\$190,220	\$379,480

III. STATUS OF ACTION PLANS FOR MUNICIPALITIES OF EL CONGO, CHALCHUAPA, AND SANTA ANA

Funding status of action plans for 3 municipalities is as follows:

Municipality	Regional Funds	Carsi Funds	Total by Municipality	Total obligated to date	Balance
Santa Ana		\$400,000	\$400,000	\$425,639.46	(\$25,639.46)
Chalchuapa	\$55,000	\$245,000	\$300,000	\$303,290.88	(\$3,290.88)
El Congo		\$175,000	\$175,000	\$174,610.40	\$389.60
Total	\$55,000	\$820,000	\$875,000	\$903,540.74	(\$28,540.74)

Note: Even though funds obligated surpass availability, some of the activities programmed are expected to cost less than what has been obligated.

IV. FUNDASALVA

The financial status of the grant for Fundasalva is as follows:

Budget Amount	Grant Funds Spent through September 2011	Available Funding	Counterpart reported amount to date
\$100,000	\$58,186.64	\$43,813.36	\$108,046.94

In the last few months funding has been carried out through direct payments made by AJR for project staff salaries and procurement of materials to carry out project activities, through vendors identified and monitored by Fundasalva.

In the pipeline are new activities such as training in apparel printing, metallic structures, and car wash which will be carried out by Fundasalva in coordination with “Trabajemos por la Paz” and AJR technical staff. Funds have already been obligated for some of the activities which will be carried out the first quarter of FY 2012.

V. GRANT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR EL SALVADOR

- A. Annex I contains detail regarding obligations for grant funds from start-up through September 2011.
- B. Annex I contains a detail of funds obligated for outreach centers in El Salvador by funding source and municipality through September 2011.

B. HONDURAS

I. ALLIANCES AND GRANTS

During the last quarter of FY2011 two strengthening grants for Outreach Centers were finalized, submitted and approved by USAID/EI Salvador to benefit the following communities: 1) Cofradía Centro of San Pedro Sula and 2) Buenas Nuevas of the Central District (Comayagüela). It bears mentioning that the first grant was requested to provide additional support resulting from higher than expected service demand due to a very successful implementation, and the second one due to re-opening of this strategic OC in the capital city located in a vulnerable community serviced through partnership with Save the Children.

The drafting and submission of grant proposals for key strategies directly related to the Action Plans of the Prevention Plans for the Municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba: Promotion of Values and Youth Identify, Sustainability of Municipal Violence Prevention Committees and Community Leadership, Strengthening and Consolidation of the Youth Movement against Violence, Creation of Youth Clubs and Awareness Campaign. A complementary grant, directly related to the Vocational Training and Job Opportunities Strategy approved during the last quarter and aimed to Fostering of Employment in Alliance with the Private Sector, was awarded to the CRE (Employment Resource Center of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints).

During the period, a prevention service grant that was submitted during the last quarter was approved for the National Prevention Service (PNPRRS) to benefit rehabilitated youth with tattoo removals and the corresponding psychological and life-planning service.

Regarding the Juvenile Justice Component, two grants were also approved during the quarter for Strengthening of NGOs to Monitor the Juvenile System. The grants are to be executed by Casa Alianza and Save the Children.

A joint initiative and grant proposal for El Salvador and Honduras for the Dream My Life Challenge or Life Plan (Desafío Soñar Mi Vida) was submitted and approved through the Regional Project Office in El Salvador.

Immediate future steps include final submission and processing of grants emanating from the Actions Plans of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees (MVPCs). Standing out is a grant to provide technical assistance to enhance the 18 micro-enterprises created in the OCs of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba and provision of entrepreneurial training and kits to approximately 380 selected youth for their incorporation in self-employment and income-generating activities with the support of an identified, qualified and specialized NGO that is already implementing activities and counts with agencies within the aforementioned municipalities to provide future services after project ends.

Activity 1: Jump-starting public-private initiatives for gang prevention

IND 1.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

AJR-USAID SICA	
OUTREACH CENTERS /ACTIVITY 1 REGIONAL FUNDS FY2011	
EL SALVADOR	
1. Centro de Alcance "Por Mi Barrio" Buena Vista III, Chalchuapa	
(Inaugurated May 6, 2011 /Q3)	
2. Centro de Alcance "Por Mi Barrio" San Antonio I, Chalchuapa	
(Inaugurated May 20, 2011/Q3)	
3. Centro de Alcance "Por Mi Barrio" La Trinidad, Nahuizalco	
(Inaugurated May 20, 2011/Q3)	
4. Centro de Alcance "Por Mi Barrio" Argentina I, Santa Ana	
(Inaugurated May 31, 2011 Q3)	
5. Centro de Alcance "Por Mi Barrio" Tazumal I, Chalchuapa	
(Inaugurated June 22, 2011 Q3)	
6. Centro de Alcance "Por Mi Barrio" El Limon, Soyapango	
(Inaugurated September 2, 2011 Q4)	
7. Centro de Alcance "Por Mi Barrio" El Cavario, Nahuizalco	
(To be Inaugurated October 21, 2011)	
HONDURAS	
1. Centro de Alcance "Por Mi Barrio" López Arellano, Choloma	
(Inaugurated October 2011 /Q3)	
2. Centro de Alcance "Por Mi Barrio" Nueva Suyapa, Tegucigalpa, MDC	
(Inaugurated June 10, 2011/Q3)	
3. Centro de Alcance "Por Mi Barrio" San Martín, Comayagüela, MDC	
(Inaugurated June 14, 2011/Q3)	
4. Centro de Alcance "Por Mi Barrio" Villafranca, Comayagüela, MDC	
(Inaugurated June 11, 2011 Q3)	
5. Centro de Alcance "Por Mi Barrio" Rosalinda, Comayagüela, MDC	
(Inaugurated June 22, 2011 Q3)	
6. Centro de Alcance "Por Mi Barrio" Flor del Campo, Comayagüela, MDC	
(Inaugurated August ,2011 Q4)	

Between October 1, 2010 and September 30, 2011 the USAID SICA-AJR established seven new Outreach Centers (OCs) in El Salvador under this indicator, bringing the total number of Centers to thirteen Outreach Centers funded with regional funds under Activity One.

Between October 1, 2010 and September 30, 2011 the USAID SICA-AJR established six new Outreach Centers (OCs) in Honduras Salvador under this indicator, bringing the total number of Centers to ten Outreach Centers funded with regional funds under Activity One.

Launching Outreach Centers

In order to begin the implementation of seven Outreach Centers during April and May, a standard package of equipment

AJR USAID-SICA			
Activity One /Regional Funds			
Number of Outreach Centers	FY 2010	FY2011	TOTAL
El Salvador	6	13	23
Honduras	4	10	

was in place in most Centers, including computers and office supplies, board games, electronic equipment, computer equipment, etc. Although the Outreach Centers' equipment has been standardized, the sustainability and

entrepreneurship initiatives at each Center have varied. For example, micro-enterprises include bakeries, a small gym, popsicle production and pastry-making and barbershops.

The only Outreach Center not yet inaugurated under this component is El Calvario, in Nahuizalco, this Center is slated to be opened October 21, 2011.

The following chart demonstrates main results by component for beneficiary youth of ten hours or more at Centers. Several of the components below will be addressed over the coming quarter. At the time of this writing Life planning training is underway at every OC. AJR will explore a more formal partnership to streamline education equivalency which is being offered in two OCs. Microenterprises in OCs, while beginning to provide income for sustainability do not provide income to youth at OCs in El Salvador. The Buena Vista III OC recently provided a reference for two youth applying to jobs.

	Number of youth accessing positive use of free time	Number of youth trained for employment	Number of youth accessing tutoring	Number of youth in education equivalency	Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities	Number of volunteers working at OC	Monthly volunteer hours	Number of youth who have designed a Life Plan (Desafío SoñarMi Vida)
13 DE ENERO	81	77	66	35	0	33	1411.8	10
ARGENTINA	71	104	0	0	0	8	404.85	0
BARRIO LOURDES	73	83	29	0	0	29	2462	12
BUENA VISTA III	120	98	21	0	2	17	388	0
CHINTUC II	125	41	31	0	0	26	495.8	0
LOURDES COLON	153	260	34	0	0	53	3079.5	19
MELENDEZ	82	23	37	0	0	11	233.5	0
NAHUIZALCO	133	111	4	0	0	20	762.1	0
SAN ANTONIO	228	185	68	8	0	30	1361.3	0
SAN JOSE I	163	21	11	0	0	25	930.8	0
TAZUMAL	158	164	34	10	0	43	6667.5	0
TOTAL	1387	1167	335	53	2	295	18197.15	41

Establishing Outreach Centers

El Salvador

- By Quarter Three, seven of the nine total new Outreach Centers under this activity were inaugurated, and are providing services to great demand in the municipalities. These were, San Jose Unidas in Chalchuapa; San Cayetano in Santa Ana; Garcia I in Santa Ana; Santa Anita in Santa Ana; La Providencia in Santa Ana; Santa Rita in El Congo and Las Brisas in El Congo.
- Also in Quarter Three, based on direct requests from CMPVs, ADESCOs and communities, AJR found the funds to approve two more Centers, leaving just five of its

target communities without a Center. During Quarter Three, AJR visited Santa Teresa in Santa Ana and Las Victorias in Chalchuapa, both high-risk communities, to establish an initial contact with the ADESCO community organizations of each community and to identify possible faith-based partners. A final two Centers have been added and these will be inaugurated in Quarter One of 2012, under this Activity area, these are Las Victorias in Chalchuapa and Santa Teresa in Santa Ana.

- An intense period of technical monitoring through site visits took place in order to ensure that OCs grasped the Model for services and could have questions answered with regards to setting up schedules for the activities at OCs, how to best use physical space in Centers, how to work with beneficiaries and with volunteers and community members. The Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator conducted intense monitoring visits, introducing an improved version of AJR's Monitoring and Evaluation System in early May and then following up to ensure proper use of the system and recording of assistance and activities in all the Centers. (See also Activity Six.)
- Next quarter major emphasis will be on OC Sustainability and the OC Network, one important factor will be the municipal elections in March which provide uncertainty with regards to municipalities assuming OC costs as per their agreements.

Monitoring and Managing Outreach Centers

The most important tool AJR has used to manage and mentor new and existing OCs in El Salvador has been through monthly Outreach Center Monitoring Meetings. Four such meetings have been held. On July 15, 2011 Coordinators from 15 of 18 OCs implemented under Activity Four attended as well as Coordinators of five existing OCs. On August 24, 2011 Coordinators from 15 of 18 OCs implemented under Activity Four attended as well as Coordinators from two new OCs and four existing OCs. On September 14, 2011, Coordinators from nineteen OCs being implemented attended as well as Coordinators of a new OC. At the latter meeting, training in Media was provided so that Coordinators feel comfortable and can effectively respond to media interviews. The first Outreach Center Monitoring meeting was held in April. Twelve Outreach Centers participated. During the participatory session, Coordinators as well as faith-based partners shared their experiences on their implementation of their Outreach Centers, initial results, and initial achievements and challenges. In June, the second Outreach Center Monitoring meeting was held, 17 Outreach Center representatives attended.

- Monthly monitoring meetings are the most effective way to ensuring each Outreach Center is working towards the Model of a strengthened OC. An example of the meetings' impact are the hours Centers devote to tutoring services and those they devote to values training. In May 322 hours were devoted to tutoring and as a result of meetings. By June, an increase of 59 % in these services was achieved. Similarly, in May, values training was not yet being provided as Coordinators awaited implementing DSMV training. By June, in these services had begun in Centers.
- Data produced by the Excel-based OC Monitoring and Evaluation System is consolidated and presented and discussed with participation by all Coordinators. Challenges to implementing services, results and anecdotes are shared.
- Monthly Monitoring Meetings are a joint effort by the prevention Team and Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator who are always on hand for sessions. (Data produced by the

Monitoring and Evaluation System is verified through Monthly site visits by the M&E Coordinator.)

- Monthly monitoring meetings allow AJR to guide Centers and exchange best practices related to security in neighborhoods and allow Coordinators to highlight how they have addressed high-risk youth participating in OCs.
- Monthly monitoring meetings are a key platform for development of the OC Network, and have served to address challenges to sustainability by OCs.

Additional training will be scheduled in the First 2012 Quarter, including in micro-enterprise development and management and volunteerism, both of which will be a major strengthening focus. The OC Network development and sustainability strengthening will also be a key focus and will move into high gear next quarter.

Outreach Center “Por Mi Barrio” Buena Vista III, Chalchuapa

When surveyed during the baseline survey in Buena Vista, 100% of those surveyed said there were no opportunities for employment in the neighborhood, just 2.1% cited there being opportunities for youth in general. This makes skills taught and prevention in the Outreach Center all the more crucial. Four youth at this OC are the children of a coffee grower, insufficient funds in the family caused them all to drop out of school, now they are at the OC where a crucial window exists to train these kids, provide them life skills and positive use of free time and work towards getting them back in school.



In the presence of the Mayor of Chalchuapa, the Outreach Center Buena Vista III opened its doors on May 6, 2011 in collaboration with the Coordinating Comité por el Fomento por la Paz y el Bien Común, the President of the Buena Vista III ADESCO and Pastor of the Church of God Ministry Roca Fuerte were on hand as were community members and youth.

By the end of this quarter 211 youth registered for services at the OC, with 94 having spent ten hours or more at the OC. The total number of hours registered by youth since its inauguration is 3,658, time spent in training, tutoring values education and positive use of free time. 29 youth have accessed computer classes and 23 youth beneficiaries are enrolled in English. The OC offers electricity and baking training and provided two recommendations to youth going to work in maquilas. It has one micro-business, baking and pizza making. Ten youth at this OC

are involved in an AJR Dance Club.

During Quarter Three a robbery occurred at this OC that was resolved fully by the community and the CMPV and the equipment stolen was returned to the Center, demonstrating in a powerful way how OCs are protected by their communities.

In the fourth Quarter William Smith Loy became the new Coordinator of Buena Vista III, the prior Coordinator was moved to another Center in the Municipality to cover a Coordinator leaving the Center. (The move was approved by local partners and the CMPV.) As a former teacher, William

has increased the number of hours being dedicated to values training at the Center. He knows youth well and recently counseled a child at the Center with hygiene issues into accepting his first bath in six months.

Outreach Center “Por Mi Barrio” La Trinidad, Nahuizalco

This Outreach Center, which lies outside of AJR’s main implementing municipalities, was inaugurated on May 20, 2011 by Pastor Roberto Rivera (Joshua Nahuizalco Christian Church) and Ericka Flores (Coordinator) and the community. The Coordinator of the Center is extraordinarily vigilant and works closely to ensure particularly, that a group of young boys attends school at mid-day when their turn on play station is up. Children travel for as much as 45 minutes from neighboring areas to reach this Outreach Center.



By the end of this quarter 285 youth registered for services at the OC, with 147 having spent more than ten hours at the OC. The total number of hours registered by youth since its inauguration is 5,769. This time was spent in training tutoring values education and positive use of free time. 57 youth have taken more than ten hours of computer classes and 11 youth are enrolled in English. The OC offers electricity training and baking to prepare youth for work and has baking as a micro-business.

Outreach Center “Por Mi Barrio” San Antonio I, Chalchuapa

During the AJR baseline survey, 61.1% of the population surveyed in San Antonio, considered the quality of education of “low”. To address this perception this Outreach Center was opened on May 20, 2011 in the presence of the Mayor, the Coordinator of the “Comité por el Fomento de la Paz y el Bien Común” of Chalchuapa, the President of the ADESCO San Antonio II and Pastor David Rosales of the Emanuel Church Ministry. Strategically located on a main road and with a large soccer field in front of it, this Center is one of the largest in the network of OCs.

By the end of this quarter 286 youth registered for services at the OC, with 135 having spent ten hours or more at the OC. The total number of hours registered by youth since its inauguration is 4,470. This time was spent in training, tutoring values education and positive use of free time, 100 youth have accessed computer classes and 70 youth beneficiaries are enrolled in English. The OC is not offering additional training for work nor does it have a small business, which will be explored with the Coordinator over the coming quarter. Some desertion has been seen related to courses taught through Gavidia University. Material used for English and computer courses will be reviewed.

Five youth enrolled in Pre-Hispanic Ceramics at this OC through the Fernando Llort Foundation under AJR’s vocational training strategy. Twelve Youth at this OC belong to a Dance Club, an additional eleven youth are involved in a BMX Bike *JuvenClub*.

Demonstrating his civic engagement, the OC Coordinator participated in the International peace Day celebrations in the municipality as a representative of the youth sector. In July, the OC welcomed visitors from USAID and Santiago Flores, Director of the National Youth Violence Prevention effort PRE-PAZ which falls under the Ministry of Security.

In Quarter Three, AJR worked with the OC partner and released the previous Coordinator of San Antonio from his post as he did not have the adequate profile for this role. In consultation with the faith-based partner and CMPV, the Coordinator of the Buena Vista III Outreach Center assumed the post here and was able to get Center operations back on track, ensuring rules were known by youth and making sure classes saw adequate demand.

Outreach Center “Por Mi Barrio” Argentina I, Santa Ana

When the baseline survey was conducted in Argentina, as a query of community safety and civic engagement, asked community members what they would do if their neighbor played excessively high music, in Argentina, respondents indicated overwhelmingly that they would “do nothing out of fear for the response”. In just four months, the atmosphere in Argentina is changing fast. This high demand Center installed a basketball hoop in front of its door, police frequent the Center to play ping pong alongside youth and classes are in high demand. A gymnasium serves as the small business and made enough income last month to finance a new step machine and an extra computer for the computer lab at the OC.



This Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 31, 2011 with great community involvement and staff of the parish pastoral group Nativity, the presence of the Mayor of Santa Ana, the Coordinator of CMPV, the ADESCO President, and the pastor of the Cathedral of Santa Ana.

By the end of this quarter 184 youth registered for services at the OC, with 101 having spent ten hours or more at the OC. The total number of hours registered by youth since its inauguration is 3,509. This time was spent in training, tutoring values education and positive use of free time, 72 youth have accessed computer classes and 12 youth beneficiaries are enrolled in English. This is the only Center offering illiteracy training, 227 hours were registered.

Outreach Center “Por Mi Barrio” Tazumal I, Chalchuapa

This Outreach Center was inaugurated in Quarter Four on July 22, 2011. (Inauguration had been pending as a result of a change in both the faith-based partner of this Outreach Center and the Center Coordinator.) The Mayor, Head of the CMPV, AJR Director, Pastor, president of the ADESCO and many community members were on hand. The Center may be among last to be inaugurated, yet it has the highest demand and provides the highest number of courses of all of AJR’s OCs in El Salvador.

By the end of this quarter 176 youth registered for services at the OC, with 165 having spent ten hours or more at the Center. The total number of hours registered by youth since its inauguration is time spent in training and positive use of free time. 153 youth beneficiaries have accessed 25 different computer classes being offered at the Center since inauguration. 57 youth have taken English, 4 youth are taking Sewing and 9 youth are beneficiaries enrolled in baking. The Center’s micro-enterprises are popcorn and printing services.

A meeting in early May exposed difficulties of working with the original community coordinator and church partner, who did not adequately understand the OC’s mission and the role of the

Coordinator. In June, the faith-based partner and Chalchuapa Municipal Crime Prevention Committee met and the agreement with the Church was discontinued. The new partner, Torre Fuerte, that also manages other centers was identified and new Coordinator Isaiah Samoyoa took on his role with great enthusiasm.

Outreach Center “Por Mi Barrio” El Limón, Soyapango

The Outreach Center was inaugurated during quarter four on September 2, 2011 with the participation of Santiago Flores, Director of PRE-PAZ, faith-based partner the Iglesia Reformada Calvinista de El Salvador, vice president of the ADESCO and the Mayor on hand. This new Center is unique in that it partners with PRE PAZ of the Ministry of Justice for the first time and will serve to verify the OC model as a potential, duplicable prevention response for the government. Located on the grounds of a primary school, the OC inauguration was packed with young kids of San Jose, a high-risk neighborhood.

By the end of this quarter 241 youth registered for services at the OC, with 44 (in just a month's operations) have already spent ten hours or more at the Center. The total number of hours registered by youth since its inauguration is 1,589 hours, 1,352 hours have been spent in sports, 181 in values training and computer classes have ensued with 82 hours taught already. 6 youth beneficiaries have accessed computer classes. The Center's micro-enterprises has not yet ensued. Its micro-enterprise is. Values training has been strong and these have been incorporated into soccer tournaments on Saturdays for participation by youth.

The Center's challenge is to provide positive use of free time to children in the adjacent school, yet project itself in the neighborhood as being for the whole neighborhood's use. The Coordinator of the Center is a teacher, which provides an advantage in guiding youth and providing the tutoring component of the OC.

Outreach Center “Por Mi Barrio” El Calvario, Nahuizalco

This new Outreach Center is scheduled to be inaugurated on October 21, 2011 and marks the second OC AJR and its partners will implement in Nahuizalco. Not working through a municipal structure in Nahuizalco, AJR met with the Mayor's office and identified and contacted three faith-based potential partners on the OC. The Asociación de Iglesias Evangélicas de Nahuizalco (which includes various churches) was contacted and a proposal was developed.

The potential for this Center is important, this OC and that of La Trinidad allows AJR to provide effective prevention services in territory that has been disputed by two gangs. AJR will provide close monitoring of this Center which cannot become competition for the first OC established in Nahuizalco or be perceived as such by partners or municipal representatives.

A target of 200 youth accessing positive use of free time; 95 youth accessing training for jobs; twenty youth accessing tutoring; four youth accessing accelerated learning; three youth working and fifteen volunteers has been established. AJR will train three facilitators to begin training a target of 80 youth in DSMV life skills at this Center.

IND 1.4 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model

El Salvador

The Strengthened OC Model includes Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training, IT and English language skills strengthening, Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, Volunteerism development, OC Sustainability and OC Network Development.

Eleven of the eleven¹⁷ OC's shown on the next page under Activity One, at the time of this writing OC's have planned Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training to meet their individual targets this next quarter. Barrio Lourdes (15 youth trained) and Lourdes Colon (60 youth trained) both provided training this quarter. OC Coordinators, who have almost all been trained as facilitators of the life skills training¹⁸ helped facilitate four DSMV workshops this quarter under other program components.

Eleven of eleven OC's are providing Computer skills training. AJR extended its agreement with long-time IT training partner, the Universidad Francisco Gavidia. Ten coordinators and ten volunteers of each Center in the new municipalities, were trained in Quarters 1-3 in basic IT, advanced IT and computer maintenance, with the objective of the training being multiplied through volunteers attending the first round of training and thereafter teaching at Centers.

Nine of eleven OC's are providing English training. The exceptions are Chintuc II and San Jose I, an OC that just opened.

Nine of eleven OC's have micro-enterprises which are providing income to the Outreach Center. The exceptions are San Jose which has just opened this month, Melendez which has never had a micro-business.

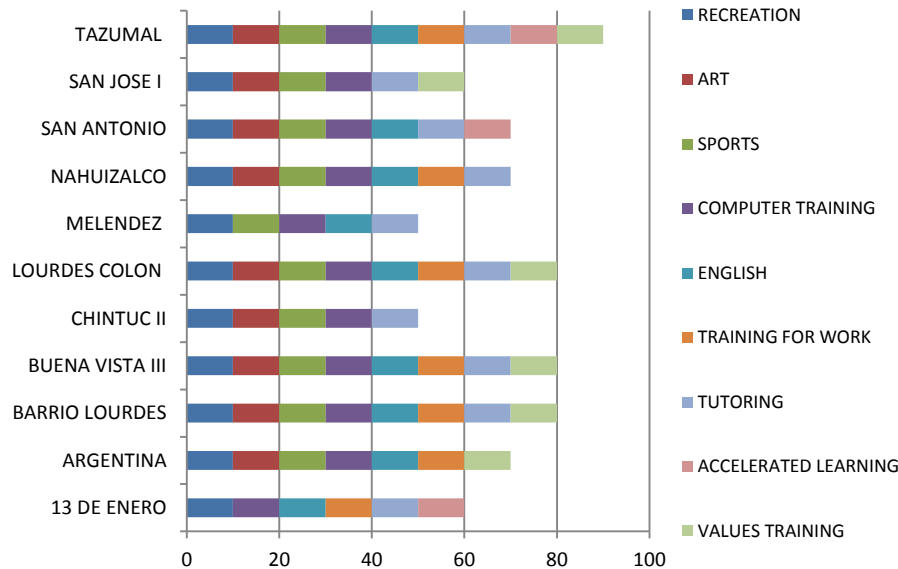
All OCs will receive training to help foster volunteerism, over Quarter One. All Centers have volunteers, however a progressively expanding base is a great challenge in the areas the program works.

Four of the eleven OCs, one located in Santa Ana (Argentina) and three located in Chalchuapa (San Antonio, Tazumal and Buena Vista II) are to see the salary of the Coordinator of Centers be paid by the municipality beginning in Quarter One as per the agreements for Centers. In El Congo assistance is not yet clear but will become so over the next quarter.

Active Components Outreach Centers Activity One Regional El Salvador

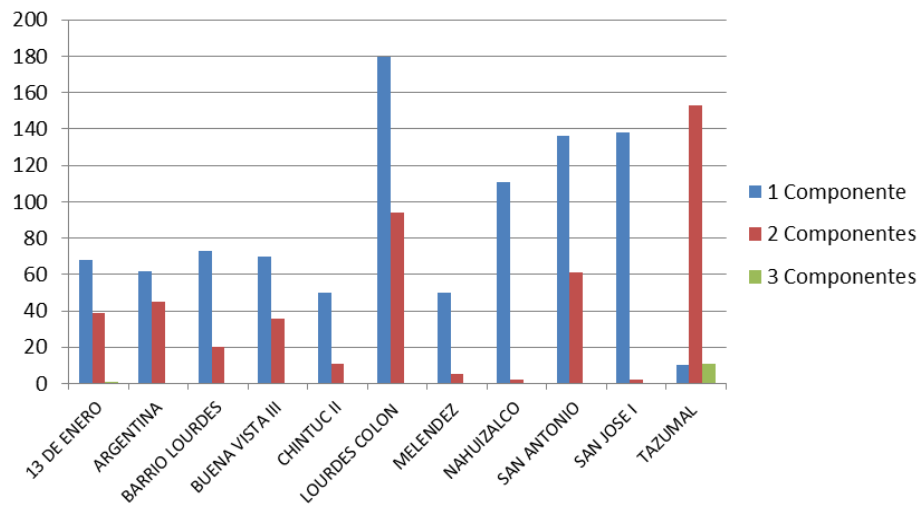
¹⁷ The ninth OC is Santa Teresa in Santa Ana and will open in October 2011.

¹⁸ The exception are new OCS and they will be trained this quarter.



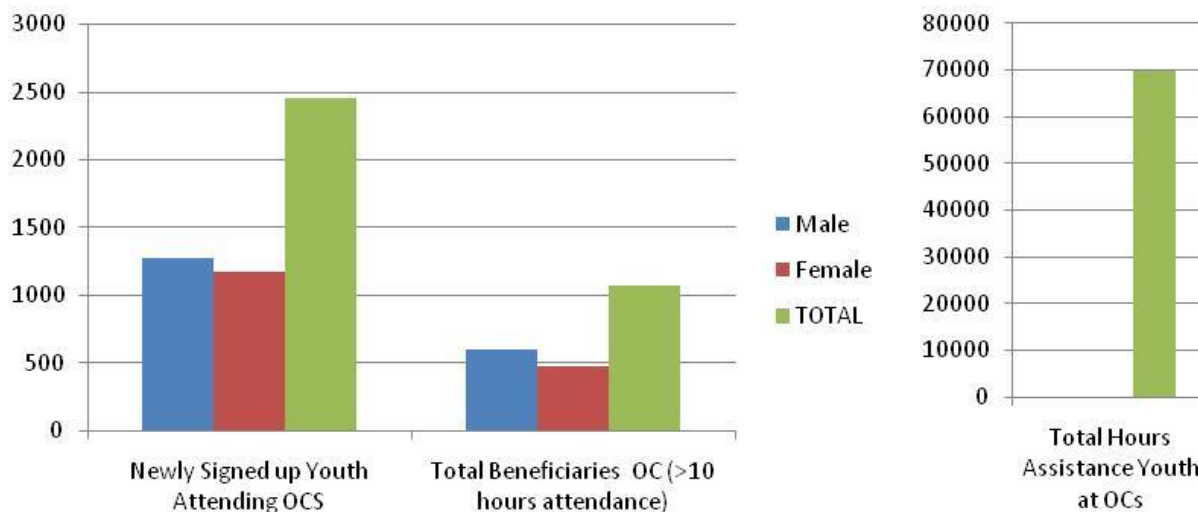
In El Salvador, many youth remain enrolled in one component of Outreach Centers. A number of Centers offering multiple components are among the oldest in the Network. The Center Tazumal is the only Center carrying out three components and has outpaced virtually every other Outreach Center. AJR has devoted its Monthly Monitoring Meetings to discussion of provision of use of free time vs training for employment, to how to confront unpopular courses, etc. courses. Fulfillment of all components will be of significant focus the coming quarter¹⁹, as demonstrated in the graph below:

Percentage of Youth Attending OC's by Component Activity One Regional El Salvador

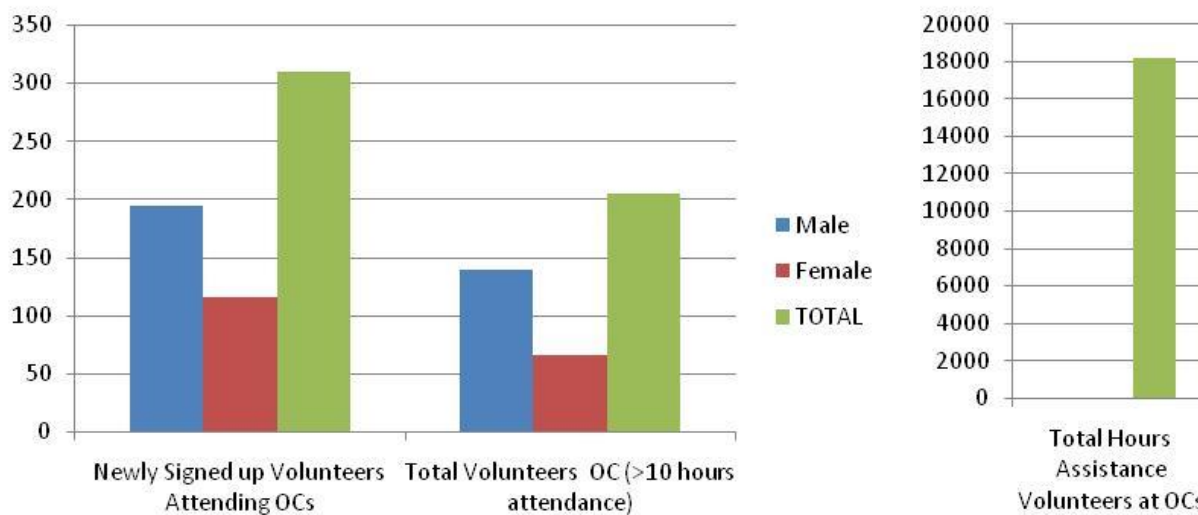


Graphic -Youth at OCs El Salvador

(Regional Funds)



GRAPHIC- VOLUNTEERS AT OC'S El Salvador



Honduras

RI 1: Alliances formed and local, national and regional violence prevention training carried out

IND.13.- Number of Outreach Centers (OCs) established together with communities, churches, the private sector and/or municipalities

To date, only the Buenas Nuevas Outreach Center, a joint project with Save the Children Honduras in Distrito Central, is pending re-starting operations. It had been programmed for the end of this quarter, but it was postponed in order to remodel the facility.

The principal indicators are presented below by Outreach Center:

OUTREACH CENTER (OC)	Number of youth making positive use of free time	Number of youth trained for employment	Number of youth receiving tutoring	Number of youth in educational equivalency	Number of youth finding jobs or income generating activities	Number of volunteers working at OC	Total volunteer hours	Number of youth who have designed a Life Plan (DesafíoSoñarMi Vida)
Casa Quemada, SPS	273	282	8	2	3	13	397	166
San Juan Chamelecón, SPS	6	106	0	14	3	43	2125	205
Rivera Hernandez, SPS	147	367	29	143	0	33	390.5	148
López Arellano. CHO	193	565	18	17	7	37	2164.7	237
Nueva Suyapa. M.D.C	186	254	18	7	0	21	2616	181
San Martin M.D.C	150	207	84	0	0	33	1891	205
Villa Franca M.D.C	318	412	13	12	14	117	7322	98
Rosalinda M.D.C	68	106	0	0	0	11	714	5
Flor Del Campo M.D.C	82	117	0	0	3	7	83	39
Total	1,423	2,416	170	195	30	315	17,703	1,284

Outreach Center “Por Mi Barrio” CASA QUEMADA

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 11, 2011 in partnership with the *El Buen Pastor* Evangelical Church. According to the baseline survey carried out, in this community there was no place for young people to engage in healthy activities and play sports except at the church, the school and the community soccer field. In addition 44% of the inhabitants surveyed considered that the greatest danger to young people is hanging out on the street where they are exposed to drugs and other vices. 100% of respondents indicated that there had been no new opportunities for young people to receive training in the last 6 months²⁰, with the principal need being training in English and Computer Skills Training.

At the end of this quarter more than 300 young people had registered at the Outreach Center, almost all of whom had spent time participating in activities at the center. They received training and were engaged in healthy activities for a total of 2,331 hours 136 young people received training in Computer Skills Training (1136 hours of class have been taught since the Center's inauguration) and 46 have received English classes (306 hours), while 17 young people are receiving vocational training; 6 study sewing at INFOP; 6 receive beauty training at *Academia Las Amigas* and 5 also study beauty training at *Técnico Chamelecón*.

In addition, in a community where 72% of respondents to the baseline survey indicated that young people had low self-esteem, to date 18 young beneficiaries of the OC have joined clubs, with 10 in the Breakdance Club and 8 in the Music Club. In addition, 139 participated in a trip to the Children's Museum through the program “If you can dream it, you can do it.”

Outreach Center “Por Mi Barrio” SAN JUAN CHAMELECON

Inaugurated on March 25, 2011 in association with the *Cristo es la Roca* Evangelical Church, the baseline analysis for this OC indicates that except for the church, the school and community soccer field, there was no place where young people could engage in healthy activities or sports in their free time. In addition, the greatest danger to young people is hanging out on the street where they are exposed to drugs and other vices and 92.6% of respondents indicated that there had been no new opportunities for young people to receive training in the last 6 months, with the principal need being training in English and Computer Skills training.

At the end of this quarter, more than 400 young people and children had registered at the Outreach Center, participating in activities at the center where they received training and were engaged in healthy activities for a total of 3,998 hours. 74 young people have taken classes in Computer Skills Training (2,584 hours), 7 have studied English (112 hours.) During the period 11 young people also took Beauty Classes (728 hours) and 3 studied Soldering (315 hours). Likewise, through

²⁰Benchmark established in November 2010

Academia Las Amigas, one of the young beneficiaries of the Outreach Center took classes in Piñata Making, which has become his source of income.

Ten young people established a Music Club and received music classes from FUNADEH, while 15 young people started a Folk Dance Club and 10 formed a Choreography Club. During this period, the OC also promoted a League of Champions “Por mi Barrio” tournament with the neighboring community of San José, thereby promoting sports activities as a form of violence prevention and, at the same time, transmitting a message of peaceful coexistence and brotherhood among different neighborhoods. This is a community where the greatest risk factor for young people is considered to be gang membership (70.4%). 142 children and young people visited the Children’s Museum and were positively impressed since it was the first time any of them had visited a museum. They were hugely impressed by the planetarium.

Outreach Center “Por Mi Barrio” RIVERA HERNANDEZ

This one of the oldest OCs, having been inaugurated in January 2009 in partnership the *Un Lugar para Todos* Baptist Church. While the baseline study reflected the influence of social and religious programs in the community, there was also evidence of a disassociation between values and the family. The majority of respondents (98.8%) felt that young people were learning negative values and becoming alienated from their parents. Likewise, 60.20% perceived gangs as the greatest risk for young people and 77% felt that young people in the community suffer from low self-esteem.

By September 30, 683 young people had registered at the OC, spending 16,953 hours of time there and receiving workshops in Computer Skills Training, English and Beauty Training. One of the strongest components of this OC is the Accelerated Learning course offered.

During this period, a highly successful soccer tournament was held, and 170 children and young people participated in the visit to the Children’s Museum. It is worth noting that Catholic University Psychology student volunteers assisted them during Museum visits, mentioned that the most aggressive children of all the communities participating in the program came from Rivera Hernández, reflecting the huge level of violence of this sector of the city and the probable need for psychological help. 22 young people have joined the clubs “Athletes for My Barrio” and “Winners for My Barrio.”

Outreach Center “Por Mi Barrio” LOPEZ ARELLANO

This OC was inaugurated in October 2010 in partnership with the *Nuestra Señora de Suyapa* Parrish. The baseline study indicated different interventions by social organizations in the community, however 87.5% of respondents indicated that there is no place for young people to spend their free time in a healthy manner. More than 70% indicated a lack of improvement in training opportunities for young people and that they suffer from low self-esteem. 61.3% of young people are perceived to live in homes without value formation, and 100% of respondents consider that the negative values are learned from their parents.

At the end of the period, 750 young people had registered at the OC, registering 17,071 hours of participation time. 290 young people have received of training in Information Science (4703 hours); 150 have taken English (2069 hours); 26 have received of Beauty Training (3236 hours); 35 have learned dressmaking (1778 hours); and 19 studied Event Planning (2312 hours) in a course given by FUNADEH, where 24 young people are also receiving a Beauty Course.

160 children and young people visited the Children's Museum. Also in the period 24 young people seeking employment participated in a workshop on Job Self-Sufficiency while 27 have joined clubs; there are 10 in the Jaguar Claw Explorers Club and 17 in the Hunáb-kúFolklore Outreach Group.

Outreach Center "Por Mi Barrio" NUEVA SUYAPA

This Center was inaugurated on June 10, 2011 in partnership with the Association for a More Just Society (ASJ). In the baseline study, the majority of respondents in the community identified a lack of places where young people could spend their time in a healthy manner. 86.6% feel that young people pick up negative values on the streets and 90.5% indicated there had been no increase in training activities for young people in the community.

At the end of the quarter, 578 young people had registered at the OC and had spent a total of 10,684 at the center. 150 young people received training in Computer Skills Training (3273 hours). There was also training in Pizza Making (265 hours), an activity that motivated the beneficiaries greatly, inspiring them to help generate funds for the OC by selling pizzas to buy materials and cover some of the center's expenditures.

Currently a strategic alliance is being formed with the U.S. Embassy (PAS) and the Francisco Morazán National Pedagogical University to establish an English course. In addition workshops on silk screen printing and jewelry making are being planned.

Outreach Center "Por Mi Barrio" SAN MARTIN

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on June 14, 2011 in partnership with the *Maria Auxiliadora* (Salesianos) Parrish. To date, 263 children and young people have registered, spending 6780 hours at the Center. 83 young people have received training in Computer Science (1136 hours); 45 received pastry making classes (789 hours) and some of them have begun generating income by selling their wares to order.

Also noteworthy at the Center were the drawing classes; the young beneficiaries held an exposition at the Parrish Hall, making an excellent impression with the quality of their work. Also during this period there was a successful soccer tournament with the participation of more than 200 children and young people.

Outreach Center "Por Mi Barrio" VILLAFRANCA

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on June 11, 2009 in partnership with Save The Children Honduras. The baseline study showed that although different social organizations had worked in the community, more than 80% of the survey respondents mentioned that they are unaware of a place where young people can make a positive use of their free time, and 82.20% feel that young people pick up negative values on the streets. Eighty percent consider that training opportunities for young people have not increased in the community and noted a high demand for Computer Skills Training and English classes.

At the date of this report, 672 children and young people had registered at the OC, spending 7,707 hours of time at the Center. 70 young people received Computer Science (1475 hours) and 39 have studied Beauty Training (940 hours). Ten of these are currently generating income by

offering their services at homes in the community. Likewise, 4 of the young people who studied Computer Skills Training and received recommendations and training certificates are now working at different private companies in the capital.

Outreach Center “Por Mi Barrio” ROSALINDA

This Center was inaugurated on August 4, 2011 in partnership with Save The Children. According to the baseline survey, 100% of the respondents mentioned being unaware of a place where young people can make positive use of their free time, and an equal number considers that training opportunities for young people have not improved in the community. Eighty percent mentioned that negative values are picked up when young people hang out on the streets.

At the date of this report, 156 children and young people had registered at the OC, spending 2,254 hours there. Fifty three young people have received 836 hours of Computer Science; 34 have taken Beauty Classes and 10 have studied Dressmaking.

In August a recreation area was established, resulting in happy afternoons of soccer, sports tournaments and playing of board games.

Outreach Center “Por Mi Barrio” FLOR DEL CAMPO

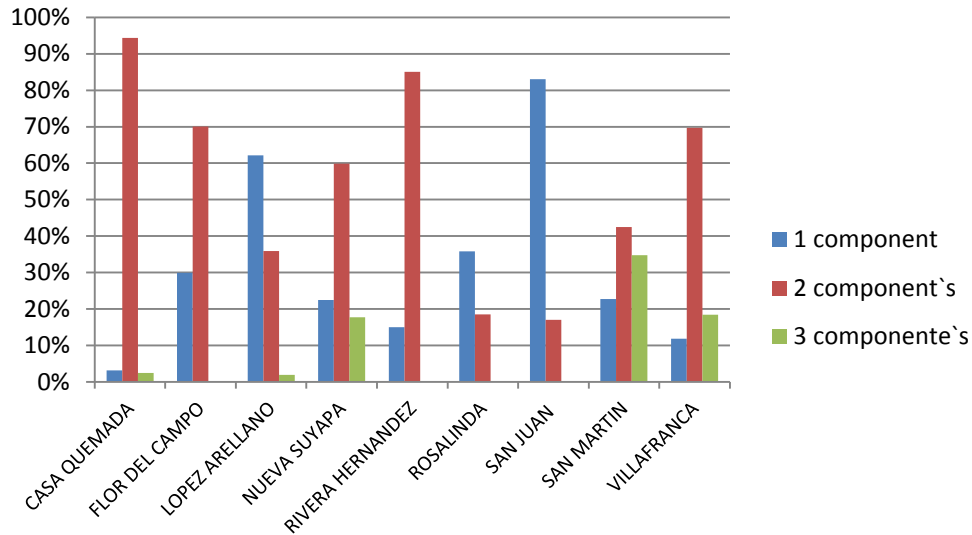
This Outreach Center was inaugurated in the month of August in partnership with the organization *Misioneros de la Calle*. The baseline survey showed that some social organizations had worked in the community, but more than 80% of the respondents mentioned a lack of a place where young people can make positive use of their free time, and 83.3% consider that young people pick up bad values hanging out on the streets. 92.7% feel that training opportunities for young people in the community have not improved, while there is high demand for Computer Science and English classes.

Through September 30, 2011, 140 children and young people had registered at the OC, spending 610 hours of time there. 51 young people have received 364 hours of Computer Science and currently a Beauty Training Workshop is being set up with and INFOP instructor. In addition, a community volunteer is about to begin a Barber Training Workshop.

In general, most of the young people who attend the OCs have become involved in more than one of the components offered²¹, as demonstrated in the following graph.

Graph: Percentage of Young People by Component

²¹ The OC components include **Creative Use of Free Time**: sports, art and other recreational activities; **Job Training**: Computer Science, English and vocational workshops; and **Other**: tutoring, accelerated learning and value formation.



IND 1.4 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model

The Strengthened OC Model includes Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training, IT and English language skills strengthening, developing youth-focused microenterprise models, Volunteerism development, OC Sustainability and OC Network Development.

Three main OC components are active in almost all of the Centers, with the exception of the English class which has not been implemented in the Rosalinda, Flor del Campo and Rivera Hernández Centers due to a lack of volunteers, but efforts are underway to begin classes in the near future; the tutoring component has yet to be implemented in the Rosalinda, Flor del Campo and San Juan Centers, but visits to local schools are in process to ask that they send children and young people in need of support; at the San Martin, Rosalinda and Flor del Campo Centers, the accelerated learning program is pending.

It is important to note that the Rosalinda and Flor del Campo Centers are the ones that have been most recently inaugurated.

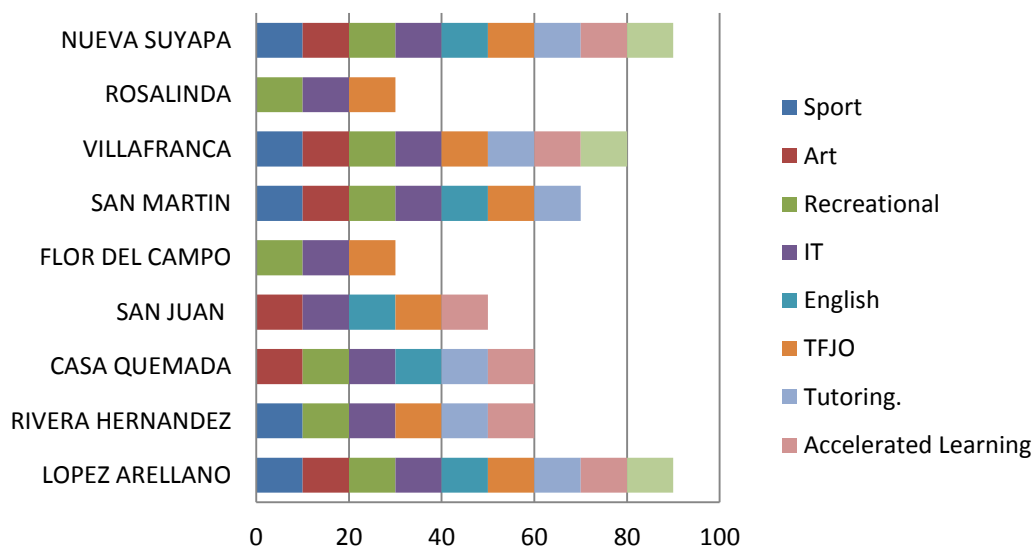
The principal challenge faced by the OC coordinators has been to maintain attendance levels at the training sessions and classes. The dropout rate has at times been the result of a lack of equipment and materials, but is also caused by a lack of interest by the beneficiaries. It is important to motivate them so that they complete their training sessions. With respect to free time use, another challenge is to foster an environment where the young people can coexist peacefully and share with other youngsters from the same and/or other communities. Still another challenge for the OC coordinators has been ensuring that the volunteer teachers and trainers arrive consistently and punctually.

As a part of efforts to Create an OC Network, Approximately 50% of the OCs have a Facebook page to share their activities and experiences with the young beneficiaries and with other OCs. In

the next quarter, each Center will have its own page to complete the OC network and fully take advantage of young peoples' interest in social media.

As a part of efforts to address the sustainability of OCs, micro-enterprises in the Casa Quemada, Rivera Hernández, López Arellano, Villafranca, Flordel Campo and Rosalinda Centers are already operating, and the rest will begin operation in the next quarter.

Active Components at the OCs

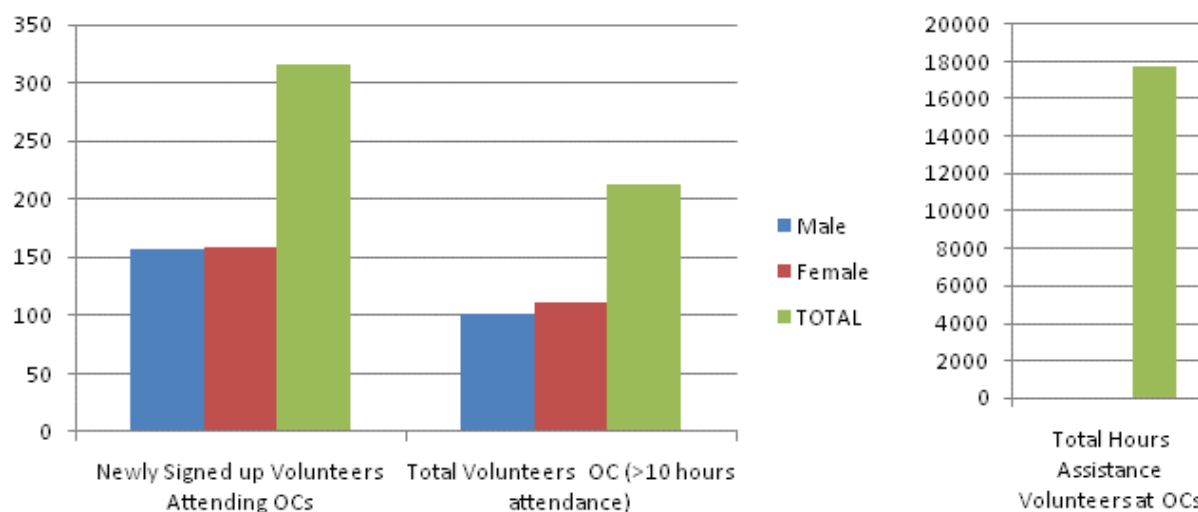


Graphic -Youth at OCs Honduras

(Regional Funds)



GRAPHIC- VOLUNTEERS AT OC's Honduras



IND 1.5 Youth Movement established in El Salvador and Honduras and working on advocacy with regards youth crime prevention policy

During this program year, new Youth Movements for the Prevention of Violence launched in El Salvador and in Honduras. The objective of the Movements is to serve as an alternative for youth who want to participate in a solution to the problem of violence, through a series of advocacy and prevention initiatives that set the stage and actively promote the development of a public policy for the prevention of youth violence.

Several common steps can be found in the establishment of these two Movements over the last year. In fostering the Movements, AJR has drawn heavily from its experience in Guatemala making use also of the initial strategy and search for brand and identification in Honduras.

THE EL SALVADOR YOUTH MOVEMENT AGAINST VIOLENCE

IND 4.1 Number of crime prevention public policy initiatives/campaigns which seek to draft; advocate for; and mobilize citizens towards reforming, approving and/or implementing crime prevention policies

El Salvador

In Quarter Four and under the Youth Movement's public policy proposal construction process, another round of "Dialogues Against Violence" workshop, where 295 youth participated, was held. These dialogues were held at many educational centers of San Salvador's Metropolitan Area and used the original discussion "mesas" format. Additional dialogues took place at the Youth Fair, these used a different and briefer modality. 806 youth participated in them. These last dialogues used TV, radio, and written media interviews, and some broadcasters, and news anchors from different media outlets participated in them. This was something youth particularly liked.

The Youth Movement's participation in "JuvenTour 2011," an opportunities fair for youth sponsored by the Concejo Nacional de Juventud (CONJUVE), drew wide-scale attention. The Movement succeeded in further positioning youth crime prevention in El Salvador.

AJR's Youth Movement Against Violence developed the *Tunnel Against Violence* that took an estimated 3,000 youth through rooms simulating crime, including extortions and theft, providing data on the impact of crime and ending the experience in a dialogue with youth on preventing crime. As a result of agreements with Miguel Pereira, Executive Director of the Youth National Council, MJCV's participation in the Youth Fair was possible, and it became a success thanks to the Tunnel against Violence. The tunnel was used as an awareness mechanism to introduce youth to violence statistics affecting El Salvador and the importance to work on prevention. The Movement set up the tunnel in a high-traffic area of the Fair and captured the public's interest. The line to get in to the tunnel was long, and participants entered in groups of 10. At the exit they received an introduction to violence, prevention, and the Movement's role. Finally, participants were taken to spaces where they participated in dialogues. The MJCV was able to collect information on the participants to contact and send invitations to them in the future. The tunnel

operated during the three days of the Fair (August 19, 20, and 21), and was visited by First Lady Pignato, and other government officials.

Some of the youth who participated in the tunnel activity said that the tunnel reminded them of scenes that they have seen in the communities where they live, and that they were happy to know that there is a youth movement working to create awareness in other youth about the risks associated with violence and especially about the fact that there are other youth and children suffering as a result of violence and delinquency in their communities, neighborhoods, municipalities, countries, and other parts of the world.

Also, the movement invited rock bands to a concert called PREVENROCK. MJCV's participation was highlighted in the most important newspapers. The "PrevenRock" concert shared crime prevention messages and was announced through a press conference by the Youth Movement with Miguel Pereira, the Director of CONJUVE and well-known bands: Ministerio Discípulos (Beatbox), Lion, Terrícolas, Luz Verde, Lavanda, Frigüey. Closing the concert, the Movement read a manifesto, urging that the way forward is participation far and wide in crime prevention efforts by youth.

Another relevant activity in the quarter has been the preparation of a prevention contest known as *My Prevention Project*, coordinated with CONJUVE and to take place on October 18th in association with ASHOKA. The contest's objective is to create first and second year high school students groups to present prevention projects proposals, so the MJCV supports their development through a grant and through technical assistance to the groups' members. Guidelines, a list of participating institutions, and promotional materials to be distributed in the institutions, were created. Also, coordination with the Ministry of Education was established as well as an agreement with the National Technical Industrial Institute, where the contest's launch will take place

During this quarter, the Movement suffered several changes at the coordinating level. Some of its members (Rodrigo Lopez and María Teresa Suárez) quit for work reasons and lack of time to dedicate to the Movement's activities. Activities such as informational meetings, and visits to other organizations that work in similar topics, were held to invite new members, motivate them and propose new ways to join the efforts (08/17/2011). There was also a media management workshop (09/19/2011) with the coordinating group.

The review and continuity of the dialogues in July implied a detailed review of the budget that led to a reprogramming, especially to prepare the actions related to the Youth Fair (dialogues and tunnel). A modification of the budget was requested, and as result, it was agreed to change the order of the activities (fair, contest, game, and policy proposal). AJR collaborated with the coordinating group in the revision of the activities and established different scenarios to re-launch the work: a new format for the dialogues to take place during the fair, the design of the prevention tunnel, and the proposal for a management format to expand membership in the universities.

In July, contact was established with the Dean of Students of Universidad Tecnológica, and meetings to present the purpose of the Movement were held. A letter for a cooperation agreement was developed and submitted; however, the CMPV did not follow up on this because all work focused on the Youth Fair. Andrés Bello, Evangélica, Gavidia, UCA and Nacional universities were not visited again either. However, the Movement participated in a promotional activity organized by UCA. The Cooperation Agreement letter includes points such as the MJCV commitment to promote its values and activities in universities through actions and promotional materials. On the

other hand, the universities' commitment consists in facilitating the MJCV access to their campuses so it can promote its objectives. The universities' commitment also consists in finding voluntary youth who can become part of the Movement.

Challenges under this Initiative:

The activities' programming suffered many changes as a result irregularities in the participation of youth implementing the planned actions. The planned actions include (a) the dialogues against violence (70% done); and (b) the Prevention Fair. Other actions to influence policy and to expand the membership also occurred. The pending actions are the contest in educational centers (end of October); the *Un gol contra la violencia* soccer game; and the bus against violence (mid-December). The members of the Coordinating Group are meeting regularly and working hard but for some reason they haven't been able to meet the expected schedule. Some of the member's lack of time has been an important reason why the group has not complied with the originally established schedule. As a result, AJR will support the Movement rethink the Movement's management strategy, proposing the coordinating group two corrective measures: 1) redistribute the activities among the youth who really have time to carry them on, and 2) open the coordinating group to new collaborators who might attract other youth who have already organized themselves in churches, universities, or sports.

The Road to a Youth Movement in El Salvador

The El Salvador Youth Movement Against Violence is an initiative that has been developed for young people by young people. The movement's objective is to take actions that prevent and reduce risk factors associated with violence. To date, it has a coordinating committee composed of ten representatives.



- To provide an impetus for the Movement and begin discussion with youth about El Salvador's violence, AJR a profile was created on Face book in the last week of December that called out to youth, "Hagamos Algo Pues" *Ok Let's Do Something* (Against Violence). AJR reached out to youth in its own network and the profile began to get hits, soon reaching 100. The campaign sought to: 1) provide information on the reality of violence in El Salvador using data from the Violence Diagnostic to create awareness and discussion among youth. Thoughts on the violence plaguing the country and how it touches youths' everyday lives went into discussion on Face book.
- In Quarter Two, the MJCV was presented to San Salvador and the country through a press conference by youth in the afternoon sun on one of the city's best known public landmarks. The Movement developed a voice on networking sites and prepared its first prevention policy advocacy initiatives.
- On the Face book site, AJR called for a workshop with youth to tackle more profoundly the discussion on violence, propose a Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence and work with youth through roundtable mediated by youth on five key themes: public policy, advocacy strategies, communications, marketing, and Fundraising. One hundred and fifty persons attended including members of youth groups including the National Youth

Platform (Planjes), “180” a university group, the group “Lideres Solidarios” *Solidarity Leaders* that promoted a national volunteer law and even representatives of the government in AJR’s three municipalities and one of the Mayors. The inputs from roundtables were used to prioritize and select themes for the establishment of the Movement. AJR agreed with youth to process inputs from roundtables, categorize and formalize these, coming back to youth through a second workshop to determine the themes of the Movement, logo and coordination of the body.

- In Quarter Two, The Movement’s second workshop took place in the presence of some 200 youth, findings were presented from the first workshop and a permanent brand was decided upon for the Movement. Youth from the municipalities and from AJR’s Outreach Centers attended. Through a democratic and open voting process a group of ten Coordinating Committee was voted on to help guide the Movement. The Committee includes youth from the “Plataforma Nacional de Juventudes” or *National Youth Platform*. The Movement’s Mission, Vision and Values were defined as were key areas of focus with regards to violence prevention.
- In Quarter Three *Dialogues Against Violence* seek to take findings from the El Salvador Violence Diagnostic to round tables with community members to explore solutions, started on May 16, 2011. Five sessions were held with the following results: San Salvador I (11 dialogues); Guazapa (7 dialogues); Sonsonate (3 dialogues); Eastern El Salvador (15 dialogues); San Salvador (10 dialogues), for a total of 46 dialogues in five sessions. An average of eight youth participated in each of the dialogue round tables, totaling 320 youth of different municipalities and departments of the country which have contributed in the areas proposed in the Dialogues. Areas include: family, education, values, and work. There are lists of participants who attended these dialogues, note cards with ideas that were given by youth, flipcharts with notes from the discussion on them, and pictures. Some of these discussions were promoted on TV and radio.
- In Quarter Three The Movement’s strategic planning workshop was held on June 28th, 2011 at AJR USAID-SICA during a MJCV working session, and two challenges emerged as a result: 1) working on the reorganization of the coordinating group and the expansion of the membership of the Movement; and 2) designing and developing the Movement’s communication strategy. To achieve the first objective, support from Universities in the country was sought, specifically in the Social Projection Units, and Dean of the Student Office or Social Services units of the following universities: Tecnológica, Don Bosco, Evangélica, Francisco Gavidia, Centroamericana, Matías Delgado and Andrés Bello. With the exception of Universidad Evangelica, there was a good reception from every University approached to collaborate with the MJCV in identifying youth volunteers who would like to become MJCV members. These efforts are part of a new organizational and expansion-of-membership strategy.



IND. 15.- Youth Movements established in El Salvador and Honduras working to promote juvenile violence prevention policie

THE HONDURAS YOUTH MOVEMENT AGAINST VIOLENCE

On July 24, the Youth Against Violence Movement (MJC²²) of Honduras was officially launched with a presence of more than 1,200 young people from different youth sectors. There was a presentation of the project proposal, which aims at educating Honduran young people and raising their awareness about the situation of violence in the country in order to encourage them to make violence prevention a national priority.

To motivate young people so they identify with the Movement and adopt it as their own, the launch included a free concert with the participation of national artists, such as the *Bohemios del Reggaetón*, *B-Seven* and *Proyecto Gritón*. In addition, young members of the MCJV movements in Guatemala and El Salvador participated in the event.

Also present were public figures from the media, international development agencies, civil society and the government (including the President of the Youth Commission at the National Congress), resulting in wide publicity for the event in on television and in the print media, with major articles in the two newspapers with the widest national circulation.

The solidarity of the Guatemalan and Salvadorian MJCJs with their Honduran counterparts was demonstrated before the launch as they accompanied members of the Honduran MCJV on a visit to the Presidential Palace, where they were received by the country's Vice President, Mr. Samuel Reyes, who discussed violence prevention with them for approximately an hour.

That same day, the Minister of Youth, Attorney Marco Midence, received the group at the Ministry where they had a dialogue about the problem of violence in Central America. Later in the day, members of the MJCJs from the three countries visited the offices of the *El Heraldo*, the most prestigious newspaper in Honduras.

In August, the MJCJ had one of their most important meetings for their violence prevention work when they met with Honduran President Porfirio Lobo Sosa. At the meeting the Movement emphasized to the President the importance of allocating more funds to state institutions, such as the National Prevention Plan (PNRRS) and the Institute for Youth, for investment in violence prevention. The visit was facilitated by the Minister of Youth. PNRRS had presented a proposal to begin a campaign of violence prevention in the country with a budget of Lps. 3,000,000 (three million), which after the meeting with the MJCJ, was verbally approved by the President but has not been formalized in writing. At the date of this report President Lobo had expressed his willingness to approve an extension of the PNRRS's budget to provide resources to invest in the violence prevention campaigns in the 50 municipalities that are most affected by violence in Honduras. The PNP's current budget is 7 million Lempiras, and it is expected to be raised to 10 million to begin the campaigns early next year.

In September, on the soccer fields of the Francisco Morazán Pedagogical University, there a promotional soccer game called **"5 STAR PLAYERS AGAINST VIOLENCE"** was held with the participation members of the Honduran National congress, including Representatives Tommy

²²MJCJ: Movimiento Jóvenes Contra la Violencia

Zambrano, Juan Fernando Lobo, Mario Pinel, Alexander Agapito Rodríguez and Abraham Alvarenga; Government officials included the Minister of Youth, Marco Midence, and members of the media, such as Julissalrias, Carmen Boquín, DorysLeva, Erick Chavarria and Jacobo Hernández. The Mayor of Tegucigalpa and President of the National Party, Mr. Ricardo Alvarez, also played.

One of the principal achievements of this event was to bring together representatives of Revo y Ultrafiel, two of the most violent *Barras*²³ in the capital, as well reformed former gang members. Thus, the event was composed of a diverse group, allowing the message of tolerance and non-violence to be widely disseminated to different key actors. As a result, it was more than a sports event, but rather it became a forum where the country's decision makers could heighten their awareness of the seriousness of situation of violence in Honduras. The event also included choreographic presentations, war bands, and videos to raise awareness about the situation of violence in the country



As part of the municipal violence prevention plans in SPS, Choloma and La Ceiba, the MJCV extended its activities to these municipalities, and in September the San Pedro Sula MJCV was formed with the participation of 20 youth organizers from the industrial capital of Honduras who established a coordinating commission for the Movement. In a parallel fashion, the Choloma MJCV was formed with the attendance of 28 youth organizers, who also set up an organizational structure.

On September 9, the La Ceiba MJCV was formed in that city with the participation of 30 youth organizers involved in the workshop, and a Coordinating Committee was also established. Once the

chapters have been formed they will become active members of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees.

Since it is vital that the MJCV activities be publicized, a Communications and Movement Strengthening Strategy is of vital importance and, after developing and presenting an action plan, the MACROS Company has been contracted to provide services of monitoring and media contact and training. The firm will monitor MJCV presentations and ensure that they receive wide publicity in the media. They will also cover all events that include MJCV participation and give the respective follow-up to the media with letters of appreciation etc. The dynamic and successful take-off of the MJCV, a movement faithful to its vision of young people working for young people as agents of change to prevent violence and foster peace, has resulted in the movement's active participation in numerous activities and events during the quarter. The following are some of the most noteworthy:

- Participation with a MJCV stand in the Population and Development Fair sponsored by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- Participation with a MJCV stand at INFOP's Technology Fair.
- Participation in Youth Week from August 15 to 19; coffee with the Minister of Youth; the Youth Fair; the March for Youth; delivery of food and clothing to patients in the San Felipe Hospital.
- MJCV Participation in Dialogues with the President of the Republic.

²³ "Barra" refers to passionate supporters of a soccer team who often erupt into violence during or after matches.

- Celebration of International Peace Day, an MJCVC event in alliance with *Grupo Gritón*. Celebration with children from the San Francisco neighborhood, one of the most vulnerable to violence in Tegucigalpa.
- Participation in the “Network of Networks” event promoted by the German NGO, *PREVENIR-GIZ*
- Participation in an event called Work Methodologies by MJCVC members. The activity was sponsored by PREVENIR-GIZ.
- Participation in the event “Restorative Juvenile Justice” by 10 MJCVC members. This activity was promoted by AJR-USAID SICA
- MJCVC Participation in the event “Volunteer Management Workshop” held in San Pedro Sula.
- MJCVC Participation in the launching of the “Youth Employment Plan” held in the Presidential Palace
- MJCVC Participation in the presentation of the OAS-USAID *Armando Paz* Project.
- MJCVC Participation in the presentation of the “Citizen Public Safety Strategy” held in the Presidential Palace, by invitation of the Minister of Security.
- Promotional visits to more than 40 media outlets
- Participation of the La Ceiba MJCVC in two media outlets in that city.
- Participation San Pedro Sula MJCVC in an interview and tour by CNN to AJR USAID SICA projects
- Members of the San Pedro Sula MJCVC met with and were interviewed by an OTI-USAID mission from Washington
- Weekly planning meetings.
- An MJCVC Face-book page with at least 1200 fans. Visit: *jóvenes contra la violencia/honduras* (youthagainstviolence/honduras)
- The La Ceiba MJCVC Facebook page got almost 100 fans in only 3 weeks. Visit: *jóvenes contra la violencia/la ceiba*



From left to right, the San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba Youth Movements in Honduras.

In spite of all the activities carried out by the MJCVC, the principal challenge it faces is related to the time availability of the group members. Since a majority are young people who study and/or work, it has been necessary to adequately coordinate its activities, which are generally large and involve extensive planning. For that reason, the AJR has supported the MJCVC coordinators, providing a meeting room and assigning the Public Policy Expert, an expert in volunteerism, who has contributed to increasing the amount of volunteers (other than members of the coordinating committee) for activities requiring the greatest amount of support. These new volunteers have worked very well, integrating themselves rapidly into different MJCVC activities, which have motivated new members to join the movement.

The level of involvement has been so significant, that although it is a recent creation, the MJCV has been able to position itself in the country, having been recognized by the government, civil society and international cooperation agencies. It has been able to meet with major leaders of the country, such as the Honduran President, the Minister of Security and the President of the Congress. This success is unusual, especially for a group so recently created. It is also important to point out that there had been no other youth groups or networks in Honduras working for violence prevention until the formation of the MJCV in Honduras.

In Quarter Two, Fanny Velazquez, came to AJR with valuable prior experience in advocacy. Fanny's scope included developing the Youth Movement and the component advocating for a public-policy in prevention. Despite her joining the team in of March, Fanny has advanced the Youth Movement's establishment in Honduras to an amazing degree in just three months. Fanny traveled to San Salvador on March 28, to participate in the official launching of El Salvador's Youth Movement Against Violence (MJCV). She had a chance to meet veteran members of a Youth Movement Guatemala being assisted by AJR, to meet with Coordinators of the new Movement in El Salvador, gleaned methodological insights and establishing important relationships for the exchange of information between the countries in the future.

Also in Quarter Two, a work plan was defined for the Youth Movement in Honduras, a mapping of key civil society, youth and other multi-sectoral actors is planned and AJR will begin engagement with these. Preparations are being made to begin building the Movement through Facebook and Twitter and final revisions will be made to the Violence Diagnostic for Honduras, which will serve as an important input to the Movement's founding in Honduras.

In Quarter Three, AJR conducted a mapping of organizations and networks that were currently working with young people in Tegucigalpa. To carry out this activity, several institutions were visited and contacted through databases, directories and a mapping of organizations, as well as institutions working directly with young people that operate in the country. Among those organizations are the National Youth Institute, United Nations Documentation Center, the World Bank, ANEDH, PREVENIR (GIZ) and UNAH. The result was a proper mapping of at least 200 youth organizations in Tegucigalpa (church groups, political parties, government, civil society cooperation, sports, ethnic groups, etc.)



A meeting takes place between the MJCV in Honduras and President

Also in Quarter Three, a meeting was held by AJR with ten youth organizations with one representative per sector to promote the AJR's public policy component, their possible involvement in the Movement and potential strategic partnerships. The most important result of this meeting was the formation of a diverse Committee of youth that would support the creation of the Honduran Youth Against Violence Movement. Two workshops to create energy and interest about the concept and goals of a future Movement were held with young people. AJR's Public Policy and Communications teams developed the two workshops. One-hundred and forty young people attended the first workshop and 100 attended the second one. As a result, the Honduran Youth Movement Against Violence was born. The

Movement's Facebook page counted about 600 fans in its first weeks of existence. The page included debate about key findings of the Youth Violence Assessment conducted by the AJR. The

Movement began building relationships and contacts with important agencies, such as the GIZ (PREVENIR), INJ, IHNFA, PNP, the Minister of Security, the Honduran Congress and the President of Congress.

Between October and December 2011, the MJCV plans to hold 100 dialogues called “Here Among Young People,” which will focus on subjects, such as values, family, minimizing risk factors and violence prevention. The expectation is that subsequently the results will serve as input for the formulation of public policies. Two events will also be held to promote the messages of violence



The Youth Movement discusses the Movement's goals with the Ministry of Security

prevention and peace by means of artistic and community expression at a contest called “Singing for Non-Violence” and the project called “Christmas

Without Violence in SPS.” Likewise the awareness raising campaigns for youth will continue at the MJCV chapters in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma.

At the time of this writing a major breakthrough took place for the MJCV. The MJCV made a presentation to the President of Congress during a visit on October 13th, organized by USAID and AJR to the San Martín Outreach Center in Comayagua. During the visit the leaders of the MJCV introduced themselves and their goals to Mr. Juan Orlando Hernández, and he was presented the sensitizing video that AJR produced for the MJCV. Mr. Hernandez invited the MJCV to make a

presentation to the Full Congress. Additionally, he became very interested with the Dialogues and asked that an advance be presented to Congress, to take the results of the Dialogues into account for policy-making in Prevention, particularly with regards to the use that the Prevention portion of the Security Tax should have.

RI 4: Strategic measures of violence prevention public policy are implemented

IND.4.1.- Number of public campaigns/initiatives to influence violence prevention policies

In the month of July, a meeting was held in the offices of the German aid agency, GTZ, to present the PREVENIR Project. This promotes juvenile violence prevention, and one of the planned actions involves assisting the National Prevention Program (PNPRRS) in the process of constructing a National Violence Prevention Policy, incorporating the objectives, vision and mission of the Youth Against Violence Movement (MJCV), which, pursuant to the agreement signed with the Regional Youth Alliance (AJR), is in charge of executing a strategy to advocate for the approval of a National Violence Policy in Honduras.

The objective of the meeting was to establish a close working relationship with GIZ-PREVENIR since this institution has already begun the construction of a national violence prevention policy. Participants in the meeting included Alejandra Hernandez, coordinator of the movement, Lidia Calix and Alex Lagos, movement members, as well as the AJR Public Policy Officer, Fanny Velasquez. As a result of the meeting the MJCV was invited to participate in training sessions and also to meetings to accompany the process of constructing a Violence Prevention Policy.

The MJCV has identified the Minister of Security as one of the actors with the greatest amount of influence to promote violence prevention policies. For this reason efforts were undertaken to have

a meeting with the now former Minister of Security. At a meeting with him in July he expressed his willingness to sign a Letter of Understanding between the MJCV and the Ministry expressing his support. However, with the appointment of a new Minister the agreement has been put on standby, and the Movement is making an attempt to establish relations with the new Minister.

In September, the MJCV was invited by GIZ-PREVENIR to carry out an interview with the consultants Patricia Valladares and Francis Osorio – who are in charge of consulting with actors involved in the theme of violence, prevention and legislation. They responded to questions from the Movement and their answers will be incorporated into the inputs that will be used in the plan for a National Prevention Policy, which is currently being designed

IND 1.6 Youth Movement carries out public policy recommendations aimed at the prevention of violence through pilot projects in high-risk communities

AJR began supporting the Guatemala Youth Movement against Violence in 2010. Over the last year it has supported two significant grants. In Quarter One, the project, "What we propose, we do," drew to a close. Objectives were 1) Implement Public Policy Recommendations to Prevent Youth Violence presented in December 2009 in at least two at-risk areas of Guatemala; 2) Inform Public Policy for the Prevention of Youth Violence in Guatemala and 3) Strengthen the Youth Movement Against Violence.

Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence— What We Propose We Do (Lo Que Proponemos lo Hacemos)

- **Objective 1 Implement public policy recommendations to prevent youth violence in at least two high-risk zones in Guatemala**

"Para Muestra Un Boton" (To Show a Button)

Known as, *Para Muestra Un Boton*, the Youth Movement Against Violence developed several prevention initiatives at the local level the public policy recommendations presented by them in December 2009. Two municipalities were selected to implement the activities, El Mezquital and La Brigada, based on the ability of the Movement and AJR to work with schools, churches and other groups. On the following page, an overview of results and accomplishments under these projects is provided. The project achieved its objective of implementing a range of training to support policy recommendations including to adults on the importance of schooling, mothers on the importance of nutrition, youth on life skills and on the part of two businessmen raising awareness on employment and ethics.

However, a number of key objectives under the various policy recommendations to be implemented were not achieved. Under *Recommendation Two, Greater number of youth with access to secondary education*, a target of 40 scholarships were aimed to be provided in the two communities. Despite many months of follow-up with the Ministry of Education, scholarships for youth were not accessed as the Ministry insisted the request would have to be made for January 2012. (The Youth Movement will seek to apply for these in December 2011.) Under *Recommendation 4: Youth service projects, involvement of youth in volunteer projects that provide youth with work experience and allow them to experience citizenship*, an inventory of community organizations for youth to volunteer, was to be completed. This was not achieved because the

only institution to be identified was the OC in Mezquital. Under Recommendation 7: Employment Services for Youth, a database of employment opportunities for local youth in communities was not able to be completed because the grant lacked time and identification of employment for work aged youth was not possible because AJR was unable to identify youth aged 18 or above as the population in the communities was overwhelmingly younger than this age.

"What we Propose We Do" Guatemala Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence 2010				
"Para Muestra Un Boton" Implementing Prevention Policy Recommendations in Two Pilot Communities				
	M	W	TOTAL	GOAL
Recommendation 1: Implement prevention programming from infancy onward				
Number of Parents provided with "First my Family" talks nutrition, importance of education in two pilot communities	224	226	450	450
Number of Parents receiving talks importance children attending primary school	34	38	72	
Recommendation 2: Greater number of youth with access to secondary education				
Number of Youth Receiving Lifeskills Training "Its Worth Dreaming"	220	234	454	350
Number of Teachers Trained in Working with Problem Youth	24	21	45	20
Recommendation 3: Development of supervised programs after school to improve use of free time				
Number of adults identified to guide/mentor youth in two communities			42	
Recommendation 4: Youth service projects, involvement of youth in volunteer projects that provide youth with work experience and allow them to experience citizenship				
Inventory of community projects identified who work with youth			1 community program identified	
Recommendation 5: Values Education				
Number of Community Members Receiving Training Citizenship and Community Involvement "I am a Citizen"	169	185	354	300
Number of Community Members Receiving Prevention of Drugs Training	122	153	275	40
Recommendation 6.: Professional Training Programs for Youth				
Number of Community Members Receiving Talks on Employment and Work Ethic	64	71	135	
Recommendation 7: Employment Services for Youth				
Inventory conducted of employment aged youth in community			0	1
Recommendation 8: Recovery of Public Areas and Investment in Vulnerable Youth				
Number of Youth volunteering to enhance prevention infrastructure in the two pilot communities			84	50
Recommendation 9: Mechanisms for Conflict Mediation				
Number of Community Leaders Receiving Conflict Resolution Training	22	28	50	50
TOTAL NUMBER TRAINED	879	956	1,877	

Training Content

Life Plan: “It’s worth dreaming” (*Plan de Vida: Se Vale Soñar*)

Life Plan Workshop trainings were adapted from a methodology designed by GuateAmala. Each participant wrote their life stories following a workshop on life plans. These life plans included ways that each beneficiary will achieve their goals as well the time it will take for these goals to become reality. The workshops took place in La Brigada and Ciudad Quetzal.

Family Plan: “My Family First”

The "First my Family" was adapted based on a methodology adapted by one provided by GuateAmala and used by the Movement in 2009. By means of this the families of the communities of Ciudad Quetzal and La Brigada learned to dialogue and reconcile agreements and resolve conflicts within the family unit.

Community Plan: “I am a Citizen” & Community Service Projects

The workshop, "Community Plan: I am a citizen" sought to have participants reflect on the community where they currently live, followed by the projection of how they would view their community, ending with a proposal for immediate action for their community (a cleaning project, volunteer hours at an institution of assistance to the community or similar) depending on the type of proposals made and others are as proposed at the discretion of the institute or in charge of the proposal.

Youth proposed to improve aspects of their communities and cleaning of streets and neighborhoods, among other projects. Projects included proposals to improve safety, values and awareness for neighbors, as well as cultural activities such as parades and plays. In Ciudad Quetzal, the “La Manita Contra la Violencia” community service project saw participation by 55 youth who came out to a school to paint the walls and demonstrate a will to improve the environment of this community. The event brought together members of the Youth Movement Against Violence and Community members sectors in terms of making clear how prevention must be understood to start with each citizen.

Youth in Conflict/Conflict Resolution Workshop

At the conflict resolution workshops held by AJR, youth leaders were taught simple ways to resolve difficult situations faced by most community leaders, showing them how to see the conflict and be able to deal with conflictive situations in communities. This talk was extremely positive as leaders learn to resolve conflicts not just from a single point of view, the expert was asked to visit each attendees’ communities, to teach additional leaders such techniques.

- **Objective 2 Inform Public Policy for the Prevention of Youth Violence in Guatemala**

In December, Members of the Youth Movement visited the National Congress to begin advocating for a Prevention Budget as a national priority in Guatemala. They submitted the proposal, “Better Safe than Sorry” which reminded Congress that the cost of investing in a young person vulnerable to violence is about Q. 260 (\$32) per month, while monthly costs to reintegrate young people after having committed a crime is about Q. 1,300 (\$162) –some five times as much. The Movement requested Congress to clarify in the budget of the Ministry of the Interior how much is allocated to prevention, and the allocation of resources that can be invested in youth at risk, especially the most vulnerable in prevention programs with the support of the community, public institutions like the Ministries of Education, Health, Culture and Sports, Jobs, INTECAP (National Training Institute), etc.

Youth met with the Deputy Educational Quality of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Miguel Angel Franco de Leon, in order to tell him about pilot projects in La Brigada and Ciudad Quetzal and to request a series of scholarships for youth in the neighborhoods. They shared that as the first recommendation of the Public Policy document is to provide opportunities for personal and professional youth for attaining a comprehensive education and as part of this is when young people finish high school.

Disseminating Public Policy for the Prevention of Youth Violence

In December, Guatemala’s Youth Movement Against Violence hosted, **“39 Días Contra la Violencia”** or 39 Days Against Violence, an awareness raising campaign which focused among other things, on violence prevention awareness after the violent killing of a young woman in one of the capital’s most secure areas. The project inceptioned a “Busito Against Violence”, a small bus departed from the area of the killing and carried youth from the violent neighborhoods where AJR is piloting violence prevention programs. At 1900 hours nine dialogues on violence ensued in restaurants where the killings occurred on the 19th of November, 2010. The series of activities received formidable press coverage.



In 2010, AJR Guatemala and the Movement Against Violence conceived of a communications campaign to position recommendations for a violence prevention policy by shaping a new “gang”, one that is against violence. The campaign had the following objectives: capture the

attention of a large audience; maximize social media outlets, build alliances with youth organizations that offer time for example on the Movement’s website and expand Prevention in Action Talks. Leverage of about \$588,632.95 (Q.4,561,905.30) has been collected to date as a result of the campaign.

Ogilvy, a global public relations firm specialized in social marketing campaigns, provided pro-bono assistance with a campaign designed to unify organizations and youth around the Movement’s Nine public policy recommendations.

- On February 22, the Campaign Against Violence was launched. A walk with youth members of the Movement and youth from marginal neighborhoods was led by Tavo

Bárceñas, Guatemalan musician and singer of the Movement's infectious theme song "No Más Balas" (*No More Bullets*). A press conference on the launch was held and music video was presented.

- Campaign motivated youth who are against violence to visit the movement website, where they will be able to find information on how to prevent violence and become part of organizations which offer volunteer opportunities.
- The music video for "No Más Balas" was aired on national and international (cable) TV stations. More than 43,600 watched the video on YouTube, and more than 600 email responses were received by the Youth Movement in response to video and advocacy efforts. A cell phone ringtone of the video was made available on radio and Internet and received a flood of downloads. Billboards and posters featured across the city.

➤ **Objective 3 : Strengthen Youth Movement Against Violence**

During December, 109 youth leaders received the seminar "Lead, a weblog that will change tomorrow" which allowed disclosure of the current situation of the country and led the drive to foster skills in young people. Young people were trained initially through techniques taught by leading international company Franklin Covey. A panel of three Guatemalan personalities shared information on key pillars of youth development.

Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence— *Mas Vale Prevenir que Lamentar* (Better to Prevent Than to be Sorry)



In April a follow-on grant supporting the Youth Movement and sought to capture political parties' attention in order to place youth violence prevention squarely on the agenda of stakeholders for next year's elections. This grant has also sought to foster volunteerism by Youth. In this regard, the Movement has held weekly meetings with the CVG or Guatemalan Center for Volunteerism which has 51 participating volunteer organizations. The objective here has been to create alliances with volunteer groups to be able to refer youth to them, but also to be able to expand support for youth movement activities. The latter has been successful, as the Movement obtained key support for the Vivos Muchá camp and for other events this year. The following are activities and results under each of the grant's objectives:

Advocacy is realized on public policy recommendations with political parties

- **Objective: Meetings are held by the Movement with political parties to present and discuss the Recommendations for a Public Policy for Prevention**

In an election year where crime is the number one issue to voters, many political parties in Guatemala did not make available their plans for violence prevention, had no plans or lack a prevention emphasis, with all too many promising repressive techniques to combat crime.

In December 2010, the Movement requested to meet with political parties to present the Public Policy Recommendations on Youth Violence Prevention. Three meetings with the key parties were granted:

1. The MJCV met with the “Partido Patriota”, or Patriotic Party along with Arkel Benítez- Secretary of Youth in Guatemala. Mr. Arkel commented on his violence prevention agenda. The party promised to take the Movement’s recommendations into account in their policy package.
2. The Movement met with the Partido Político Libertad Democrática (LIDER) where the Movement was received by a candidate for Deputy of Congress. The Movement received a copy of the party’s governing plan which includes investment in violence prevention. The youth representative for the party was also on hand and the party pledged to consider the recommendations further-. No Presidential candidate of a party accepted invitations with the Youth Movement.

Guatemalan Political Party draws from Movement’s Youth Crime Prevention Policy as Basis for its Governance Policy Proposal

The Movement met with Acción de Desarrollo Nacional (ADN), candidate for the Vice Presidency was on hand, Mr. José Antonio de León Escribano. The Recommendations for a Youth Crime Prevention Policy were presented as were the results of the project, “Para Muestra Un Boton” which validates the policy in two pilot communities. Mr. José Antonio de León Escribano commented that his party’s governance plan included a Youth Prevention Plan and that the party turned to the Movement’s policy recommendations. The candidate commended the Movement for their efforts.

One-on-One delivery of Youth Violence Prevention Policy Recommendations to

Election forums see limited participation by Youth Movement; point to long road to understanding of youth violence prevention and committing to solutions

While the Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence was unable to hold its Elections Forum on the Prevention of Youth Violence for political parties to present their violence prevention plans for discussion, political parties in the run-up to round one of the presidential elections in September 2011, held forums that saw some participation by the Movement.

On August 3, the LIDER party introduced its proposal for governance in the run up to elections. Youth Movement representatives participated in the questions round after the presentation, posing the query, "Name a concrete action to prevent youth violence". The candidate for Presidency answered, "Reinserting gang members into society." It was clear that the candidate did not understand the premise of the question posed. At a Forum hosted by the Acción de Desarrollo Nacional (AND) party, the same question was not met with a prevention proposal, however the candidate promised to eradicate violence in three months and promised to strengthen the role of teachers.

Gavidia University hosted a virtual forum for Deputies of Parliament which sought to connect Deputies with students through social network sites. The recommendations for a public policy for the prevention of youth violence featured on the forum. At the forum for Deputies held by the organizations UNIS, Jóvenes por la vida (Youth for Life) and Política Stereo, four Deputies were officially presented with the recommendations for a public policy for the prevention of youth violence by the Youth Movement.

Finally, in late August six presidential candidates attended the ACG forum for education which sought to educate the public with regards to presidential candidates' proposals for the education sector. Youth from the Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence managed to participate only as members of the general public. The International Crisis Group and others have pointed to the marked weakness of Guatemalan political parties who have access to vast unregulated funding and who were away from their social base and accountability. Most violence plans presented by the parties this elections cycle espouse to *Mano Dura* policies to combat violence.

reach candidates for the Presidency in Guatemala



The Movement adapted its strategy to reach Presidential candidates with youth crime prevention recommendations in Quarter Four. It planned one-to one-deliveries of its policy recommendations at campaign events, politician forums, interviews and other events where candidates appeared. At these deliveries youth maximized time to explain recommendations and conduct advocacy for the importance of a policy. At a soccer match against child malnutrition, Presidential candidates from the PARTIDO PATRIOTA (PP),

LIBERTAD DEMOCRÁTICA (LIDER) and

CENTRO DE ACCIÓN SOCIAL(CASA) received the policy recommendations with positive responses.

The Movement will hold two additional meetings with parties and will seek to meet with the President elect that emerges from the November run-off election.

- **Objective: A Forum is held by the Movement with political parties to advocate for a public policy for prevention**

This Forum on the Prevention of Youth Violence for political parties to present their violence prevention plans for discussion did not take place and is planned for November 2011, before the elections run-off. It is planned through new alliances and a new format. The Youth Movement will aim, through a mobile video booth, to present a pre-recorded video that presents the question, "What is your proposal for preventing youth violence as President"? The booth will be stalled in the offices of the political parties; candidates enter the booth, watch a video with statistics on violence and respond to the question. The compiled video would be posted through social networks YouTube and on TV. The project would be carried out through a potential alliance with *Jóvenes por la Vida, Política Stereo, Un techo por mi País* and *Esto es Guate*.

The Youth Movement created alliances with a view to organizing the Forum. It was on the verge of a key alliance with ACG the organization hosting "Noche Civica" (Civic Night), which for more than thirty years has hosted a well-known Elections Forum. The alliance for the Forum did not materialize but the Youth Movement gained 15 seats at the Noche Civica, a place at roundtables organized by a youth project to analyze Presidential candidates' governance policies (live on the web) and entrance to forums organized by ACG through August 2011.

➤ **Objective: Events are organized at universities to create awareness for prevention policies**

The three most important universities in Guatemala were selected in Quarter Two to organize awareness sessions at universities. The platform is important because many students are focused on their academic and social lives and not on their key role as change agents for prevention and in improving the condition of their country.

The Youth Movement presented the Prevention Policy Recommendations at three universities so students learn about prevention objectives and the Movement's activities and become involved. In Quarter Four a presentation was made at San Carlos University to present results of *Para Muestra Un Boton*, seventy-two university students took part in the event. Also in Quarter Four, the Youth Movement returned to Francisco Marroquín University for a second time, speaking to fifty-nine in a youth audience about personal commitment to prevention, how to have better communication with parents, be a better neighbor, and become involved in voluntary organizations. Students responded with extreme openness to the sessions. The Movement will be organizing additional sessions.

I became a fan of the Youth Movement's Facebook page, the Employment Kit was there and I downloaded it.

There were tons of instructions for how to prepare a CV, when I went to the Fair I thought I knew how to prepare a CV, but after reviewing the Kit I realized many things were missing. After reviewing the Employment Kit everything was clearer, they don't show you how to present yourself at an interview in school or how to prepare a CV. people with confidence win the slots and after reviewing the kit I had that confidence.

-Youth who visited the Youth Movement's stand at Prensa Libre employment fair and downloaded Employment Kit.

The Movement supports concrete actions to reduce juvenile violence in Guatemala

➤ **Objective: One concrete action is supported by the Movement to reduce violence**

This action to reduce violence was developed in April 2011. The Youth Movement Against Violence decided to support this project in consort with the *Llama Contra La Violencia* (Flame Against Violence), supporting supplies improvement and infrastructure improvement at two abandoned schools in its pilot communities under Para Muestra Un Boton. A needs assessment will be conducted and the project will be carried out through an alliance with the pen company, Bolik, which will promote this project. A stand is planned at universities to collect school supplies and delivery at schools is planned in December 2011. Planning for this action took place during the Youth Movement Coordinating Committee sessions.

➤ **Objective: An employment fair is held seeking that youth have greater access to jobs, supported by the Youth Movement Against Violence**

In July 2011, the Youth Movement Against Violence took part in an employment fair put on by the daily paper, Prensa Libre, more than 15,000 persons visited the fair, more than 70% of them recent graduates. The Youth Movement provided an Employment Kit for Job Seekers online that included basic tips for CV development, personal presentation at interviews and preparation for these. To promote the kit, The Movement circulated 2,500 flyers at the Fair with the Facebook and Twitter site where it could be downloaded. The stand at the Fair, led 126 youth to sign-up as future volunteers for the Youth Movement. Originally, the Movement sought to develop its own employment fair, however found it highly challenging to find partners to form an alliance for this purpose.

The Movement decided to take part in an existing heavily frequented youth employment fair Alliances order to develop the event.

➤ **Objective: A strategic alliance is established with INTECAP to promote training in the pilot communities**

In August 2011, scholarships were obtained for 15 youth with the national vocational training institution, INTECAP. The activity is aimed at creating an offering of jobs in AJR's previous pilot communities of La Brigada and Ciudad Quetzal, where jobs are very scarce and youth who often lack skills and come from violent neighborhoods, are doubly disadvantaged. In Quarter Three Guatemala's vocational training institute, INTECAP, was approached to assist with this activity and formalize an alliance. The scholarships will include twenty hours of entrepreneurial training, twenty hours of sales training and twenty hours of client service training for youth looking for jobs or needing training to enhance their experience. Courses were provided in Quarter Four in pilot community, Ciudad Quetzal. Training was sought to be provided in la Brigada, however the Movement could not gather the 15 minimum number of youth for training. The scholarships provided by INTECAP are valued at more than \$3,700.00.

➤ **Objective: The Youth Movement Against Violence continues working with Mayors in the pilot communities providing follow-up to assistance offered by the Mayors to enhance community infrastructure to prevent violence**

The Mayors of Mezquital and La Brigada-whom the Movement was able to meet with in 2010 under its project Para Muestra Un Boton-refused requests for meetings by the

Movement in 2011, citing the electoral cycle as making it impossible to meet. Financial support will also be requested from the Mayors for a refurbishment project was not achieved. A public space refurbishment project was not developed by the Movement and Mayors in either La Brigada or Ciudad Quetzal. The Movement aims to continue working with both Mayors and hopes they will meet with the Movement after the 2011 elections to follow-up on these community infrastructure enhancement projects.

- **Objective: The security and justice sectors in pilot communities are analyzed to provide a better understanding of the causes of youth violence in pilot communities**

The Movement Against Violence contacted the Public Ministry to initiate this process, repeatedly in Quarter One- Three. An initial appointment was changed several times with the representative explaining that the Ministry was being reorganized. An official hosted a meeting with the Movement in Quarter Three during which time the Guatemalan juvenile justice system was explained.

During this meeting the Ministry Official explained the need for a specialization in Juvenile Justice, and an infrastructure able to process special cases and train operators on the rights and responsibilities of adolescents. In this way, operators including in detention Centers, juvenile halls and jails need additional training and a specialization needs to be nurtured. Centers for youth and youth jails are outfitted with a military and security focus. Probation cases have increased slightly as have community service and supervised probation cases within the system, yet these systems are being used far too little.

This session made it possible for key members of the Youth Movement to better understand the security context in pilot communities.

Youth Movement Against Violence is Strengthened

- **Objective: The members of the Movement have a strengthened understanding of policies, communication mediation and justice and security**



In July 2011, the seminar **“Proyecta” (Project)** was held and was attended by 53 members of the Youth Movement. (21 F/32 M), the objective of the session was to provide an integrated training on, how to analyze political developments (provided by the expert Sigfrido Lee), insights on public security, (provided by the expert Francisco Quezada), a session on conflict mediation (provided by the expert Néstor López), and a session on how to communicate effectively (provided by Maria del Carmen Aceña). The integrated training provided a panorama of the political situation in the country and its challenges and openings for advocacy and engagement with civil societies and key actors in Guatemala.

As a *Día 9* Activity to close off the session, youth provided a personal commitment to improving Guatemala through the youth Movement on the back of a puzzle of the country.

Objective: Movement assists “Day 9” events through public actions promoting the prevention of violence and to reinforce the objectives of the Movement and expand its membership and volunteer base

The objective of “Day 9” events has been to create monthly activities to foster awareness of violence among youth and motivate them to become change agents on this issue including by joining the Youth Movement. This quarter the following two events were held:

As part two of the aforementioned seminar and youth training “Proyecto”, the activity **“Proyecto una Guatemala Mejor”** was held in July 2011. Members of the Youth Movement wrote a personal commitment on the back of a giant puzzle of Guatemala and lighted candles honoring their commitments. Telecentro 13, Nuestro Diario, Prensa Libre, Radio Punto were on hand to cover the event in order to draw attention to youth’s personal commitments and to the Movements ongoing activities to push forward a public policy for the prevention of youth violence, with more fervor than ever as a result of Guatemala’s polarized political context and dire security and social predicaments.

“Dia 9” (Day 9) Events Promote the Prevention of Violence	
Date of Event	Activity
April 9, 2011	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Cleaning El Mezquital, Los Olivos
May 14, 2011	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Cleaning with the Participation of Marching Bands: El Mezquital
June 9, 2011	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Questions for political party candidates
July 9, 2011	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mi Compromiso con Guatemala (My Commitment to Guatemala)
August 29-30, 2011	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plan de Vida (Life plan) el Mezquital

Life skills Training Points to Dire Challenges Youth Face in Accessing Dreams

On August 29-30, the Youth Movement provided the third module of the AJR’s life skills methodology which begins with Desafio de Soñar Mi Vida. In June 2011, the Movement provided module two, “Conflict Mediation” to 26 youth through facilitator, Juan Francisco Valencia, expert facilitator. This time it provided, “Communication Leadership and Creativity” to youth previously worked with in Mezquital, one of its two communities where has continued to implement recommendations for its public policy to prevent youth violence. The session trained youth used participatory exercises to help youth tap into communication, leadership and creativity to serve the community and be conscious of personal development. Three existential questions are used during the training, “Who are We?”, “Where are we Going?” And lastly, “What do we have to do to get there?”

A review of materials used at a recent training showed that just 25% of youth between 14 and 19 felt they could continue studying without any challenges such as the need to provide incomes to families, etc. Of these youth, 46% said they will have to find a family member or friend to help provide income that could allow them to continue studying, in many cases finish high school. Four percent cited needing God's help and a "miracle" to reach their goals-This survey is telling and representative of millions of youth in the most important phase of their development yet unable to unfold fully to become productive citizens.

"Plan de Vida" Life Skills Training					
	Date of Event	Activity	M	F	TOTAL
CIUDAD QUETZAL, Guatemala	27 de MAYO	<i>Plan de Vida</i> life skills training workshop	25	14	39
El Mezquital, Guatemala	May 2-3, 2011	<i>Plan de Vida</i> life skills training workshop	72	75	147
LA BRIGADA, Guatemala	July 24, 2011	<i>Plan de Vida</i> life skills training workshop	1	0	1
LA BRIGADA, Guatemala	July 24, 2011	<i>Plan de Vida</i> life skills training workshop	8	4	12
			106	93	199

All five *Dia 9* events have been pivotal in generating interest in civic service projects:

- In April 2011, after the community cleaning project in Mezquital a neighboring community to Mezquital contacted youth with an interest in replicating the community cleaning project. Community projects are very rare in vulnerable communities and play an extraordinary role in demonstrating the power of civil society in tangibly preventing community infrastructure from falling into the hands of violent forces in communities.
- On June 9, 2011, aiming to promote elections agendas including violence prevention during the current political cycle in Guatemala, the Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence attracted the attention of six of Guatemala's political parties simulating a crime scene at each one and asking, "Candidates what is your plan for preventing violence?" The activities were carried out by members of the Youth Movement and were timed at peak early morning rush hour drawing the attention of pedestrians in front of the offices of the popular political parties, Patriota, Viva-EG, Líder, UNE and Unionista. The stagings served to make it clear voters must consider the youth violence prevention platform- or lack thereof-on the part of candidates and carefully evaluate before casting their vote during September 11, 2001 Presidential elections.

Objective: "Locos por Guate" Crazy for Guate A Youth Camp successfully reinforces volunteerism, teamwork and leadership with youth who join the Movement through social networks and *Prevention in Action* Talks



The idea behind this camp was for the Youth Movement to expand its base specifically with youth identified through *Prevention in Action* talks and through other awareness activities. Youth from the Movement's database-which has grown considerably especially

as a result of the awareness campaign and crime prevention song-were invited to the Camp. On August 19, on the grounds of the San Jorge Muxbal eco-park, the camp "Vivos Muchá, Locos x Guate" (*Alive Guys, Crazy About Guatemala*) came to be. The camp was conceived as having three parts, 1) Strengthening of volunteerism, 2) Leadership and 3) Teamwork.

What I learned from the Camp was to spend time with other people, the talk we received on volunteerism, provided me with incentive to see the importance of why I need to collaborate on these activities.

-Twenty-year old youth who attended "Locos for Guate" Youth Camp.

When the one-day camp began, many of the 15-19 year old age-group were not active participants, breaking into their own groups and wanting only to relax, rather than follow the program. As participatory exercises were carried out in the first two hours youth's attitudes shifted. Violence statistics were presented to youth on giant flash cards, the Movement's history was explained and as an ice-breaker a rally was held focused on explaining the importance of service, solidarity, responsibility, empathy and teamwork. In the afternoon a long session called "If I volunteer I create change in myself and others" sought to alert youth to where they could be trained as volunteers. The camp closed with an interactive session during which youth committed to a personal commitment to reduce violence, presented this to a buddy and at the close of the session are paired up with buddies who commit to touching base to be sure buddy youth fulfill their commitment. A major highlight of the session is the participation of Tavo Barcenás, singer of the Movement's theme song "No Más Balas" (*No More Bullets*).

Media including *Nuestro Diario*, *Prensa Libre*, *Siglo 21*, *Telediario*, *Noti7*, *Emisoras Unidas* y *Radio Punto* covered the event. Youth left having become Youth Against Violence by the close of the event and many asked when a follow-up event would be held to receive additional training, not wanting to leave the camp as the day drew to a close.

Youth sensitized to the importance of volunteerism in service of youth to sustain the efforts of the Movement Against Violence and expand upon its membership

Objective: A strategy to expand the MJCV is being developed. Awareness talks will take place in universities, schools, and companies to demonstrate the reality of violence in Guatemala and possible solutions for it.²⁴

"Prevention in Action" Talks Penetrate Yet Another Constituency: The Military

²⁴ This indicator has been carried over directly from the previous grant to the Movement Against Youth Violence in Guatemala.

"Today I realized that if we had the opportunity to view a young man with encouragement and honesty, we contributed to society by providing it a criminal less."

—Employee of a business upon receiving "Prevention in Action" Talk

The Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence consistently receives requests for its Prevention in Action Talks, demonstrating that effective public awareness spreads and provides a powerful source of new members for the Movement. In all 1,314 youth, parents, students, business people and others have received the Prevention in Action talks by September 30, 2011. Under the Youth Movement's second grant, "Prevention in Action" talks were held in educational

institutions, companies and universities, promoting the prevention of youth violence through awareness talks, awareness and call to action and having reached 435 people. In quarter four alone, talks led to 252 persons signing up to join the Youth Movement for the Prevention of Violence. Talks aim to *Inform; Sensitize; Make Conscientious; and Call to Action* and are held by Agustin Coroy an ex-gang member and member of the Youth Movement Against. In the last quarter, these continued their impact across sectors in terms of making clear how prevention must start with each citizen. Augustin Coroy talks of his past as a gang-member and opens the floor to talk about violence and the experience of being perpetrator and victim. Statistics are shared, a testimonial video is shown and an open discussion is held on the impact of youth violence on neighborhoods, businesses, schools and homes.

In August, the talks received a first. Agustin Coroy was invited to provide the talk before a group of military reserves, significant because of the misperception of the military and other authorities of youth and of their pasts. Reservists asked many questions and expressed having learned a great deal about the role of perpetrator and victim by youth from this talk.

"Prevention in Action Awareness" Talks AJR Guatemala					
Place of Training	Date of Training	Type of training	M	F	TOTAL
Santa Isabel 2(School)	28 y 31 de enero	Awareness Raising Youth Crime Prevention Talk	34	52	86
Evangélico CEFEMI(School)	18 de junio	Awareness Raising Youth Crime Prevention Talk	6	11	17
Colegio Mater Ophanorum(School)	18 de junio	Awareness Raising Youth Crime Prevention Talk	16	10	26
Escuela Central para Varones(School)	23 de junio	Awareness Raising Youth Crime Prevention Talk	26	18	44
Formación Secretarial (School)	06 de julio	Awareness Raising Youth Crime Prevention Talk	36	43	79
Reservas Militares (Military Reserves)	21 de agosto	Awareness Raising Youth Crime Prevention Talk	84	40	124
Universidad Francisco Marroquín (University)	9 de septiembre	Awareness Raising Youth Crime Prevention Talk			59
Data Source: AJR Guatemala Project Staff					435

Lessons learned from these talks include that while they have been challenging to organize at some schools, businesses and other institutions, they have expanded to new forums like universities and the military. The continuity of this component has been ensured in part by Agustin Coroy receiving a salary to provide talks, through a previously established private sector alliance, therefore this component has achieved sustainability. The Youth Movement's existence and base must capitalize on this awareness strategy to continue building its membership.

Objective: "Llama Against Violence" conducted by the Youth Movement Against Violence on Independence Day in Guatemala

The Youth Movement's objective with the "Llama Contra la Violencia" (Flame Against Violence) was to foster in youth a spirit of love for country, using the Independence holiday in September 2011 to demonstrate how youth can support schools, become active using soccer and other sports, etc. to foment values as a change agent in communities. The Movement will hold a parade carrying a torch from Sexta Avenida in Zone 1 to the Central Square under the nation's flag. Youth are being invited by the Movement through Facebook, the media and by email and were asked to all wear white t-shirts to the event. Meetings have been held with the organization RunGuate which organizes runs, for them to partake and help with logistics for the event. The Youth Movement's existing alliance with Bollik will be tapped as will one with WorldGym in the capital.

Other Activities

- This last quarter, Bolik, a new private sector partner of the Movement's invited the Movement to participate in a key event where it asked citizens to "write a New Future for Guatemala." More than 22,000 Guatemalans participated in the four-week campaign that demonstrated that 90% of Guatemalans seek *No More Violence, More Security* for their country. Following this desire, 85% of respondents to the campaign, seek peace for their country. Bolik officially presented the Movement with the results of the campaign and asked the Movement to say a few words to press at the event.



by the Movement in Guatemala was shared with organizations from across the Americas.

- The Movement was represented at the Washington Conference *Successful Models of Youth Development and the Prevention of Youth Violence* between June 27-30, 2011. The conference was organized by USAID, the US State Department and the Organization for American States (OAS). Esteban Escobar from the Youth Movement and Harold Sibaja presented on the panel, *Media and Youth Movements*, the strategy used to sensitize the general public in Guatemala to youth violence

- The Youth Movement looks to ramp up its profile on social media and the Internet. In late July 2011, an internal training was held with members of the coordinating committee to improve use of Facebook and Twitter by the Movement. In July the Youth Movement initiated a process to rework its Internet page, www.jovenescontralaviolencia.org. Currently the webhosting group, Grupo Premiere offers pro-bono hosting for the Movement.
- Throughout August, the Youth Movement against Violence contributed to an important process between five key youth organizations in the country to come up with a minimal legislative agenda for the next parliamentary period in the country. Issues discussed included, citizenship, education and employment, gender equity. A small group was chosen and a draft was reviewed that will be finalized to present to the new Parliament.
- On August 13, 2011, youth from the Youth Movement participated in a Volunteerism Fair organized by the Guatemalan Center for Volunteerism or Centro de Voluntariado Guatemalteco CVG. Through the event, 136 additional youth signed up as potential members of the Movement.
- On August 23, 2011, members of the Youth Movement Against Violence were invited by the channel Alba Visión canal 23 UHF to talk about the Movement and youth participation in Guatemalan society. Esteban Escobar, Co-coordinator of the Youth Movement participated in the session inviting youth to become involved in the Movement and fulfill a call to action for Guatemala by following the *Nine Strategies to Prevent Violence* that the Movement cites on its website.
- In early September, the Youth Movement Against Violence was invited to present its recommendations for a public policy to prevent violence at *Guatemala Libre al Viento*, a civic festival. Each participating group was invited to present a “proposal by the next Mayor of Guatemala City”, and the Movement presented the recommendations. The Movement will maintain contacts with the organizing group which has expressed interest in helping the Movement expand its base.

IND 1.7 Regional Youth Movement established in alliance with SICA to advocate and implement crime prevention initiatives for the most vulnerable youth

On July 22-25, a three-day visit to Tegucigalpa, Honduras took place by representatives of the Guatemala and El Salvador Youth Movements. The purpose of this visit was to attend the launch of the Honduras Youth Against Violence Movement (MJCv) and to strengthen the creation of the Regional Youth Movement Against Violence. During the stay, three representatives from El Salvador Youth Movement and three from the Guatemala Movement learned about the work done by Honduran youth to establish the Movement and held a work meeting to validate the regional project that was presented to SICA’s Democratic Security Unit. The group also reviewed the Youth Regional Movement against Violence Constitution draft that was developed in Guatemala at a previous meeting. SICA has expressed interest in the Regional Movement and would like to develop similar movements Nicaragua, Costa

Rica, Panama, and Belice in order achieve the participation of all Central American countries.

Challenges under this Initiative:

- Maintaining a constant, active, and effective relationship between the Movements so a regional dynamic, which is needed to build the Regional Movement, is created.

Achievements under this Initiative:

- Giving continuity to the process which started in Guatemala in June during the Security Conference.
- SICA has express their great interest in supporting the Regional Movement
- The constant communication achieved by the three movements on every activity they hold. This process has allowed to build the Regional Movement and achieving exchange of experiences between the national Movements so they can gain experience and synergies for cooperation.

Next Steps

- Establish a permanent and official channel of communication between the three Movements.
- Present the Youth Regional Movement against Violence Constitution draft to SICA for analysis and institutional support.
- Design a Work Plan at a workshop to take place with SICA and the three movements.
- Conduct the workshop and officially create the Regional Movement.
- Insert the Regional Youth Movement under SICA's initiatives and activities.

IND 2.1.1 Number of Youth Trained in Life Skills

El Salvador

This quarter 75 youth were trained in life skills under Activity One with involvement by five facilitators. A total of 42 youth were reported previously. The target under this Activity is 2,200²⁵ youth trained. The program will meet and expects to surpass this target. As the chart below illustrates, Outreach Center targets total to 1,366 youth trained. Coordinators have agreed to training schedules and close monitoring of these schedules will be conducted. Twenty-eight Coordinators and DSMV facilitators have been trained and "Kits" which include a basic back pack, and didactic materials and workbooks have been distributed to facilitators across the municipalities.

²⁵ Note: Under Activity Five Regional Funds, a target of 1,400 youth was established to receive life skills training. 484 youth have been trained this year.

Desafío Soñar Mi Vida Lifeskills Training					
Activity 1 Regional: Previous Quarter Accumulated # Reported 42					
Outreach Centers	Beneficiaries DSMV	M	F	QUARTERS 1-3	PENDING OC TARGETS
OUTREACH CENTER LOURDES, COLON	15	7	8	19	0
OUTREACH CENTER 13 DE ENERO, SAN SALVADOR	training schedule pending with Coordinator	-	-	10	69
OUTREACH CENTER BARRIO LOURDES, SAN SALVADOR	60	40	20	12	0
OUTREACH CENTER CHINTUC II, APOPA	training schedule agreed to with Coordinator	-	-	-	40
OUTREACH CENTER MELENDEZ, SOYAPANGO	training schedule agreed to with Coordinator	-	-	-	40
OUTREACH CENTER LA TRINIDAD, NAHUIZALCO	training schedule agreed to with Coordinator	-	-	-	40
OUTREACH CENTER EL CALVARRIO, NAHUIZALCO	training schedule agreed to with Coordinator	-	-	-	100
OUTREACH CENTER SAN ANTONIO II, CHALCHUAPA	training schedule agreed to with Coordinator	-	-	-	133
OUTREACH CENTER BUENA VISTA III, CHALCHUAPA	training schedule agreed to with Coordinator	-	-	-	224
OUTREACH CENTER SAN JOSE I, APOPA	training schedule agreed to with Coordinator	-	-	-	150
OUTREACH CENTER ARGENTINA I, SANTA ANA	training schedule agreed to with Coordinator	-	-	-	218
OUTREACH CENTER TAZUMAL I, CHALCHUAPA	training schedule agreed to with Coordinator	-	-	-	261
TOTAL	75	47	28	41	1275
TARGET =2,200					

In January 2011, the DSMV trainers workbook and trainee workbook were overhauled to make it more user friendly and facilitate follow-up for each life Plan. AJR aims to provide each youth with at least one follow-up to their life plans. AJR will work closely with DSMV facilitators and Outreach Center Coordinators to be sure life plans are reviewed at least once. There is also an inherent link between this component and the Mentoring strategy, which has incorporated review of youths' DSMV life plans as a departure point for mentoring of youth.

Honduras

To date, the "Dreaming My Life Challenge" (DSMV²⁶) workshop has been given to 1,284 young people²⁷ in the target communities, (805 during this quarter) and to 26 beneficiaries from other communities in San Pedro Sula, distributed as shown in the following table:

Activity No. 1 Regional: Previous Quarter Reported 479				
OCs	DSMV Participants	M	F	Pending
San Juan, Chamelecón, SPS	86	52	34	4
Casa Quemada, SPS	43	29	14	49
Rivera Hernández, SPS	52	19	33	81
López Arellano, Choloma	176	72	104	23

²⁶ DSMV: Desafío Soñar Mi Vida

²⁷ In total the workshop has been given to 3,911 young people, 1,284 corresponding to Activity 1 and 2,627 to Activity 5, detailed below in this report.

Villafranca, Tegucigalpa	93	37	56	107
Nueva Suyapa, Tegucigalpa	176	92	84	24
Rosalinda, Tegucigalpa	0	0	0	200
San Martin, Tegucigalpa	146	59	87	0
Flor del Campo, Tegucigalpa	33	15	18	167
Buenasnuevas, Tegucigalpa	0	0	0	175
	805	283	346	830



In addition, the San Pedro Sula Municipality requested that AJR give the DSMV workshop to members of the municipal program, “Catrachos al Cambio²⁸.” It was given by the Programs Officer, Bladimir Vásquez, who shared the methodology with 13 municipal employees. Subsequently there was a second workshop with 13 children at high risk who are beneficiaries of the “Catrachos al Cambio” program.

During the next quarter DSMV will be held for 830 young people from the target communities, and follow-up activities will begin to evaluate progress and the obstacles to young people in achieving the goals of the workshop. This will be undertaken on an individual basis at the OCs or at a place accessible to the facilitator and the beneficiary in order to maintain discretion and confidentiality regarding some of the areas to be evaluated.

“The Challenge of Dreaming My Life” Workshop helped me to set goals for the future and boosted my self-esteem. Now I am a facilitator, and it gives me satisfaction to make young people feel good about themselves and to help motivate them and provide spiritual guidance. Leonarda Gissel Velásquez Amaya, 13 years old, volunteer at the Villafranca OC.-

Previously, during Quarter One, sixteen youth were identified as multipliers for the “Challenge of Dreaming My Life” *Desafío Soñar Mi Vida* Life Skills Training in Choloma. Eight multipliers were identified in San Pedro Sula. In Quarter Two, a training was held in San Pedro Sula and three were held in Choloma. One training was held in Tegucigalpa. The AJR methodology workbook was redone to make the life skills methodology more appealing to youth. AJR Honduras conducted a census of youth in intervention communities in Quarter One. This process provided input and informed life skills training--allowing a mapping of beneficiaries in each community. Important participation in, and endorsement of, the “Desafío de Soñar Mi Vida” life skills training methodology was noted in the municipalities by the CMPVs, Patronatos and other community organizations.

El Salvador

²⁸ Hondurans (*Catrachos*) for Change

IND. 2.1.3.- Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time²⁹

During Quarter Four, AJR reports 455 (191M/264F) new youth accessing positive use of free time at Outreach Centers under A1. Last quarter AJR reported 929 (496M/433F) youth accessed use of free time in its Outreach Centers under Activity One. NEW TOTAL=1,384

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IND. 2.1.4.-Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities³⁰

In OC's under Activity One in El Salvador, 1,070 young people received training³¹through the OCs in different areas. All are beneficiaries, having spent more than ten hours at OCs. Please reference chart demonstrated on the next page:

³⁰ It is important to note that this indicator has been divided out, and is reflected this way in the results section of this report. IND 2.1.4 , where it was previously combined with IND 2.3, now reflects only “access to educational and vocational training by youth.”

³¹ The agreements for vocational training with the different institutions were funded with CARSI resources therefore they appear under Activity 4.

	13 DE ENERO	ARGENTINA	BARRIO LOURDES	BUENA VISTA III	CHINTUC II	LOURDES COLON	MELENDEZ	NAHUIZALCO	SAN ANTONIO	SAN JOSE I	TAZUMAL	TOTAL GENERAL
COMPUTER SKILLS TRAINING	21	72	51	29	25	87	8	57	100	6	153	609
COSMETOLOGY	18											18
ENGLISH	23	12	8	23		46	11	11	70		57	261
KITCHEN SKILLS						12						12
COMPUTER MAINTENANCE			13									13
SEWING											4	4
POPSICLE MAKING												0
MECHNICS	12											12
COMPPUTER SYSTEMS	13											13
SILK-SCREENING	16											16
PIÑATERIA						6						6
WEB PAGE DESIGN	9											9
ADVANCED COMPUTER TRAINING			23									23
ELECTRICITY (DOMESTIC)				7				9				16
BAKING/CAKEMAKING				10		23		16			9	58
TOTAL	112	84	95	69	25	174	19	93	170	6	223	1070

IND. 2.1.5.- Number of micro enterprises developed

OC Micro-enterprises

Shown below is a listing of the microenterprises approved for the OC's:

Municipality/Community	Type of micro enterprise
OC Casa Quemada, San Pedro Sula	Plantain chips
OC San Juan, Chamelecón, San Pedro Sula	Pickles
OC Rivera Hernández, San Pedro Sula	CiberCafe
OC López Arellano, Choloma	Tricyclesforloading cargo
OC Nueva Suyapa, M.D.C.	Soccer Field
OC San Martin, M.D.C.	Manufacture of building blocks
OC Villafranca, M.D.C.	Internet and Photocopier
OC Flor del Campo, M.D.C.	Buying and Selling of American Clothes
OC Rosalinda , M.D.C.	Internet and Photocopier
OC Buena Vista	N/A

Of the micro enterprises shown above, in operation are the ones in the OCs of Casa Quemada, Rivera Hernández, in SPS; López Arellano in Choloma; Villafranca, Flor del Campo, and Rosalinda, in M.D.C These have generated the following business activity:

OC	NAME OF THE SMALL BUSINESS	START DATE	INCOME UP TO SEPT 2011	EXPENSES UP TO SEPT 2011	% DESTINED TO SUPPORT THE OC
CHOLOMA					
Lopez Arellano	Small Business of Tricycles called "Los amigos"	June 2011	L. 1,530.00 (US\$ 80.00)	L. 1,530.00 (US\$ 80.00)	100%
SAN PEDRO SULA					
Rivera Hernández	CiberAlcance	June 20, 2011	L. 11,789.00 (US\$ 623.00)	L. 12,258.93 (US\$ 648.00)	100%
Casa Quemada*	Venta de Tajaditas	Sept, 2011			
M.D.C					
Villafranca	Ciber Café	Sept 05, 2011	L. 606.00 (US\$ 32.00)	L. 22.00 (US\$ 1.16)	3%

Rosalinda	Ciber Café	August 25, 2011	L. 1,146.00 (US\$ 60.00)	L. 201.00 (US\$ 10.00)	18%
Flor del Campo *	Clothes sale	Sept, 2011			

**The micro enterprises of Casa Quemada and Flor del campo generated incomes in September but at time of this report continue trying to implement the controls and registering the operations in the Micro enterprises System developed by AJR, Next Quarter all OCs will be reforced in this aspect. Some of the microenterprise initiatives which are initiating operations are paying a large part of their income to vulnerable youth that help in them, thus not showing initial profit.*

Honduras

IND. 2.1.3.- Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time

1,423 youth were involved in activities to positive use or free time on OCs accumulated 24,055 hours, attending art, music and sport activities

IND. 2.1.4.- Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities³²

962 young people have received training³³ through the OCs in different areas:

	Casa Quemada	Flor del Campo	Lopez Arellano	Nueva Suyapa	Rivera Hernandez	Rosa-linda	San Juan	San Martin	Villa-franca	Total general
IT	44	15	187	119	6	43	46	63	36	559
English	18		92	26			4	18		158
Haircutting		7		10		6	2			25
Event planning			18							18
Beauty Training			25		8	16	6	3	20	78
Electronics					1			11	6	18
Dressmaking			32							32
Piñata Making			9	5						14
Soldering					7		3			10
Pastry Making				15				30		45
Manual Arts									5	5
Total	62	22	363	175	22	65	61	125	67	962

Insertion/Rehabilitation

IND 3.1.1 Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training

³² It is important to note that this indicator has been divided out, and is reflected this way in the results section of this report. IND 2.1.4 where it was previously combined with IND 2.3, now reflects only “access to educational and vocational training by youth.”

³³ The agreements for vocational training with the different institutions were funded with CARSI resources therefore they appear under Activity 5.

FUNDASALVA

IND 3.1.1 Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training

In September 2010, FUNDASALVA, a private non-profit organization dedicated to investigation, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of those addicted to drugs and alcohol, began working with AJR El Salvador on “Rehabilitation and Reinsertion of Ex-Youth Gang Members”. Effective insertion of ex-gang members hinges on strong multi-sectoral alliances. AJR support through this grant is fostering alliances between sectors and has empowered a reputed local organization to position itself as an effective implementer of rehabilitation programming. The premise was to provide integrated vocational training, life skills, tattoo removal and employment insertion services. To provide these services, alliances have been established with 4 universities, 27 churches six public institutions, five NGOs, nine private sector organizations, three communities and two foundations.

At the One Year mark of this grant, 64 youth of the target 100 have been rehabilitated, that is trained for and inserted into jobs or micro-enterprises. As of Quarter Four, 38 new youth are working through the FUNDASALVA program and have completed their rehabilitation process. The breakdown is disaggregated as follows; 20 youth are working through a Bakery micro-enterprise in Macajutla, 10 are working through a Welding workshop micro-enterprise also in Macajutla 8 are working in other businesses. Last quarter, AJR reported 20 youth as working in a silk-screening workshop and micro-enterprise in Concepcion and 6 were reported as working at the company League. All of these youth have completed psychological counseling and are provided weekly follow-up by phone and visits to their workplaces. An overview of results is provided:

FUNDASALVA EX-GANG MEMBER REINTEGRATION -- RESULTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2011	
EX-GANG YOUTH ACCESSING LIFESKILLS AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT	142
EX-GANG YOUTH REHABILITATED AND EMPLOYED THROUGH MICRO-ENTERPRISES	40
EX-GANG YOUTH REHABILITATED AND INSERTED INTO EMPLOYMENT	14
EX-GANG YOUTH RECEIVING PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING	97
EX-GANG YOUTH ACCESING TATTOO REMOVAL SERVICES THROUGH FUNDASALVA	77
EX-GANG YOUTH COMPLETED PROCESS AND AWAITING EMPLOYMENT	46
EX-GANG YOUTH INITIATED REHABILITATION PROCESS WITH FUNDASALVA	171
EX-GANG YOUTH WHO ABANDONED FUNDASALVA PROGRAM	28
VOLUNTEERS OFFERING SERVICES TO EX-GANG YOUTH	18
NUMBER OF CHURCHES AND PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS COLLABORATING AND REFERING EXGANG YOUTH TO PROGRAM	27
NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT SLOTS TO EX-GANG YOUTH	8

In Quarter One, FUNDASALVA’s clinical team began interviewing candidates. Forty-nine candidates were interviewed and eighty-one psychometric tests were applied. More than thirty candidates were identified for tattoo removal as a part of rehabilitation services. FUNDASALVA adapted a physical space for minimum requirements (space, lighting, ventilation, electrical and others for the proper functioning of each of the activities to be developed). It also prepared the first workshop of psychosocial skills for life in order to promote healthy self-esteem. The team began assessing progress, case files kept for each youth and to develop feedback and action plans for youth. These assessments are made

two times a month. Through an alliance with the organization, Trabajemos por La Paz, sixty families of the ex-gang members received weekly food baskets.

In Quarter two, FUNDASALVA's clinical team continued tests to candidates for rehabilitation, conducting 250 psychometric tests. Nine final year psychology students from various private universities are working with FUNDASALVA's team and with ex-gang youth. Drug consumption was halted in four out of five youth who were part of the ambulatory drug dependency program. Sixty-three youth were been recommended for the tattoo removal program five psycho and sociological life skills workshops were held covering self-esteem, leadership, life planning, personal relationships, and how to develop a resume. Workshops were very popular among ex-gang members, sixty seven persons were trained.

During Quarter Three, sixty-three recipients completed tests. They were assessed as ready to work, in individual therapy once a week on the premises of the Foundation. Cases are discussed at twice-monthly clinical team meetings which assess individual progress, difficulties encountered, and provide action plans. 42 youth received five "psychosocial life skills" workshops. Youth ex-gang members continued calling the foundation on a daily basis for information about how to obtain services.³⁴ FUNDASALVA started providing services outside of the capital, working in Majucla, per a request from a church pastor and beginning working with 25 youth in Mariona, where 42 new applicants underwent psychological tests.

During Quarter Four 33 new ex-gang youth from the *Mara Maquina* of the colonia San Leonardo de Valle del Sol/Apopa became part of the program through the Beraca church, which referred them to FUNDASALVA. The is significant, as a result the whole *clica* or of ex-gang members belonged to has become inactive. Youth underwent psychological testing and received self-esteem, life skills and CV development training.

"We want this kind of initiative to have a snowball effect, for additional partners to help find solutions for youth that have left gangs and who deserve a second chance".
Harold Sibaja, Director of AJR USAID-SICA.

move
group

Vocational Training and Micro-Enterprise Development

As of Quarter Four 60 ex-gang youth were trained in welding, baking and silk screening. A total of 143 youth accessed life skills and vocational training. FUNDASALVA believes it will surpass this target with 35 additional youth accessing training. To address economic impediments by ex-gang members, FUNDASALVA created a small complementary fund to help pay transport of ex-gang members enrolled in training, which has helped youth attend trainings. FUNDASALVA developed vocational workshops with the Fernando Llort Foundation in Quarter Three. The foundation promotes artistic development to confront violence gangs among other social problems because it provides another option in life. Fifteen ex-gang youth attended workshops in recycled glass and paper engineering. The training is considered a considerable accomplishment, youth from rival gangs are attending

³⁴ Requirements prior to the reintegration screening process include that, he or she must have left the gang for at least six months, 2) has a trusted witness whom can certify in writing that the youth has left the gang and, 3) demonstrates having adopted new values, is developing positive relationships and who attends orientation, life skills, psychosocial and/or other training organized by AJR, a church or organization whose methodologies are approved by AJR.

training together and the learning process and integration of the group has surpassed expectations.

The objective of vocational training has been to link this training to micro-enterprises.

In quarter three twenty youth were trained in serigraphy through an alliance with the NGO, *Trabajemos por La Paz*, which also works with ex-gang members. The training was linked to a micro-enterprise through a multi-sectoral alliance. In a neighborhood of the capital called Concepcion, a small, sky-blue building once disputed by gangs, now houses 20 ex-gang members that are learning the ins and outs of silk screening production, sales and the administration of an entrepreneurial initiative. AJR supported psychological screening of the youth and silk screening equipment for the facility. *Trabajemos por la Paz* spearheaded spiritual guidance through the Tiempo de Victoria Church. The Ministry of Health collaborated and The Mayor of San Salvador provided silk screening training. A ceremony attended by Mayor Norman Quijano and program partners, served to inaugurate the workshop. The silk screening small business has accepted several orders including from the City of San Salvador. Close entrepreneurial guidance is being provided.

As of Quarter Four, four micro-enterprises had been supported by AJR through in-kind equipment. AJR supported a silk screening workshop in and a bakery and carwash in Majucula and a welding workshop in Valle del Sol will be launched next quarter. The projects are being carried out through a joint alliance with the NGO, *Trabajemos por La Paz*. In Quarter Four several meetings were held to discuss follow-up to the small businesses.

Next Quarter, FUNDSALVA will work with the NGO Metamorphosis which is supporting a show work place with ten ex-gang members.

Ex-gang youth treated for substance abuse

Fifteen ex-gang youth have accessed these services, fourteen through ambulatory services and one through in-house treatment at FUNDASALVA. In addition to individual substance abuse treatment, FUNDASALVA will begin a counseling group that meets weekly in addition to individual therapy. Substance abuse is a continued issue for ex-gang members because ex-gang members may use alcohol or drugs as a crutch when they are feeling low. Two program beneficiaries of the rehabilitation program were killed during this reporting period. One was on the verge of being employed. In separate incidences both were killed in the territory of rival gangs because they sought to buy drugs.

Ex-gang youth accessing accelerated learning in order to enhance education level/obtain basic education

Only one ex-gang youth of a target twenty-five youth has been assisted through accelerated learning. This component has been promoted heavily but is not generally popular. Ex-gang youth have as an overriding priority to gain training and employment during their rehabilitation, therefore this component has not seen greater demand.

Tattoo Removal

This service has seen great demand. AJR has provided these services to 77 youth to date. This Quarter, tattoo machines were in maintenance, stalling services. Treatment is painful physically and psychologically and requires perseverance and multiple treatments over

months. The government service to remove tattoos, through the Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Publica (CNSP) requires solvency of criminal records issued by the police, any youth with a criminal process of any kind pending, cannot access services. The CNSP refers tattoo removal candidates to FUNDASALVA, the new alliance has helped satisfy high demand for these services. Servicio Social Pasionista has donated a tattoo removal machine to FUNDASALVA that reduces the cost of treatment to \$5-6 a treatment.

FUNDASALVA Rehabilitation Method requested by a private – sector firm working with ex-gang members

As of Quarter Four, 64 youth are rehabilitated and employed. 38 new youth are working through the FUNDASALVA program and have completed their rehabilitation process. The breakdown is disaggregated as follows; 20 youth are working through a Bakery micro-enterprise in Macajutla, 10 are working through a Welding workshop micro-enterprise also in Macajutla 8 are working in other businesses. Last quarter, AJR reported 26 youth in jobs. 20 youth were reported as working in a silk-screening workshop and micro-enterprise in Concepcion and 6 were reported as working at the company League. Forty-six youth finished the rehabilitation process and currently await employment opportunities. Finding opportunities has proven highly challenging for FUNDASALVA. Many companies respond very unfavorably to working with ex-gang members.

Alliances were established with nine institutions to refer candidates to the program during Quarter One, FUNDASALVA developed awareness talks and explain the program to the institutions visited. During Quarter Two, six youth were reinserted into the workforce

FUNDASALVA continued to search for companies for participation in Desafio 100. Forty-two youth had completed their process and were ready for reinsertion.

FUNDASALVA began visiting the community where, through “Trabajemos por la Paz,” 17 youth were part of an entrepreneurship program. AJR visited this community once a week with the students of the different universities who are providing assistance to the program. An alliance was established with League de Centroamerica to provide FUNDASALVA with 32 jobs in May, in exchange for drug prevention sessions for the company’s employees. FUNDASALVA has nurtured its relationships with the private sector, which has led to several employment slots.

Lessons Learned Peronia Ex-Gang Member Reintegration April 2010-September 2011

- When youth make the decision to leave the gang, they lack the skills to engage in training, lacking concentration and discipline. Many have not completed basic education. Immediate assistance to them must bear this in mind.
- A supply of technical response projects has to take into account that the first need of ex-gang members is for licit income, which can be provided through an adequate stipend while providing training for jobs.
- Ex-gang youth training to reintegration, must contain the following integrated elements, technical training; creative skill building/recreation; and psychological treatment.
- Accelerated learning is not achievable in the early phases of reintegration, the youth’s foremost need is income in the first and in all phases.
- Reinforcing commitment by youth to their training is a permanent process of mentorship that must be carried out . equally by every service provider in the youth’s reintegration environment.
- The ground must be laid consistently with the private sector to attain and foster a supply of jobs, prior to reintegration beginning.

Two new companies were finalized as able to provide employment in Quarter Four. AINSA and Rio Grande Food have both committed to providing employment. This Quarter eight youth attended interviews at League Central America, eight will begin working at the firm which has opened fifty employment slots for ex-gang members. An official of the company has said that all ex-gang youth working there must pass through the FUNDASALVA reinsertion process before working at League and regardless of what Church refers the youth. Thirty of the new slots being opened by the company will go to FUNDASALVA ex-gang members. In Quarter Three, League trained sixteen people, eleven of whom moved into jobs.

FUNDASALVA will seek to surpass its target of 110 ex- gang members rehabilitated over the next Quarter, continuing to provide vocational training life skills training and other services and reinsert youth into jobs. It will also finalize the methodological document under its AJR grant that will be completed to help other institutions who want to conduct ex-gang member rehabilitation programming and work to prepare thirty-five youth for employment at League through self-esteem, life planning, curriculum development and conflict resolution training, among others.

IND 1.6 Youth Movement carries out public policy recommendations aimed at the prevention of violence through pilot projects in high-risk communities

Guatemala

Beginning in April 2010 the AJR supported the *Cooperativa de Ahorro Integral R.L. Unidos por la Paz* in Ciudad Peronia, strengthening a newly formed Cooperative to support a food distribution business for former gang members; the development of job skills; the establishment of a ceramics workshop; a Club to address the needs of former gang members; and the systematization of the Peronia gang demobilization experience.

Support for the Peronia project ended on September 2011 as the AJR ends its support in Guatemala. The project was supported through two grants: the first was Assistance to the Cooperative Integral de Ahorro y Crédito “Unidos por la Paz” de Responsabilidad Limitada (COUNIPAZ, R.L.) between April –September 2010 and the second, between March 2011 and September 2011.

These grants were distinct in their nature. Both supported *Ciudad Peronia*, where history was made in a Church symbolically named, *Tierra Deseable* or “Desirable Land”. The rival *Caballos* and *Metales* gangs who for more than 17 years reigned Peronia’s streets, reconciled. A Church-brokered pact between the groups promised a halt to brutal violence. Three additional gangs reconciled. In December 2010, AJR’s support was ceased during three months, when a violent incident occurred in Peronia among a small group of former gang members and the community of Peronia. The AJR Guatemala team has continued providing technical assistance and facilitated conflict resolution assistance through Roberto Menendez, an OAS conflict resolution expert that provided pro bono services to the AJR team and Pastor Mardoqueo. Despite very significant continued hurdles to the reintegration process in Peronia there is little doubt of the income that some of these initiatives leave behind.

The Kitchen that AJR supported under the first grant comes to mind; **Twelve total youth work in the Kitchen for schools where they prepare lunches for 1,125 youth every weekend, working about 18 hours each weekend and generating \$19.00 every weekend. Six youth work in the community through a grant for the municipality of Villa Nueva, the grant is worth \$1250 a month. Two youth work in the Kitchen and Bakery bringing in a salary of \$188.00 each per month. Three additional jobs were generated, an administrator of the Kitchen that earns \$313 a month, a collaborator of the Cooperative earning \$250 a month and a cook in the kitchen earning \$108 a month working on weekend only.**

Results of AJR’s support to Peronia since April 2010 are summarized in the table below:

PERONIA EXGANG MEMBER REINTEGRATION -- RESULTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2011	GOAL DEC 2010	RESULT DEC 2010	GOAL SEPT 2011	RESULT SEPT 2010
NUMBER OF GANGS SEEKING TO DEMOBILIZE THROUGH PERONIA	2	5		
EX-GANG YOUTH ACCESSING LIFESKILLS AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT REHABILITATED	100	80	23	80
EX-GANG YOUTH ACCESSING LIFESKILLS AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	100	109		
EX-GANG YOUTH REHABILITATED AND INSERTED INTO JOB AND INCOME GERATING OPPORTUNITIES	50	40	2	42
EX-GANG YOUTH REHABILITATED AND WORKING IN KITCHEN MICROENTERPRISE	0	0		12
EX-GANG YOUTH REHABILITATED AND WORKING IN COOPERATIVE	15	19		
EX-GANG YOUTH REHABILITATED AND WORKING IN SALES CERAMICS	30	0		
EX-GANG YOUTH ACCESSING DESAFIO SONAR MI VIDA LIFE SKILLS TRAINING	100	73		
FAMILIES EX-GANG YOUTH ACCESSING BASIC FOOD AND LIVING SUPPLIES	43	105		
EX-GANG YOUTH ACCESSING ACCELERATED LEARNING TO FINISH SIXTH GRADE	65	21		
EX-GANG YOUTH INITIATED REHABILITATION PROCESS WITH FUNDASALVA		171		
NUMBER OF CHURCHES AND PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS COLLABORATING AND REFERING EXGANG YOUTH TO PROGRAM		1		
STSTEMITIZATION PRODUCED PERONIA EXPERIENCE	1	1	1	1

Through the AJR grant provided to Peronia through September 2010, 23 youth received computer training, with 20 graduating from the course. 73 youth received life skills training and 21 committed to education equivalency training each Sunday with 6 finishing sixth grade equivalency. Vocational training was provided in a kitchen that has clients in the community. In an effort to provide market-driven skills beyond basic education, the Guatemalan training organization INTECAP provided volunteers to teach IT at Peronia and a teacher for the ceramics workshop. One ex-gang member explains his experience, "I extorted (money),

What has made USAID support to this reintegration experience distinct? "Most donors support prevention, AJR USAID-SICA believed in us ... it was like having a glass of water in the desert", says

-Pastor Mardoqueo,

Tierra Deseable Church, Peronia and leader of the Peronia ex-gang member demobilization and reintegration process

robbed people and was drugged ... in the ceramics workshop I found something to keep me busy from 8AM until the afternoon every day. I have learned to set goals, to have faith in myself and think that one day I will have my own business, serve the community ... provide testimony so other youth can change." 71 youth received training diplomas in November 2010, 41% in more than two courses. Four youth were acknowledged for training in five-six training areas.

Peronia sought to reestablish social cohesion through the Church, through sports, life skills training and a Club to reinforce youth identity. The latter has begun community clean-up efforts. A food distributor that is part of a cooperative established by the church, the *Cooperativa Integral de Ahorro y Credito "Unidos por la Paz"*, sought seed capital to expand. It has delivered to stores in Peronia, generating about \$742 of profit in a month to pay salaries. The local economy received a significant boost in Peronia with stores being able to keep their doors open longer as a direct result of security improvements. Extortions were reported by community members to have dropped.

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Cooperative Integral de Ahorro y Crédito "Unidos por la Paz" de Responsabilidad Limitada (COUNIPAZ, R.L.) I April 2010 – September 2010

Graduation Day for Ex-Gang Members at Peronia



Former gang members receive training diplomas.

Since February 2010, forty-five were trained in Ceramics including building clay, enameling techniques, use of scrap materials and use of the kiln. Youth have received a stipend for their time working at the workshop. In December seventy-one youth received training diplomas in November 2010, 41% in more than two courses One hundred and twenty-five diplomas were received by youth.

Participants' relatives, such as grandparents, parents, and siblings, attended the graduation event and expressed their appreciation and satisfaction for seeing their kids being trained. There were

approximately 200 people, including Pastor Mardoqueo and his wife. Mass meetings with these youths are quite emotional. Joy could be seen in both the youth's faces as well as in the faces of those who collaborate. Pastor Mardoqueo was satisfied after having achieved trainings and certifications from INTECAP (National Training Institution) for 71 youth.

Maritos Gang, Final gang in Peronia-- Approaches "Unidos Por La Paz"

Sixteen members of the *Maritos* - the sixth and final gang in Peronia to not have initiated reconciliation, leaving their lives of violence behind, -in Quarter One expressed wanting to lay down arms. "This last group of youth reconciling means we can consolidate peace, we could be the first red zone in Guatemala to declare itself free of gangs", says Pastor Mardoqueo.



Pastor Mardoqueo embraces former gang members as they agree to leave the *maritos* gang.

In Quarter One, the violent *Maritos* gang, came to Pastor Mardoqueo of Unidos Por La Paz, eager for reconciliation. The paid by merchants and neighbors of Ciudad Peronia, who at the reconciliation moment of these two important and dangerous gangs, on July 1st, 2009, saw their work diminished as members of three other gangs also took advantage of this peaceful environment.

The *maritos* members accepted the reconciliation process during a public event, which took place on November 30th. These members were asked to step forward; doing so was very difficult for them. Nevertheless, this was finally achieved by the attendees' applause

for 4 or minutes. Pastor Mardoqueo highlighted their courage to step forward and make the decision to become part of UNIDOS POR LA PAZ. This ended with ex-bosses of the other 5 gangs hugging each other, and the event's attendees declaring, "Welcome!"

Aspart of the reinsercion process of the *Maritos* gang members, a leader of *Tierra Deseable* Church has been monitoring gang members and providing them with spiritual advice for some months. This assistance has been provided in addition to what the Pastor does as church leader. Next steps are that the youth access training.

Ceramics Bazaars Sell Ex-Gang Members' Products



Former gang members present their artisanal ceramics and an INTECAP fair.

Four Bazaars were held in Quarter One to continue to sell works created by ex-gang members in the Ceramics Workshop. Two were held at the facilities of NGO, *Fe y Alegria* School, and one activity executed by the community,

celebrating Women's day in October and a citizens' fair in November 2010. An ongoing sale was held at INTECAP and an exposition and sale were held at Petapa Mall.

IND 3.1.3 Systematization captures Peronia reinsertion experience including outlining those components most critical to the success of an effective reinsertion program in addressing social needs, economic needs and educational and training needs.

The Peronia reinsertion process systematization took place in Guatemala, was submitted for review at the end of the quarter in draft form. Under its second assistance grant to Peronia, AJR completed systematizing the Peronia experience and is reviewing the final document.

Due to a violent incident occurred in Peronia in December 2010 among a small group of former gang members, Pastor Mardoqueo and AJR decided to put on hold additional insertion activities in Peronia in Quarter Three. In spite of that, the AJR Guatemala team continued providing technical assistance and facilitating conflict resolution initiatives.

Cooperative Integral de Ahorro y Crédito "Unidos por la Paz" de Responsabilidad Limitada (COUNIPAZ, R.L.) II June 2011-30 de September 2011

During the Third Quarter AJR Guatemala received a visit by AJR USAID-SICA COTR, Mauricio Herrera whom also met with partners at Peronia. The program expressed its gratitude for support from USAID and Mr. Herrera expressed his willingness to present the Peronia project for the future consideration of USAID Guatemala. A final grant was signed and a crucial consolidation phase of this project in Guatemala.

Beginning in April 2010 the AJR supported the *Cooperativa de Ahorro Integral R.L. Unidos por la Paz* in Ciudad Peronia, strengthening a newly formed Cooperative to support a food distribution business; the development of job skills for former gang members; the establishment of a ceramics workshop: a Club to address the needs of former gang members; and the systematization of the Peronia gang demobilization experience.

The final AJR grant was signed on May 14, 2011 to solidify the reinsertion process that was initiated over the period of the last grant. Previous support achieved several important results leading to a reduction in delinquency in the community and providing an option for youth to integrate into social and work environments. Support under this grant will run through September 14, 2011 and allow solidification of this important reinsertion process by,

- Offering additional training opportunities to a select number of ex-gang youth;
- Analyzing and complete systematization of what elements are key to maintaining a peace pact like that in Peronia and the governability of this type of “pact”. (Systematization 1, last five months of implementation and following three months) and
- Presenting a series of steps that serve to strengthen institutions that manage a peace project like that in Peronia. (financial reporting, controls, rules, follow-up, etc.)

Technical assistance provided to process of constituting a multi-sectoral council: prepare by-laws, membership, rules and regulations, minutes of meetings, decision making, and other needs

The idea of a multi-sectoral council emerged that would have various committees and include members from the community and its various sectors. It was envisioned that this Council would handle conflictive situations, likely by a group of Pastors who has expressed interest in it. It would also oversee the development of social projects benefitting ex-gang youth and the community, essentially expanding the circle of support to these projects in the community.

The Council was meant to be established in the next two months and key meetings with sectors have been held. Potential members of the Council visited a kitchen where ex-gang members are. At a recent meeting with the transportation sector in Peronia, 50 persons expressed an interest in joining the Sectoral Council. This objective did not advance sufficiently as all the members of the council had different priorities and not the Pastor Marodqueo’s priorities for Peronia and for peace.

IND 3.1.1 Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training

Twenty-five youth were identified to receive technical training by INTECAP and the Medi Rad radiology laboratory that has employed two ex-gang youth. At the time of this writing 23 youth had received training. (It is important to note that additional training was not provided to new youth beneficiaries during this grant, but rather to youth working in the kitchen that is a small business, at the municipality and elsewhere in Peronia.) The objective of the training strategy under this grant was to provide additional skills to youth working in the Cocina or Kitchen and in Peronia through AJR under the first grant. Due to time constraints and training provider, training was provided in Business development, Sales and Marketing and Client Services, to the same youth.

- In August, the weeklong course, Business development was provided by INTECAP to 21 participants. The training was warmly received and active participation by youth noted as of the second day. A week later a follow-up session was held to carry out

an evaluation of the youth and what they learned. This found that 70% of ex-gang youth had acquired adequate skills and the teacher expressed the importance of fear not holding back youth and their talents and aspirations.

- On August 22, a second training was held with these youth on Sales. Youth were asked to come up with pilot projects and had to develop a pitch for them.
- On August 26, an evaluation was held. A few days later the third training offered by INTECAP was held, this time on Client Service. The third session may have been the most popular among youth who were happy to learn service skills to apply in the kitchen and other businesses.

Parts II/III of life skills training provided to Peronia ex-gang youth



- In Quarter Three, AJR Guatemala provided 18 ex-gang youth in Guatemala with the Conflict Resolution and Decision Making Module (Module Two) and Leadership (Module Three) of its life skills training. Module two provides tools to youth to make decisions and resolve

conflict, learning to prioritize, analyze positive and negative thoughts and the potential consequences of decisions before understanding how to resolve conflicts. The training was significant because ex-gang members had received part one of the series but not parts two and three. Participation was very strong and youth were moved by the sessions.

I resolved not to burden the person in front of me at this training, but if I had received this training session before, I may not have burdened myself so much".

--Ervin Joel, ex gang-member and participant
Conflict Resolution Training

- In Quarter Four, Module three, which explores the characteristics of leadership, assertive communication skills and how to develop creativity as a driver of life planning and to be a more effective leader, was held with 22 youth participating. The session included a talk on what makes a leader, communication was discussed and the challenges of assertive communication were analyzed. On the second day of training, creativity and creative leadership were discussed. The main challenge of this second training was that youth on the second day did not take the session seriously and made jokes that showed a lack of self-respect. This was resolved after a talk by the AJR officer and the session proceeded with youth apologizing to the trainer for their behavior. The latter is significant because they initiated the apology. The other challenge in providing the training was youth that cannot read and write and their dependency on colleagues during the exercises. Youth Agreed that attendance to a final training Emotions and Emotional Intelligence would be provided and youth were enthusiastic.
- In Quarter Four, Module Four, Emotions and Emotional Intelligence was held with 11 youth participating. The session was very well received by all youth.

- Next steps under this component, though the AJR will no longer be providing support to Peronia, AJR's Program Officer, Priscila Mendez, who has been a large part of the program's successes has committed to continuing to return to Peronia on a voluntary basis along with the consultant who has helped the project with life skills training, a commitment that is telling of the social growth that is perceived at Peronia, despite all the challenges.
- month and a cook in the kitchen earning \$108 a month working on weekend only.

Ex-gang members are trained, access jobs and income-generating opportunities.

In Quarter Three AJR met with the two ex-gang youth-and leaders of the original gangs to reconcile- who have been trained and are working at the Medi Rad radiology laboratory with regards to their training. Their training had not yet started but would do so in the next quarter. Training for these two leaders is very likely to lead to jobs, youth came to a recent meeting at AJR, dressed in their work scrubs and happy for all they are learning about radiology. They had just learned that the lab they train and work through an AJR grant, will be going bankrupt. At the time of this writing AJR is seeking a solution to this challenge.

Kitchen Micro-enterprise Peronia Provides New Lease on Life to Ex-Gang Youth



In 2010, under AJR's first support grant to peronia, nine ex-gang youth were trained in professional culinary skills. The Office of the First Lady of Guatemala obtained a space for the kitchen, professional oven and equipment, INTECAP provided professional grade training including in food preparation, hygiene and sales. Youth showed off their newly learned skills in the kitchen a few months ago.

The Office of the First Lady of Guatemala obtained a space for the kitchen, professional oven and equipment, INTECAP provided professional grade training including in food preparation, hygiene and sales. The kitchen lacked resources for basic materials. Youth resolved this by making small pizzas and selling these in order to purchase new raw materials for cooking and practicing their skills. They gained their first assignment, producing lunches for a nearby school, a client of the kitchen to date.

In Quarter Three food was provided every weekend to over 1,400 children in October and November. Lunches and refreshments were provided to the members of the Community Development Council in November and December. In the community, youth provided breakfast, refreshments, and affordable lunches provided to the community the whole day. Empanadas, pizzas and cakes are produced to provide youth from the United for Peace Club with a source of income. This food was sold in communities, streets, and on buses.

One of the youth originally trained, Armando Turuy, who became manager of the kitchen, has begun training other youth on bread baking, adding this as an income generating activity and providing income to the families of three ex-gang youth, two youth selling bread and one baking bread. The local market for bread is strong. Additional equipment must be found

for the bread baking materials must be found for the venture and its profile in the community will need to be elevated and publicized.

Key Accomplishments

- Twelve youth work in the Kitchen for schools where they prepare lunches for 1,125 youth every weekend, working about 18 hours each weekend and generating \$19.00 every weekend.
- Six youth work in the community through a grant for the municipality of Villa Nueva, the grant is worth \$1250 a month.
- Two youth work in the Kitchen and Bakery bringing in a salary of \$188.00 each per month.
- Three additional jobs were generated, an administrator of the Kitchen that earns \$313 a month, a collaborator of the Cooperative earning \$250 a month

Activity 2: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform

AJR USAID-SICA is providing technical assistance and training to develop and implement policy changes to improve juvenile justice systems in the region. With core regional funds, the program will develop a Draft Policy to harmonize and improve practices in the juvenile justice systems in the region.

Sub RI 5.1: Juvenile Justice Assessment and Situational Analysis provides a basis for advocacy work and is taken up in the agendas of SICA countries.

IND 5.1.1 SICA with support from AJR and country-specific juvenile justice groups drafts recommendations for a regional juvenile justice policy

Situational Analysis and Qualitative Assessment based on Closed Case Studies

The objective of this evaluation is to provide a rigorous study involving a situational analysis and a qualitative assessment based on closed case studies, involving juvenile offenders. The situational analysis will include key information to inform policy decision-making, such as the percentage of crimes committed by minors, number of cases handled per prosecutor and courts, tendencies, percentage of recidivism, characteristics of incarcerated youth and rates of resolution of cases involving youth offenders. The qualitative portion of the study, based on case studies, will help identify problems, bottlenecks and good practices. The study will include an analysis of the effectiveness of the system in rehabilitating youth offenders. Cases will be discussed with justice operators to identify the reasons why frequent problems occur.

Juvenile Justice Assessment and Situational Analysis and Case studies (Offenders)

Activities:

In previous quarters, Quarter Two and Quarter Three particularly, major developments occurred related to work on the situational analysis and qualitative assessment in the three Central American Northern Triangle countries, carrying out workshops and individual meetings with juvenile justice operators to discuss and validate important information for the situational analysis. Closed cases were also presented in Guatemala and Honduras, starting the discussion process accordingly.

An important impact in Honduras was the strong participation by juvenile justice operators in workshops. This allowed for a thorough discussion of the challenges and bottlenecks in the juvenile justice process. As a result, evidence of poor practices was brought up during the analysis of the closed case, including the existence of an overlap between system operators, constituting one of the main weaknesses of the juvenile justice system. As problems in the system were identified, solutions were also discussed.

On July 27, 2011, after a thorough evaluation process, AJR presented the Situational Analysis of the three North Triangle countries to USAID, including a comparative analysis of all three countries and analysis of closed cases, following the Harvard methodology for closed cases. USAID requested a modification in the methodology used by AJR, specifically regarding the qualitative assessment portion of the study. In September, the Juvenile Justice Team held a meeting with Rosamaria de Colorado of USAID in order to follow-up on the information expected regarding the qualitative assessment based on closed cases.

At a meeting on September 14, 2011, a methodology for the implementation of this second portion of the Juvenile Justice Assessment was thoroughly discussed. As a result of the meeting an agreement was reached to conduct a statistical assessment of closed homicide cases within the juvenile courts for the three countries for the year 2009. Furthermore workshops will be carried out in each country with juvenile justice operators to discuss and analyze two- four closed cases, analyzing the process and reviewing challenges and bottlenecks in the system in order to identify solutions which would improve the juvenile justice process.

Orietta Zumbado carried out meetings with Juvenile Justice team members in El Salvador and Honduras, as well as consultants in Guatemala to discuss the action plan necessary to carry out the qualitative assessment based on closed case studies as requested by USAID.

A well-qualified consultant from Guatemala was identified, who has previously worked in the collection of data and analysis of closed cases in the juvenile justice system. This consultant will assist Mrs. Zumbado in training a team of senior year law school students in the three countries and will further lead the team of students in Guatemala in collecting the information and also assist in the quantitative analysis of the closed cases. Mrs. Zumbado requested assistance from law schools in the three countries and a group of three interns from each country will be helping out in this collection process.

The consultant from Guatemala who will be assisting Mrs. Zumbado and the team of university interns is expected to begin work and start collecting information on the cases during the month of October. Letters will be sent to the Supreme Court, Attorney General's Office and Public Defender's Office in each country, in order to request permission to be able to access closed homicide juvenile cases from 2009 (as agreed with USAID). Mrs. Zumbado is expected to begin work guiding the collection process of information regarding the closed cases in each country during the month of October.

Lessons learned from this evaluation process include that the identification and preparation of case studies is challenging because you need to resort to a physical review of records whose judicial custody involves many restrictions on people who have no connection with the processes. This situation would improve significantly if the institutions, at least the Juvenile Courts, had a case tracking system that allowed rapid identification of cases and specific legal sanctions to accessing these. Notwithstanding the above, juvenile justice operators insist that they must move from analysis to concrete actions to improve the system, otherwise substantial changes will remain out of reach.

Official Data

In previous quarters of the year important data collection processes took place in the three countries. Information was obtained from justice sector institutions such as: the Juvenile Justice Unit of the Supreme Court, and Public Defender's Office in El Salvador; the Judicial Electronic Information Center (CEDIJ) in Honduras; and the Public Ministry in Guatemala. However not all official data was obtained easily. For example in Guatemala the Public Defender's Office did not provide sufficient official data. In El Salvador reports obtained by the Attorney General's Office did not obtain all the necessary data that was sought.

The collection process carried out in three countries made it clear that some institutions do not have adequate statistics. Nevertheless, AJR was able to collect the necessary information for the situational analysis by carrying out meetings with key actors in order to collect the necessary information.

Development of Regional Policy Recommendations

At the time of this writing, letters had been sent to Ad Hoc Committee participants from the three countries inviting them to participate in the first two day workshop which is expected to take place during the first week of November. AJR will work with stakeholders to draft a sub-regional policy for juvenile justice.

A strategy for the construction of the recommendations for a juvenile justice policy has been designed and will be shared with an Ad Hoc Committee members during the first workshop. Establishment of the needs, resources, processes and legislation needed in order to implement a policy and achieve desired results will be considered during the Committee's participatory process.

Mr. Xavier Hernandez, an expert facilitator and AJR consultant will facilitate the workshops. An additional consultant will also assist AJR in drafting the recommendations for policies. The drafting of recommendations for a sub-regional policy will require that workshops capitalize quickly on the analysis and recommendations of members of the Ad Hoc Committee, weighing these carefully prior to the drafting of the recommendations for the sub-regional policy.

The process of drafting recommendations for public policies on juvenile justice will begin and be completed during the next quarter. The draft of recommendations for public policies will be validated in the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum, expected to take place during the month of November 2011.

IND 5.1.2 Recommendations for regional juvenile justice policy are put on the agendas of SICA member countries where AJR works

The objective of this activity entailed drafting recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy in close collaboration with SICA, aimed at improving the performance of juvenile justice systems in the region and their capacity to rehabilitate youth offenders. The recommendations of public policy will be developed using the situational analysis and

qualitative assessment based on the statistical closed cases being carried out by AJR as a basis.

SICA is on board with this process and is very optimistic about moving forward a juvenile justice policy agenda. SICA will collaborate and accompany AJR in the drafting process of recommendations for a sub-regional policy. A representative from the Democratic Security Unit will take part in the Ad Hoc committee workshops to take place during the month of November.

Once the recommendations for a sub-regional policy are drafted, they will be presented and validated in the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum which will take place on December 12th and 13th, 2011. Furthermore, on December 16, 2011 they will be presented by SICA at the Central American President's Summit. The Ad Hoc Committee members will help foster regional consensus and will advocate for the passing of a sub-regional juvenile justice policy.

The "Ad-Hoc" Committee

The Ad hoc Committee was established during the previous quarter. AJR approached Juvenile Justice decision makers and key operators from the three countries who had provided significant contributions in the preparation of the situational analysis of the juvenile justice systems of the North Triangle countries. AJR sought operators with extensive knowledge and experience in the juvenile justice field, who would be able to promote changes from their respective institutions and effectively advocate for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy.

The Committee members have been invited to the first workshop to be held during the last week of October in San Salvador. Key juvenile justice actors, as well as decision makers such as: Guatemala's Supreme Court Magistrate, Gustavo Mendizabal; El Salvador's Supreme Court Magistrate, Sidney Blanco; and Honduras' Director of the Judicial Training School and Magistrate, Edith Urtecho, will all take an active part in the development of recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy.

The Ad Hoc Committee will begin work during the month of November. Two workshops are expected to take place during the month.. These workshops are expected to provide a platform for inter-institutional and cross country analysis and debate regarding juvenile justice issues.

Prior to the first meeting in November, Ad hoc committee members will be provided a summary of the Situational Analysis of the North Triangle Juvenile Justice Systems carried out by Mrs. Zumbado. The executive summary presents main findings and current structure of the systems in each country.

The first workshop of the Committee will take place in November 3- 4. During this workshop a presentation of the Situational Analysis will be made by Mrs. Zumbado. AJR will discuss mayor findings and recommendations of the studies with Committee members. In working groups sub-regional policy recommendations by categories will be identified and discussed. Also strategies for the application of each line of recommendation will be identified and discussed thoroughly. With the inputs provided by Ah hoc committee members, a preliminary proposal will be drafted. This preliminary document will be sent to Ad hoc

Committee members for their revision. A teleconference is expected to take place with Committee members from the three countries to discuss the first draft of the recommendations prior to carrying out a second workshop.

In the second workshop of the Ad Hoc Committee, expected to take place on November 21 and 22. At this time the conclusions of the statistical analysis of closed cases made in the three countries will be presented and discussed with Committee members. The draft document of recommendations for policies will be also thoroughly discussed. Inputs from the statistical analysis of cases will be incorporated into a final draft document of recommendations for the sub-regional policy.

A third and final workshop is expected to take place on December 1-2, in order to validate a final document of recommendations for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy. Final recommendations will then be presented at the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum.

SICA, AJR, CCAJ and key partners are involved in the policy development process

Having key stakeholders and decision makers on the Ad hoc committee will position the recommendations for a sub-regional policy when they are presented in the Third Regional Juvenile Justice Forum and further at the Presidents Summit on December 16, 2011. Having a strong group of key decision makers and operators involved will fuel the broad-based needed for a sub-regional juvenile justice policy.

The key members of the Ad Hoc Committee were found during this quarter to be committed to this activity. They are key players in their respective countries, and some are key decision makers at the Supreme Courts of Guatemala and El Salvador and will be able to move forward the resulting policy recommendations.

Sub IR 5.2: The implementation of alternative measures is improved in the North Triangle countries.

IND 5.2.1 Standardized procedures designed to implement alternative measures are being offered to juvenile justice officials in the three countries

In previous quarters under this activity area, major developments were related to the work on alternative measures. AJR met with the heads and key personnel from the National Institute for the Integrated Development of Children and Adolescents (ISNA) in El Salvador; the Institute for Children and Family (INFHA) in Honduras; and the Secretariat of Social Well Being (SBS) in Guatemala, to work on respective frameworks for the design of draft rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders.

Since the beginning of the year, AJR has been carrying out a participatory process with technical personnel from the three institutions, aimed at the development of the rules of procedures. Quick evaluations were made regarding current processes in the institutions in order to propose viable solutions to problems found through the establishment of new rules of procedures.

Mr. Victor Herrero, was taken up later during the month of July by consultant Myrna Lopez who carried out final workshops with the three institutions.

Design Alternative Measures Program

During this quarter, the juvenile justice team, including consultant Myrna Lopez drafted the rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders for the Instituto Salvadoreño para el Desarrollo Integral de la Niñez y Adolescencia (ISNA), in El Salvador, the Instituto Hondureño de la Niñez y la Familia (IHNFA) in Honduras and the Secretaria de Bienestar Social (SBS) in Guatemala.

Having carried out final meetings with the technical teams of the ISNA, SBS and IHNFA, consultant Myrna Lopez presented respective drafts of the rules of procedures for each institution during the month of August. Mrs. Zumbado revised the final drafts and presented them for validation in the respective institutions during the month of September.

Final documents of rules and procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders are expected to be validated in the three countries by ISNA, SBS and IHNFA respectively, by the month of November.

El Salvador

In El Salvador Meetings were held by the end of last year with ISNA to start discussions on a framework, including terminology and content. In El Salvador Mr. Victor Herrero drafted a first framework of rules of procedures for the application and monitoring of alternative measures. Mr. Herrera did not remain with AJR. However, strong validation of the new set of rules of procedures took place through a series of meetings and workshops during the month of July with new consultant Myrna López.

During the month of August, as a final document for rules of procedures was being drafted, on a parallel basis, meetings continued to be held to create a Strategic Coordination Agreement between ISNA and the Execution of Measures Judges. (See also Annex III of this Report.) A Technical Committee was established in July to carry out this task, composed of representatives from: ISNA, Execution of Measures Judges, multidisciplinary teams, Juvenile Justice Unit of the Supreme Court, Creative and Checchi, led by Supreme Court Magistrate Sidney Blanco.

A final meeting of the Technical Committee to validate the Strategic Agreement was held during the second week of August, where the document was thoroughly discussed and validated. As a result the Strategic Coordination Agreement was signed at a ceremony held on August 19th at the Princess Hotel. At this event the Agreement was signed between the President of the Supreme Court, Belarmino Jaime (on behalf of the Execution of Measures Judges) and ISNA's Director Luis Salazar. The USAID Deputy Director signed the agreement also as Honor Witness. After the signing ceremony a workshop was held, where execution of measures judges, their multidisciplinary teams and ISNA technical personnel were able to discuss real juvenile justice cases focusing on the procedures during the

execution phase. During this workshop, judges referenced new agreements made in the Strategic Coordination Agreement document.

The workshop allowed the interested parties to sit down and discuss how to improve coordination between ISNA and the Execution of Measures Courts, thus improving the juvenile justice process during the execution of measures phase.

AJR was able to improve coordination between both operators from ISNA and the Juvenile Execution Courts, as the meetings carried out provided a space for reflection, discussion and improved understanding of each operator's role. Meetings held between ISNA and the Execution of Measures Judges as well as their multidisciplinary teams, have created a mutual understanding of roles and also helped to improve coordination between both the courts and ISNA, potentially benefiting the treatment of youth who are in conflict with the law.

Before this process, roles were sometimes duplicated and communication channels were not as open. AJR was able to sit down with both institutions and get them to start talking and coordinating actions in order to make the process during the execution phase more fluid. Furthermore, this process also allowed the juvenile justice operators to discuss important administrative aspects regarding the functions of the Court's Multidisciplinary Teams and ISNA's Technical Teams, while paying heed to judges' criteria regarding how cases are sent to ISNA and what the role of their multidisciplinary teams should be.

The Strategic Coordination Agreement aims to streamline the justice process. Some of the agreements established in the document aim at systematizing certain procedures carried out by the Execution of Measures Courts and ISNA, for example, documents that need to be sent to ISNA from the Courts in order to comply with ensuring implementation of the alternative measures imposed on the juvenile offenders.

Agreements reached in this document have been taken into consideration in the final draft of rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures. The Agreement offers an important basis for the rules of procedures, as key issues were agreed upon, paving the way to the systematized procedures established in ISNA's document.

The rules and procedures final document is currently being revised and validated by ISNA. The validated document is expected to be presented and disseminated among staff by the month of November. AJR will also provide follow-up on the implementation of actions as established in the Strategic Coordination Agreement signed between ISNA and the Execution of Measures Judges. AJR has been coordinating with Checchi on this aspect and will carry out meetings to monitor the implementation of the Agreement in the following quarter.

Guatemala

In Guatemala, Mrs. Zumbado presented the final draft of the rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders to Mr. Carlos Soto Director of the Socio-educational Measures Program of the Secretariat of Social Well Being (SBS). Mr. Soto has accompanied AJR throughout the drafting process and will

be further in charge of implementing the rules of procedures in the SBS once they have been validated.

The final document of rules of procedures is expected to be validated by Mr. Carlos Soto, Director of the Socio-educational Measures Program of the Secretaria de Bienestar Social and his technical team, by the month of November.

Honduras

In Honduras, the process ensued to design, validate and approve a proposal for procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures within the IHNFA was started in Quarter One. A workshop was held with the aim of presenting an action plan and jointly building a proposed regulatory structure for implementation and monitoring of alternative measures. This workshop saw participation by IHNFA executives and technical staff from the Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration Program which oversees the implementation of alternative measures. An action plan was designed and presented to management and technical staff at IHNFA, which incorporated the tentative stages and times in which work was proposed. The AJR explained the role it would take in supporting this process. Minimum procedures for implementation and monitoring of alternative measures were proposed taking into account IHNFA's internal procedures; based on these, the first draft rules of procedures was to be developed. The action plan and the minimal structure of the rules proposed, obtained approval and received commitment to support the process.

By July a first draft of rules of procedures was developed and discussed at final workshops held with IHNFA by consultant Mrs. Myrna López. As a result of the workshops and final inputs received from participants, a second draft document was made.

In September, a final draft document for the rules of procedures for the implementation and monitoring of alternative measures imposed on juvenile offenders was provided to IHNFA during the month of September.

IHNFA's technical team is highly motivated and committed to helping improve the conditions of youth in conflict with the law. They demonstrate a commitment to working towards improving the execution phase of the juvenile justice process. This strength will be key in the implementation of the new rules of procedures.

Challenges

In Honduras, during the month of September as a result of an order from the Council of Ministers, an intervention took place with regards to IHNFA. A crisis was caused by, among other things, form hiring of too many personnel and lack of results. At this time IHNFA's Director Suyapa Nuñez was suspended from her duty. An Intervention Council was established to assume the leadership of IHNFA and guide the institution in this moment of change.

Due to this political crisis, the validation process of the draft rules of evidence was expected to experience a stalling. However, AJR has been meeting with IHNFA's technical personnel and is devising a plan to move forward the rules of procedures.

Presentation to the juvenile justice system in each country and related institutions (ISNA, SBS and INHFA) for implementation

The final documents of the rules of procedures for ISNA, SBS and IHNFA, are currently being validated within the institutions. The presentation and dissemination phase with the respective institutions will be executed once ISNA, SBS and IHNFA internally validate the rules of procedures proposed.

Rules and procedures are expected to be formally presented to ISNA, SBS and IHNFA in each country by the month of November. Furthermore, dissemination of the rules of procedures to personnel from the institutions and courts is also expected to take place during the next quarter.

Sub IR 5.3: Training program in juvenile justice and graduate program developed

IND 5.3.1 Regional juvenile justice graduate program and other training programs for professional degrees are developed in collaboration with the Central American Court and SICA

The Inter-institutional Juvenile Justice Diploma Courses, were developed in coordination with the following justice institutions from each of the North Triangle countries: Judiciary and their respective Judicial Training Schools, Attorney General's Office, and Public Defender's Office, with the objective of providing juvenile justice operators with an academic opportunity to refresh and improve their knowledge regarding juvenile justice. Furthermore the courses were to provide an academic setting where to discuss and promote a dialogue between the different juvenile justice operators.

The development of the academic program in each country responds to the current training needs and develop five fundamental aspects: 1) Criminology, 2) Substantive law; 3) Analysis of the juvenile justice process; 4) Analysis of the responsibility of juvenile offenders; and 5) Case theory.

Selection criteria of participants in each country were elaborated by each institution involved (Attorney General's Office, Judiciary and Public Defender's Office), thus selecting participants from each of the three institutions: *judges, magistrates, public defenders and prosecutors. In total 38 operators are being trained in El Salvador, 41 operators in Guatemala and 36 operators in Honduras.*

Although this activity only established as a result the development of the courses, AJR saw the need to go further and implement the course in each country in order to collaborate with the training schools, leaving them with specialized courses which could later be replicated by them.

Critical links / Institutions

Important institutional links regarding this activity were established in all three northern triangle countries that have made possible carrying out of the Diploma Program. The following institutions have been key in the development process and implementation of the Juvenile Justice Diplomados or Courses in each country. Below find a list of institutions and their key contributions:

El Salvador:

- 1) **The Judicial Training School of the CNJ:** The Judicial Training School has provided their facilities for the implementation of the Diplomado. All training modules are being carried out at the school.
- 2) **The Attorney General's Office Training School:** The AGO Training School is part of the Academic Committee who contributed to the development of the Diplomado.
- 3) **The Public Defender's Office (PGR – Spanish acronym):** The PGR also played an important part in the development of the Diplomado, by taking part in the Academic Committee.
- 4) **The Technical Executive Unit of the Coordinating Commission of the Justice Sector (UTE – Spanish acronym):** The UTE have also played an important part in the development of the Diplomado and are monitoring its implementation.
- 5) **The Juvenile Justice Unit of the Supreme Court of Justice:** The JJ Unit also took an active part in the Academic Committee and is currently systematizing the Diplomado. This will help ensure its future replication. Furthermore the JJ unit has also been systematizing juvenile justice jurisprudence, which will be provided to the juvenile justice operators taking the course.

Guatemala:

- 1) **The School of Judicial Studies:** The School has contributed its installations for implementing two of the Modules of the Specialized Juvenile Justice Course.
- 2) **The Public Ministry's (Attorney General's Office) Training Unit:** The Training Unit provided important support and input regarding the development of the Course.
- 3) **Supreme Court of Justice:** Magistrate Gustavo Mendizabal from the Supreme Court has provided his full support to the implementation of the Specialized Course.
- 5) **The Institute for the Public Defense:** Have provided important technical support for the development of the course, through Public Defender Maria del Carmen Baldizon.

Honduras:

- 1) **Francisco Salomón Jiménez Castro Judicial School:** Judicial School Director Mrs. Edith Urtecho, has provided her full support for the implementation of the Diplomado.
- 2) **Central American Technological University (UNITEC).**

AJR has maintained close communication and collaboration with all the institutions involved in the Juvenile Justice Courses. As a result the development process of the courses is a success.

Development of Training Program (Curriculum)

As mentioned beforehand this objective sought the development of a short-course diploma course in juvenile justice. The need for a specialization in juvenile justice, was first addressed in the juvenile justice Forums held by AJR and also emerges clearly in the evaluation produced of the juvenile justice systems in the countries, pointing to a clear void in professional, specialized training to add young, able and trained operators in the countries and to provide professional grade training to those already in the system.

During this quarter, as a result of the hard work put in by the Juvenile Justice Team in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, all three Juvenile Justice Courses were developed and have begun implementation.

El Salvador:

In Quarter One in El Salvador, important connections were established with the Public Defender's Office (PGR) and the Attorney General's Office (AGO). The AGO has established a training school in El Salvador and the Juvenile Justice team was able to meet during the month of December with its Director and former Juvenile Justice prosecutor, Mr. Juan Carlos Fuentes Real, who expressed their training needs regarding the juvenile justice area, while at the same time expressing much interest and openness in working with AJR in order to strengthen this important area in the AGO. Development of a continuous training program, training methodology, including closed case studies, was discussed with Mr. Fuentes Real at this time.

During the second and third quarters work continued in the development of the Juvenile Justice Diplomado. As a result of the hard work put in by the Juvenile Justice Team and important collaboration received by the justice sector institutions, the Juvenile Justice Inter-institutional Diplomado and preparations for its implementation were finalized by the month of August.

The assistance provided by the Academic Committee which counts with representatives from: the Judicial Training School, The Attorney General's Training School, the Public Defender's Office, the Executive Technical Unit of the Justice Sector, and the Juvenile Justice Unit of the Supreme Court, was key to the successful academic development of the Diplomado. Furthermore the Judicial Training School was able to provide the facilities for the implementation of all the modules of the course and the Juvenile Justice Unit of the Supreme Court is providing technical assistance for the systematization of the course.

The Diplomado consists of 120 hours that are covered in six modules: five technical modules and an additional legal research methodology module (see attached Juvenile Justice Diplomado). Thirty five juvenile justice operators including judges, prosecutors and public defenders are currently taking the course. An opening ceremony of the Diplomado Course was carried out at the Radisson Hotel on September 7, 2011.

The first module of the Diplomado: "Origins and Evolution of the Juvenile Justice Modules. Criminological aspects", was provided by consultant Douglas Duran, a Judge from Costa Rica, on September 8 – 10. The second module: "Juvenile Justice Standards in the Regional and Universal Human Rights Systems", was provided by Mr. Antonio Gonzalez Navarro, professor, writer and prosecutor from Colombia, on September 29 – October 1. Both modules strengthened the participants' knowledge of juvenile justice and provided a space

for reflection and exchange of experiences between the different actors involved in the juvenile justice process.

By the time this report went out, AJR had provided the third module: “Juvenile Justice: Substantive law aspects” during the second week of October. This Module was provided by Mr. Martin Martinez, attorney and collaborator from the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice.

The Juvenile Justice Diplomado is on track and is expected to be finalized by the month of November, with a Diploma ceremony to take place during the first week of December.

Mrs. Bessy Aguirre, member of the Academic Committee and participant of the Diplomado expressed that the Diplomado Course has a high level and as a participant she is refreshing her knowledge on the subject matter, as she had not been able to receive a much needed specialized course in juvenile justice for a long a time. Participants have made good comments on the level of trainers that are providing each module and have even asked for more hours of training in some cases, such as in legal research methodology (Module VI).

Honduras:

In Quarter One, AJR identified the challenge of providing the Judicial School of the Supreme Court with technical assistance to design the training plan for juvenile justice operators. This technical assistance was deemed essential in order to maintain the openness and willingness of the Judicial School as a key partner in this area. Secondly, with the Universidad Tecnológica Centroamericana (UNITEC), it was found essential to work on the design and development of an academic curriculum, during this period only certain inputs necessary to enable the design were offered. In the case of José Cecilio del Valle University, the program saw the need to identify and propose to the University a mechanism to support the law school to improve their content and include juvenile law, improving the skills of faculty development seminars or special conferences, since the university did not have every interest in curriculum reform to incorporate juvenile justice officially.

Moreover it was also found essential to identify a university in Honduras that could serve as a partner to develop a virtual graduate or semi-virtual (as estimated) juvenile justice program. Such university needed to have the technology platform and experience in the organization and assembly of courses and virtual systems.

As a result of the hard work put in by the Juvenile Justice Team in previous quarters, and the valuable support of the Judicial School and more specifically of its Director Mrs. Edith Urtecho, the Juvenile Justice Inter-Institutional Diplomado was finalized during the month of September. The course will be provided on the campus of the Judicial School during the months of October through November.

As in El Salvador, the Diplomado consists of 120 hours that are covered in six modules: five technical modules and the additional legal research methodology module (see attached Juvenile Justice Diplomado). Thirty juvenile justice operators including judges, prosecutors and public defenders were invited to take the course. However, the enthusiasm and need for training made the number of participants increase to a total of 36.

For AJR it was of vital importance counting with the participation of operators from the interior of the country, as most of them are rarely able to receive training due to the distance.

Therefore, AJR provided hotel accommodations for these operators in order to ensure their participation.

At the time of this writing, Module I of the Diplomado and the Legal Research Methodology Module had already been provided. An opening ceremony of the Diplomado Course had also been carried out at the Marriot Hotel in Tegucigalpa on October 5.

In Honduras the Judicial School is very satisfied with the development of the Juvenile Justice Diplomado. AJR will seek to ensure replication and sustainability of the course.

For Magistrate and Director of the Judicial School, Edith Urtecho, this Diplomado has to be specially recognized because it provides support for legal research, by including a Legal Research Methodology Module. She recognized that the trainers selected will provide a new focus and a different approach to the subject, allowing for an academic discussion. *"I do not doubt that the operators will now count with better resources to execute their work in a more professional manner"*, expressed Magistrate Urtecho.

For participant and juvenile justice judge Belia Torres from San Pedro Sula, this program has been innovative from its beginning, as they were able to receive the Legal Research Methodology Module. She also pointed out that the First Module regarding criminological aspects has also been innovative as this area was addressed conspiring juvenile justice issues. She also expressed that this kind of training program is necessary in order to present and discuss cases which could be solved with an improved inter-institutional coordination. She considers that the Diplomado is not only strengthening her knowledge but is also allowing her to learn new approaches.

Guatemala:

During Quarter One, meetings were held by Juvenile Justice team members Orietta Zumbado, Patricia Galdámez, and consultant Estuardo Sanchez with the training coordinators of the Institute of the Public Defense; Noe Erazo, Coordinator for the Juvenile Justice Technical Unit of the Supreme Court; and Ana Maria de Monroy, Training Coordinator for the Public Ministry (Attorney General's Office), to follow-up on the meetings held during the previous months. Key support from these institutions for this important specialization activity was received and a general framework for the specialization/training activities to be undertaken in 2011 was agreed upon.

In Guatemala the support of the School of Judicial Studies and more critically of the Supreme Court Magistrates, liason to the School, was key to obtaining approval to provide a specialized juvenile justice course aimed at juvenile justice operators in the country. Without the approval of the Supreme Court, courses cannot be provided to judicial operators (judges) nor provided in the Judicial Training School. Several meetings were carried out with the School in order to gain their support to this effect.

Finally the Juvenile Justice team was able to hold a meeting with the Supreme Court Magistrates. At the meeting AJR was accompanied by the USAID/Guatemala COTR for Rule of Law. A presentation of the content of the course was provided by Mrs. Zumbado

during the meeting and as a result the Supreme Court Magistrates agreed to approve the implementation of the course in Guatemala aimed at the juvenile justice sector actors.

Supreme Court Magistrate Gustavo Mendizabal, who is also the liason in the area of juvenile justice, was very satisfied with the content of the course and provided AJR with all his support for the successful implementation of the specialized course. Magistrate Mendizabal has also shown AJR his complete support regarding the qualitative assessment based on the analysis of closed cases.

Approval of the implementation of the course implied a modification of it, given to external factors. Operators from justice institutions take annual vacations during the months of November through January, taking turns and leaving only the necessary personnel during this time at the courts. For this reason, the Juvenile Justice Course was only approved by the Supreme Court Liason Magistrates, to take place during the month of October, as operators go on vacation starting on November 7th. As a result the Diplomado was adapted into a Specialized Juvenile Justice Course composed of five modules consisting in approximately 36 hours of class to be carried out on Saturdays from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. starting on October 1st and ending on November 5th (See also Annex IV for details of the Diplomado Program in Juvenile Justice.) Juvenile Justice Course Attached). Judges, magistrates, prosecutors and public defenders from Guatemala city and the interior of the country were invited to the course. In order to ensure participation from juvenile justice operators from the interior, who usually have to travel from 3 to 6 hours to get to the capitol, AJR provided hotel accommodations.

The course in Guatemala is being provided to 35 juvenile justice operators and is being executed in part at the Radisson Hotel in Guatemala city, and also at the School of Judicial Studies.

At the time of this writing, the Diplomado had already begun to be executed on October 1st. Responses to the Diplomado by operators include those by Mrs. Maria del Carmen Baldizón Coordinator of Juvenile Justice for the Public Defense who expressed that the course has been innovative, as different operators have been able to discuss between them, thus generating better coordination. She highlighted the fact that in more than four years joint trainings had not been received since the judiciary had prohibited this. She also mentioned that the academic program of the Specialized Course has provided a practical approach and has provided new knowledge. She expressed "As a coordinator I had been a bit out of case theory analysis.....and now I have come back to reinforce and refresh my knowledge. You have developed a specialized course which reinforces the integrity of knowledge in the subject matter, and nobody gave a course like this for a very long time".

For Mr. Sanchez, Juvenile Justice Judge from Escuintla, the course has proved to be an access to training , since due to distance and the centralization of trainings at hotels in the capitol or at the School of Judicial Studies it was difficult for him to attend. The assistance provided by AJR through this course will not only improve his knowledge but will benefit the people he attends to in his Department. To this respect he expressed "I am very grateful and satisfied with the course which has provided a modern and novel approach, this has not only been provided in theory, but they have also provide practical modules which have allowed to examine myself and learn, for example the mock court to practice judicial argumentation and adequate case theory analysis".

All three Juvenile Justice Diplomados or courses will finalize their implementation during the month of November. Ceremonies to present Diplomas are expected to take place on November 5th in the case of Guatemala and during the first week of December in El Salvador and Honduras. AJR will ensure the replication and sustainability of this course, by providing the complete course to the three Judicial Training Schools who will be able to provide the course in the future.

Activity 3: Assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence in citizen security

This first result area under Activity Three aims at providing support to SICA for three independent programmatic/policy initiatives, thereby assisting SICA to promote dialogue and coherence on citizen security. The second result area aims to make OBSICA operational by supporting it with the development of a Central American Security Index (ICAS).

IND 6.1 SICA strengthened to develop new independent programmatic/policy initiatives

In mid-August, Juan Daniel Alemán, SICA Secretary General, asked Julissa Reynoso, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Central America and the Caribbean for support on the development of the prevention projects that the Democratic Security Unit will be presenting to bilateral donors and development agencies and financial institutions such as the World Bank and IDB, to implement the Central American Security Strategy. Based on Ms. Reynoso's request to USAID, Creative became involved in the development of the Security Strategy projects, particularly those that focus on Crime Prevention. In late July, Harold Sibaja, AJR's COP and Armando Jimenez, AJR's Public Policy Advisor started supporting the Technical Commission in charge of developing the Crime Prevention projects, where members of SICA's Democratic Security Unit, methodologists, and project developers also took part in sessions.

The AJR team participated in working sessions and teleconferences to develop these projects jointly with delegations from all the Central American countries. There were two week-long sessions during the quarter, one from August 15 to 19 and another one from September 5 to 9. A third session has been scheduled for October 3 to 7.

The 22 projects of the SICA Central America Strategy focused on four specific areas: 1) Crime Prevention, 2) Combating Crime, 3) Rehabilitation and Reinsertion, and 4) Institutional Strengthening. AJR had been supporting the development of the Crime Prevention projects since August 2011. At SICA's request, in September 2011, AJR hired 2 project methodologists to support the development of projects for the other 3 thematic areas.

On September 1st, 2011, Armando Jimenez attended a meeting with representatives of different civil society organizations, SISCA-SICA representatives, MJSP representatives, and AJR USAID-SICA representative to review one of the Project's profiles. The proposal aimed to highlight the importance of the participation of civil society in the development and implementation of the project. Also, Creative worked on the comprehensive prevention vision and the original project profile's objectives and results were redefined.

Luis Torres, member of SICA's Democratic Security Unit and person in charge of the development of the 22 projects, commented that at the plenaries and at the USD coordinating meetings the contribution made by AJR USAID-SICA was recognized. According to what he said, it was recognized that the technical collaboration provided by AJR contributed to a better quality in the work performed by the groups.

IND 6.2 OBSICA (previously OCAVI) becomes a tool that allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information to inform regional or country specific initiatives

Due to activities related to the Security Strategy, SICA put this activity on hold this quarter. AJR will retake the pending work to develop the Central America Index and the OBISCA project development framework during the next quarter.

On September 13th, 2011, a meeting was held with the USD representative. During this meeting re-orientation of OBISCA's work was coordinated. Following the new guidelines set by SICA's General Secretariat, the OBISCA project will be reformulated and will utilize the format used by other Security Strategy projects. To achieve this, consecutive work sessions will take place from October 24 to 28. The main aspects to take into consideration are the objectives, results, indicators, macro-activities, inputs, times, and costs of the projects.

The OBISCA project has had a long wait period. First, because it was thought that the funds offered by the Government of Canada would arrive soon and that the project would be approved under the format presented by CECI; then, because the attention placed by SICA on formulating the CA Security Strategy Projects. So, it won't be until the work related to the CASS and its first phase is completed that the reformulation of the OBISCA work can be re-started.

Although OBISCA was not included as a project that is part of the 22 projects of CASS presented by SICA to the international community, SG SICA has requested this project to be inserted into the new format and presented as a SICA project.

In Quarter Two, AJR held several meetings with SICA to review the Security Index and the OBSICA. The Democratic Security Unit of SICA held a workshop presentation of the initiative OBSICA to a group of international cooperation agencies on March 7, 2011. AJR participated in the workshop. During the first quarter, a workshop kicked off the process of a Central American Security Index (ICAS) as a much needed new instrument in monitoring security in the region. A working session analyzed which methodology would be used to design the index. A table of indicators was designed grounded in SICA's security activities, as noted in the Treaty for Democratic Security and Security Strategy for Central America and Mexico.

Activity 4: El Salvador Merida/CARSI Initiative on Prevention

AJR USAID-SICA El Salvador	
CARSI STANDARD INDICATOR	RESULT (OCT 2010- SEPT 2011)
(1.) Number of Communities with joint police-citizen groups (e.g. community committees, police/school liason, police/citizen activities, etc.)	18
NOTE CARSI/HON Ind 1.: AJR's eighteen implementation communities are listed. The three municipalities Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo all have active police officers as sitting members of the Municipal Crime Prevention Committee (CMPV) whom must interact at the community level on behalf of these plans. All three municipalities have municipal crime and violence prevention observatories whom must liaise with the police. In Chalchuapa, two active police officers serve as sports promoters collaborating on AJR activities.	

AJR USAID-SICA El Salvador	
CARSI STANDARD INDICATOR	RESULT (OCT 2010- SEPT 2011)
(2.) Number of people who have benefited from USG-supported educational and socio-economic opportunities	2097
CARSI Ind 2/ES.: Upon conducting an estimated analysis crossing several AJR program M&E system databases the above data emerged as total number of people benefitting from USG-supported educational and socio economic opportunities. This number includes the following: 1. YOUTH BENEFITING FROM VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT TO PREVENT VIOLENCE ;2. JOBS/INCOME-GENERATION TO PREVENT VIOLENCE USE OF FREE TIME, TUTORING, SERVICES AT OUTREACH CENTERS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE; 3. CLUBS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE ; 6. PREVENTION THROUGH SPORTS ACTIVITIES; LIFE SKILLS TRAINING TO PREVENT VIOLENCE .	

Background

The National Civilian Police (PNC) reported that as of October 2011, there have been 3,457 homicides in El Salvador, representing a 6.8% increase from last year during the same reporting period. The daily homicide average vacillates between 11 and 12 and affects every sector of the population. For example, in the fourth quarter, the number of student homicides has increased almost twofold from the previous quarter, going from 57 to over 108, according to the Ministry of Education. The increase is even higher when compared to the total reported for 2010, which was 52. Additionally, non-lethal crime continues to rise in El Salvador: A 2010 report by The Americas Barometer shows that the percentage of the population that had been direct victims of crime over the course of the previous year was 24.2%. The roots of violence in El Salvador continue being poverty, impunity, and a weak state.

Activity Four consists of the "Community Action Fund" under El Salvador/CARSI. This component's objective is to address problems such as lack of economic opportunity, poor academic or vocational skills, weak local governance and fractured communities that confront vulnerable youth and lead them to crime and violence by addressing these root.

This activity seeks to strengthen existing methodologies, expand geographic coverage, and pilot new prevention concepts.

The following are the intermediate results being carried out under Activity Four:

IR1: Local/national/regional capacity and partnerships for crime prevention created

IR 2: Youth vulnerability risk factors reduced through prevention initiatives

Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives addressing youth violence risk factors at the local, municipal and national levels are developed

To carry out these results, community and municipal level interventions must be developed and strategies must build upon public, private, NGO and faith-based organization partners, achieving effective multi-sectoral alliances for the prevention of violence in target communities. To build the capacity of communities and create an enabling environment for integrating youth into their communities; AJR works through and in full partnership with Municipal Crime Prevention Committees (CMPVs) in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo:

① In 2010 AJR USAID-SICA rolled out a municipal process to a) foster relationships with Municipal Violence Prevention Committees, b) understand the lived reality of intervention communities through the perspective of community leaders and key actors in the municipality and c) assess the degree of potential success for interventions according to communities themselves. Workshops were held with Municipal Crime Prevention Committees to present the Municipal Diagnostics conducted in each municipality and to conduct working groups with actors on the basis of AJR's thirteen risk factors. On the basis of these, intervention areas were identified in addition to those areas detailed in the CMPV's own plans.

② Prevention Plans were developed and approved by Municipal Crime Prevention Committees and Letters of Intent to carry out the Action Plans were signed by CMPV's, Mayors and AJR in the three municipalities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. Prevention Plans were diffused across sectors to local groups, churches, private sector, business sector, transportation sector, and communities, a crucial and instructive process for the CMPVs.

③ In the three municipalities, conditions for the implementation of the three action plans were prepared, including: the identification of potential partners for vocational training and employment-generation opportunities, preparation of proposals for strengthening the CMPVs, and an extraordinary effort open call and accompaniment of new Outreach Center partners through technical assistance in the municipalities.

④ Municipal Crime Prevention Plans were launched in December 2010 through public events in all three municipalities. Each launch carried a distinct energy and program; all shared several elements that AJR considers a part of its methodology. Municipal Prevention Actions must be set forth by CMPV and Mayors; a Slogan and Campaign that are identifiable for the community and a brand of Plan activities is shared; an awareness video is locally filmed, and raises awareness of municipal and community violence and serves as a call to action by communities; the public event sensitizes communities to the Prevention Plan; the

Mayor positions the CMPV as main prevention entity and calls on communities to be part of solution and a pedagogic tool or communication tool is shared that aims to achieve behavior change and remind communities of call to prevention action. The events were attended by the three Mayors, national and municipal officials, USAID representatives and community members.

Strategic Areas of Intervention

The following are the strategic area and Activity Areas of AJR Municipal Crime Prevention Plans in each of the three municipalities followed by a summary of objectives under each:

AJR USAID-SICA CRIME PREVENTION PLANS	
STRATEGIC AREAS	PROGRAM ACTIVITY AREAS
1. CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY	A.Strengthening of CMPVs and its members
	B.Promotion and strengthening of community organizations to support prevention activities
	C. Development of Municipal Prevention Policy
2. PROMOTION OF VALUES AND YOUTH IDENTITY	D. Development of Life Plans for Youth
	E. Development of Community Youth Organizations
	F. Supporting Social and Family Values
3. SKILLS TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT	G. Strengthening of Formal Education System
	H. Supporting employability of youth with the help of the private sector
4. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PREVENTION	I. Establishing and Strengthening "Por Mi Barrio" Outreach Centers
↑ 5. Innovative Media Campaigning to provide identity and branding to the municipality ↑	

IND 1.1 Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor municipal community crime prevention plans

The section below outlines support by the CMPVs to the various program activity areas under the plans. Below, AJR reports on its activities supporting the Plans, under the Plans' Strategic Areas using their respective program indicators.

The structure of the three committees with whom AJR USAID-SICA partners on the Municipal Prevention Plans is as follows:

SANTA ANA

President CMPV: Mayor: Francisco Polanco
 Coordinator CMPV: Alfredo Peñate.
 Administrative Assistant CMPV: Yesenia Cabezas.

CHALCHUAPA

President CMPV: Mayor Mario Ramos Sandoval
 Coordinator CMPV: Jorge Luis Ibañez

These Committees are not made up of Commissions; it is structured with representatives of various state institutions, independent and community organizations, churches and municipal employees whom work together as a Committee and in the carrying out of the Municipal Violence Prevention Plan. .

El CONGO

President CMPV: El Sr. Alcalde: Milton Lombardo Escobar
Coordinator CMPV: Alfredo Arévalo.

This Committee is not made up of Commissions, it is structured with representatives of various state institutions, independent and community organizations, churches and municipal employees whom work together as a Committee and in the carrying out of the Municipal Violence Prevention Plan.

Municipal Prevention Plan Strategic Area #1 CREATION OF CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

A. Strengthening of CMPVs and their members:

AJR's commitment is that Violence Prevention Committees are strengthened to design, implement, and monitor their Municipal Crime Prevention Plans. A lesson learned from AJR's CMPV technical support work this year is that the Committees as well as the communities go through an initial trust-building phase which consolidates when tangible, visible, or felt prevention intervention results are in place, and when the Municipality becomes interested in these results.

Strengthening efforts to date

The following are the main strengthening actions conducted by AJR, through consistent technical assistance to all three Committees over the last year:

- Management, recordkeeping and reporting of counterpart funds
- Management and administration of strategic information
- Management, administration, and execution of USAID-funded projects
- Startup and equipping of CMPV offices
- Proposal development to implement prevention action plan activities
- Developing and monitoring community-based prevention infrastructure projects including Outreach Centers
- Expansion and Strengthening of CMPVs through membership
- Using communications and the media to support municipal prevention intervention

By December 15, 2011, AJR will be providing the following training package to all three CMPVs:

El Salvador Government National Strategy for the Prevention of Violence	Jaime Torres, Jefe Regional de PREPAZ
Understanding the 13 Risk-factors as a Framework for Violence Prevention	Juan José Hernandez, AJR USAID-SICA
Administrative Skills Strengthening	Consultant TBD
Using Monitoring and Evaluation to generate support for prevention activities	Majella van der Werf, AJR USAID-SICA

Violence Prevention Plan Monitored

AJR will aim train CMPVs in concepts of Monitoring and Evaluation next quarter. It will identify two point persons for monitoring and evaluation in each CMPV to be trained on monitoring and evaluation methods and the application of a monitoring instrument by the CMPVs. An Excel-based Monitoring System for CMPVs will be introduced in each of the municipalities. It will allow municipalities to monitor implementation of Violence Prevention Action Plans. Work on this component will be an important focus over the next quarter.

The following developments (presented disaggregated by CMPV) are highlights that demonstrate that Committees have achieved stronger positioning of themselves as prevention entities and their activities within intervention communities over the course of the year. The chart includes AJR's efforts to support this positioning:

CMPV Santa Ana

- When the municipality of Santa Ana's office of Social Issues travels within the municipality to engage in communities, their point of reference has become the OC, in other words Social Officers start their work at the OCs. (Santa Ana is the only municipality that has a full-time paid social officer working with the CMPV, which has reaped major rewards for example for the vocational training strategy. When youth were missing at class the social officer sought that they return.
- In Quarter Four, during the municipality's festivities, support was provided to the Santa Ana Committee to consolidate agreements with the Municipality to execute prevention infrastructure projects in five communities. The goal was to obtain funds from the Municipality to complement the project. The municipality agreed to provide funds to hire qualified workers and technical personnel to supervise them.
- At a CMPV accountability meeting called by the CMPV in August, AJR was asked to present results to date to the Committee under the Prevention Plan. The CMPV

will use this activity's results as inputs for the development of its 2012 Action Plan. Importantly, during the results presentation workshop, it was concluded by the CMPV that scattered interventions by its members prevailed, as well as scattered support and technical assistance provided for the execution of the prevention infrastructure works.

- By Quarter Three, the CMPV in Santa Ana had financed the rent of six Outreach Centers and as of October 1, 2010 will assume the cost of the salary of the Outreach Center Coordinators in Santa Anita, San Jose Unidas, San Cayetano, Garcia I, La Providencia and when AJR's agreement comes to a close, the newest OC in that municipality, Santa Teresa.
- In Quarter Two, in Santa Ana, the municipality remodeled a house for the CMPV Office and installed telephone, internet, and other services with its own funds. It has supplied some office equipment to complement the equipment supplied by AJR. The Committee hired two full-time employees to work in the observatory, as well as full-time social promoter to serve as link to the ten AJR target communities.

Challenges

- The Committee was restructured in June, with former members leaving and new members being added. It has not worked together long and needs to harmonize its structure with the needs of the prevention plan.
- The restructured Committee needs to set up work committees in order to implement and monitor the Youth Crime Prevention Plan.
- The Committee will need to prepare, in particular, for the monitoring of activities under activity H. Supporting employability of youth with the help of the private sector Strategy 3 of the Municipal Crime Prevention Plan as these activities unfold in Quarter One.

CMPV Chalchuapa

- In Quarter Four three support activities were developed with the Committee. A visit took place to the canopy tourism/youth crime prevention project that will be installed by Turismo de Montaña in Apaneca. The same day during lunch, the media strategy that the municipality wants to implement was reviewed by AJR with the Committee. AJR accompanied the Committee in presenting to the Municipal Council results achieved as of August in the municipality, and the touristic project for the Cuscachapa Lagoon (including the Canopy project) was submitted to the Municipal Council. This tourism project was evaluated. The only pending action from the Municipal Council was the analysis on the type of management for the project. (See also Section on Employment Strategy.)

- At a CMPV accountability meeting called by the CMPV in August, AJR was asked to present results to date to the Committee under the Prevention Plan . During this meeting it was agreed that a summary of what has been supported as part of the plan with the programs' funds will be presented. During this meeting it was agreed that support will be provided to the Committee so it can show the Municipal Council the prevention plan's achievements. The meeting was important because it demonstrated to AJR, the Council's commitment to the strategies under the Prevention Plan and that the Council seeks regular reporting and accountability by AJR as a partner under the plans. Accountability by AJR to the Committee, and of the Committee to the Municipal Council, are actions that contribute to the strengthening of the committee and solidify positioning and their relationship with local government partners.
- Another element that has contributed in the strengthening of the Committee is having its own offices, which have been equipped with the municipality's resources. Now the Committee has its own space to carry out its efforts. The office has been operating since the third week of March. The municipality offered to remodel the permanent space for the CMPV Office with its own resources, for the operations of this office and the municipal violence observatory.
- In Quarter Four, the CMPV played an important role during challenges faced by a new Center. When the partner of an Outreach Center in the community Tazumal I proved an inappropriate match to implement the Center the Mayor and the CMPV were involved in community meetings to resolve the issue and select a new partner to implement the Outreach Center.
- In Quarter Three, the Mayor of Chalchuapa and the Coordinator of CMPV, Mario Ramos, himself adopted the Chalchuapa Centers for personal monitoring. Once Outreach Centers started to be inaugurated and municipalities CMPVs, and ADESCOS saw the Centers' advantages, an official request for more Centers was repeatedly made at public events by Efraín Peñate, Coordinator of the CMPV of Santa Ana.
- When the CMPV in Buena Vista III was broken into in May 2011, the CMPV became closely involved in the successful attempt to recover items and in the process followed with youth implicated in the loss.
- In September, meetings were held with a commission delegated by the Committee and the Municipality to coordinate the execution of prevention infrastructure projects, achieving the signing of contracts for the execution of work financed by the Municipality and the provision of materials by AJR. The CMPV and Municipality have strengthened their image and trust in target communities, particularly among youth, with these actions.

- An example that reflects a strengthened CMPV in Chalchuapa has been its demonstrated ability to follow up on all activities of the plan: visits to Outreach Centers, regular meetings with Outreach Center coordinators, direct monitoring of sports schools, sports volunteer orientation meetings, soccer field maintenance, organization of events with youth and clubs and monitoring of clubs. The CMPV has taken it upon itself to be heavily involved in all of the above.
- In Quarter One, the municipality of Chalchuapa committed financial resources in support of the activities of the Prevention Plan. It has taken ownership of the prevention plan, supporting implementation of activities cited in the plan.
- The CMPV was involved in summoning youth from five communities assisted by AJR to enroll them in vocational trainings offered by the program and its partners. As a result of this effort, the CMPV was identified in the community and by youth. As a result of these efforts, the CMPV helped identify youth to be trained under five agreements signed by local vocational training partners.

Challenges

- The CMPV must commit to paying the salaries of Outreach Center Coordinators as stipulated in the agreements for these Centers, this will be a major point of focus in Quarter One.
- The Committee will need to prepare, in particular, for the monitoring of activities under activity H. Supporting employability of youth with the help of the private sector Strategy 3 of the Municipal Crime Prevention Plan as these activities unfold in Quarter One.

CMPV El Congo

- The 8th “Yo Soy El Congo” Gastronomic Festival, where approximately 1,600 youth participated, took place in September 2011. Youth provided entertainment with music, dances, batucada, and they also sold juices, crafts, and other products produced by entrepreneurial youth of the municipality under the AJR’s vocational training strategy. The festival was promoted and supported by the Municipality and the CMPV of El Congo.
- Throughout Quarter Four, support to the CMPV was irregular as a result of the Mayor being absent for a month. CMPV meetings were also irregular in July. Support focused on monitoring and execution of the activities funded by AJR. The Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator provided training in registration of sports activities and was called to a meeting with the CMPV Coordinator and AJR Program Officer to try to resolve beneficiary registration challenges related to the sports for prevention activities in El Congo. The three infrastructure projects being carried out received close monitoring and the development of the observatory and monitoring of the two Outreach Centers was frequent during the period.

- In Quarter Four, AJR determined difficulties in regards to attendance by CMPV members to meetings, a situation has been overcome. Over the last two months of the quarter the CMPV's bi-weekly meeting schedule have become weekly, with the regular participation of an average of eight local actors (PNC, CONJUVE, PREPAZ, Municipality, MINED and Health Unit, ADESCO Leaders, and the Catholic Church). In July and September, the aforementioned institutions established a work agenda, where the visits every Friday to schools are now taking place. During these visits, CMPVs meet young students and talk about rescuing values, and they are promoting prevention efforts.
- The CMPV strengthened its image and public recognition of prevention plan activities by using the "YO SOY EL CONGO" theme in all activities that it sponsored this quarter: The printed program of the town's festivities, gastronomic festivals, Youth Entrepreneurs Fair, El Tabudo tourism route, newspaper supplements, etc. In August during annual municipal festivities, the Committee achieved major visibility and its image was strengthened as a result of it being included in the Program distributed by the Municipality.

Challenges

- An area that requires strengthening for the CMPV is record keeping and control of the activities that take place, as well as organizing the modus operandi between the Committee, the Municipality, and those who have been delegated to implement prevention activities. The Monitoring System that AJR will provide next quarter to monitor Municipal Crime Prevention Activities is important in this regard as is administrative strengthening that the Committee will receive.
- Starting in October, AJR's Municipal Coordinator and the Field Officer will provide support during all Committee meetings until the end of the year in order to directly strengthen the work underway.
- The Committee will need to prepare, in particular, for the monitoring of activities under Activity H. Supporting employability of youth with the help of the private sector Strategy 3 of the Municipal Crime Prevention Plan as these activities unfold in Quarter One.

Other Activities by CMPVs

Santa Ana

- On September 8, the CMPV, represented by the mayor of that city and Joaquin Piñate, Head of the CMPV, served as host to the US Ambassador, who after

celebrating and ensuring financing for the Cathedral's restoration, visited the Vocational Workshop where youth of the prevention program sponsored by AJR are trained. The Ambassador was on-hand at the CMPV's offices where a press conference was held. USAID/EI Salvador Mission Director was also on-hand at this event.

- In July and as part of fairs in the municipality, the CMPV and its members, in a span of one week, went to ten communities supported by the violence prevention plan to offer the people of these communities' activities, which included: talks about youth rights, talks on reproductive health, coexistence with youth and children, among others. The CMPV's objective was to take advantage of the technical resources and materials of the member institutions.

El Congo

- The CMPV and the Municipality went to La Presa on September 25 to develop efforts against violence with youth of that city. An average of 300 people attended and enjoyed artistic events led by youth of the municipality.

Chalchuapa

- In September a "March for Peace" took place in this municipality. As part of this event, the Committee mobilized youth clubs, Outreach Centers, and sports schools. Youth from other parts of the department also joined the march. Representatives of the Government of Santa Ana as well as the Regional Prevention Cabinet, led by the Governor of the Department, attended the event. They were also joined by the Director of the National Youth Commission and the National Director of PREPAZ. The development of this activity in this municipality is a clear example of the work that the CMPV is carrying out. This activity's dimension strengthens its leading role locally in the prevention of youth violence.

IND 2.1.7 Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities

Municipal Observatories for Violence and Vulnerability

Santa Ana

Observatory's Second Quarterly Report

This quarter, the observatory worked on the drafting of its second quarterly report. Following the methodology used in the first report, the staff worked on the analysis of the April, May, and June data. During the monthly meeting, the Observatory's staff presented the main findings to the Technical Committee. Two of the main findings were: 1) a decrease in robberies in May, going down from an average of 30 to only 4 this month; and 2) an increase in the number of teen pregnancies in the quarter, from 165 to 318.

The analysis methodology included the following steps:

1. Selection of the type of crime or vulnerability, for example, common crimes. Then conduct a crime-by-crime analysis.
2. Select each type of crime and observe the numbers for it every month, and observe if there are relevant differences every month or if a trend exists (average).
3. If there were crimes that reported a significant INCREASE or DECLINE, for example, an average change from 10 to 1, or from 30 to less than 10, then this change needs to be described and explained according to the indicator's breakdown and other factors that might have contributed in the trend's significant change.
4. Compare the data for each month, identify and explain where most crimes of a certain type occurred.
5. Describe the tendencies for each crime, based on each of the aspects disaggregated by indicator: sex, age, day, hour, location, etc. Following the same procedure as with the crime number, but based on the nature of the disaggregated aspect, for example, in the case of age, it is important to observe ranges (minors and non-minors); in the case of sex, for example, it might be relevant to observe what type of crime women are victims of; in the case of location, it is important to determine if the location was public or private.
6. Compare the quarterly result for that crime with the previous quarter's result or with previous years' results, describing the differences, especially those that point to increases or declines in the rates.
7. Upon finalizing the analysis of all crimes in the area, create a conclusion which explains crime behavior in the quarter, based on the quantity of crimes committed globally in the quarter and the rate or percentage for each crime.
8. Upon completing each crime's analysis, with their disaggregation and their comparison to previous periods, proceed to the next type of crime or vulnerability and conduct the same process until all indicators are covered.

In Quarter Two, the observatory developed its first statistical report based on the observatory's indicators framework. The report was developed and discussed with representatives of the institutions that provided the information; the first statistical report was based on data from January 2011. There were clarifications, modifications and corrections, after a review group and specific consultation with each of the representatives of the observatory. The development of the first statistical report implied the beginning of a process that must be fostered and creates an important technical precedent for the development of a database on violence and vulnerability, responding to a work plan with trained human resources and appropriate technical support.

Also in Quarter Two, to meet the specific need to have a good method of geographical location of violence in the municipality, the observatory created a subcommittee on geo-referencing, with the specific support of the PNC representative, who provided maps of the police to review high risk and high-crime areas.

In addition to technical assistance, AJR provided a hardware package to the observatory team in Quarter Two for its operation, providing a desktop computer, a laptop, a multimedia

projector and office furniture. The Santa Ana observatory would be based at the new CMPV facilities provided by the Municipality.

Training and Technical Assistance

In late August, the person in charge of the observatory quit to accept a better-paying job. She was replaced by a young lawyer, with no knowledge on the topic, who received the corresponding training, and has been carrying out the work previously done. This change in personnel was used to hold a training workshop in statistics and report writing, so the second quarterly report could be submitted in September. This way, the meeting with the Technical Committee was held and the way in which statistics need to be analyzed was explained step by step, using the methodology above. The analysis methodology was explained to the Technical Committee, while the report writing section of the training was only provided to the staff in charge of the observatory. Four hours were devoted for each topic and were led by Armando Jimenez AJR's technical advisor. For the analysis methodology training, the indicator tables from the first and second quarters were used. And for the report writing training, the first quarter's quarterly report was used.

Training on Risk Factors for Social Promoters

Another important advance in this quarter was the work with the municipality's promoters so they collaborate in obtaining information on the risk or vulnerability factors. The following was explained to them: 1) what the risk factors consist of? 2) How prevention is a strategy that strengthens the protection factors? and 3) What our limitations in capturing information on these factors at the communities. Fifteen promoters attended the training, which lasted 5 hours and was imparted by the AJR's advisor. To achieve the promoter's support, Creative made them choose indicators used in their actual jobs. This made them think about their positions and to understand what type of violence information they can access from their communities. The attitude and response of the promoters to collaborate with the observatory was positive, although there were a few cases where promoters resisted to collect this information in highly-violent communities. The promoters agreed to work in the variables proposed by the observatory and inform in which of those they could collaborate.

Work was structured in four areas, based on risk and protection factors, the activities undertaken by the promoters, or activities that should be carry out to achieve the prevention goals: (a) management and organization; (b) risk factors; (c) sociocultural activities; and (d) educational activities. The collaboration structure is still in progress, so it might be possible that additional training will be needed once the promoters have chosen their indicators and variables. It is important to mention that the municipality's social promotion unit has a provisional leadership and is in process of being restructured, so it has become difficult to determine the scope of their collaboration.

Challenges:

- The observatory's personnel must achieve more integration as a team. The type of activities that they need to perform requires much discipline, persistence, and concentration. Given that their work depends on the information that they collect, it is essential to have a constant and effective communication with the sources of this information. If the information arrives late, the reports will be late and the

observatory's work could be seen as useless or unnecessary. This means that communication with the sources should remain active. Also, the sources need to be kept interested and the final products should be sent to them so they can see their work reflected in it.

- As a result of the lack of official data on risk factors from the institutions of the central government, the observatory asked the municipal authorities in June for social promoters to participate in the collection of information, through their direct work with the ADESCOS or board of directors, and with the help of forms to write the information on. This will be done periodically. Some of the promoters opposed this idea as a result of the risk involved in asking community leaders for this information; however, a safe way to do this was found and agreed on. The collection format was built and security and prevention criteria were established to conduct this work.

Achievements:

- The preparation of the second report of the Observatory, which included more autonomy from the staff in charge of the observatory who put into practice what they learned; nevertheless, this was still done with technical support from AJR. Also, this second report allowed making comparisons between two quarters and trends started to become visible in relation to the violence and vulnerability indicators.
- Helping the municipal authorities and social promotion personnel with their information collection on risk factors, as it has been explained in this section.
- Development of the information collection format, which will be used by the Municipal social promoters. This document has been jointly designed and is in process of validation, but it will certainly be useful for work in social promotion by the Municipality, as well as for monitoring purposes from part of the observatory.

Chalchuapa

Observatory's First Quarterly Report

It is important to remember that the official source for crime statistics in this municipality, as in other municipalities, is the national civil police. The MINED and the hospital also provide information for some indicators on risk factors associated with violence.

The establishment of the Technical Committee in Quarter Three was key. Although in the municipality the work of the observatory has lagged, there have been good conditions for its development. Chalchuapa is a city that has exceeded 100 thousand inhabitants, and started to have problems with regards to violence linked to urban growth. In recent months killings have declined, but robberies and thefts, in addition to complex cases of crime in the city center, especially in the market area. Therefore, the observation of violence and investigation procedures and monitoring of what happens there, they become more necessary, and without a Technical Committee to support the work of the person designated by the city would be impossible to meet that need.

Working Meetings with Information Sources

These meetings are held when the person in charge of the observatory has doubts about the data or needs additional information to complement the information received.

A meeting was held with the person in charge of information of the Police Department to compare information related to the first two quarters of 2011 and to review some disaggregated data that was not statistically consistent. For example, cases where two or more crimes have been committed on a victim; when injuries on a person were reported and that person dies hours after this is recorded as a homicide.

Another meeting was also held with the information unit at the Chalchuapa Hospital in Quarter Four to coordinate the type of information that will be sent to the observatory. This helped the person in charge of the Observatory to learn the way in which the hospital processes the patients who come with external injuries.

Challenges:

- The observatory operated in a provisional office, far away from the Municipality, and it did not possess the adequate conditions for the work to be performed in the premises (For example, there was not access to internet). One of the challenges was moving the office to an adequate space.
- The person in charge of the observatory works part time on this issue. More support is required from the Coordinator. Also there needs to be a more initiative to convoke Technical Committee meetings and encourage the data sources to provide information.

Achievements:

- On September 27th, 2011, the observatory was moved to the new location next to the Municipality.
- An agreement was reached between the Observatory and the Chalchuapa Hospital's information Office establishing that data on violence will be sent on a monthly basis.

Next Steps:

- Resume and regulate meetings with the Observatory's Technical Committee.
- Visit the institutions that provide information to establish a regular mechanism to send information. (ISDEMU / ISNA).
- Training of personnel on October 29 and 30.
- Meeting with possible sources of information such as the Health Unit and Courts.

El Congo

Observatory's Second Quarterly Report

In August, work took place with the person in charge of statistics at PNC to review the formats and the data presented by the police in the first and second quarters because there were several inconsistencies in the data on different crimes. The crime statistics provided to the municipality showed low criminal activity; however, the information in newspapers on crimes in Coatepeque Lake is extensive and talks about the police being involved in criminal activity.

The second quarterly report, which was limited to the information sent by PNC and to some risk factors such as school dropout levels and teen pregnancy, was developed. The most relevant data was that no homicides were reported in the quarter; for dropout rates, data show that this has mainly occurred at the high school level (20); finally, teen pregnancies, reported a total of 27 in the quarter.

Meetings were held with representatives of institutions to form the Technical Committee. The City Council announced meetings to various representatives of the institutions operating in the municipalities and working on the prevention of violence. These meetings informed and educated participants about the objectives, procedures and results that can be expected when an observatory of violence and vulnerability is put into operation. The establishment and training of the Technical Committee, especially the agreement on indicators and the identification of the sources of information needed to feed the observatory, are an important feat.

The National Police participated with great motivation and is the institution in El Congo that provides the most relevant information in the municipality of 30,000 inhabitants.

In El Congo, AJR also provided a hardware package to the observatory team including a desktop, laptop, multimedia projector and office furniture (desks, chairs and file cabinets). All equipment was installed and tested by AJR.

Challenges:

- The Technical Committee has not been meeting regularly, and establishing the initial dynamic is an important challenge of this strategy. Lack of leadership from the CMPV Coordinator, as well as the large workload of some representatives of the Ministry of Education, have complicated the Observatory's meeting agenda. To solve this problem, the Coordinator agreed to look for support with the mayor's help to hold new invitations to the committee and to explore new ways to obtain information about risk factors, specifically related to children and youth.
- Given that there are not any institutions in the municipality that focus specifically on children, youth, and women rights, AJR has recommended the Observatory to meet with the Departmental Director of Education to propose a mutual cooperation agreement for next year which will allow the educational institutions of the municipality to benefit from the violence monitoring system that operates in the observatory. Also, this would allow the observatory to benefit from the detailed information on children and youth violence that the directors, parents, and students possess.

Achievements:

- The development of the second quarterly report has been a key achievement in this strategy. Although the information was limited and there were delays in reporting data, the technician in charge of this information was able to quantify and analyze the second quarter's indicators. The reported indicators included: homicides, injuries,

theft, robberies, extortion, threats, illegal possession of fire arms, teen pregnancy, and school dropout rates.

Next Steps:

- Hold a Technical Committee meeting and elaborate the permanent work meetings program, based on an agreement to hold meetings every 15 days.
- Development of the third quarterly report.

Lesson Learned on Observatories

Coordination at different Levels

A coordination mechanism at different levels that provides monitoring along with the Coordinators, and not only with the technicians in charge of the observatory, should be considered.

Upon establishing the observatories, the mayors and municipal councils decided to name CMPV coordinators as observatory coordinators. This way, the Coordinators' role is of great importance in the development of the observatories. Experience shows that commitment, political will and active participation of the coordinator are very necessary for the good functioning of the observatories; however, it is important to highlight that institutional capacity, effective communication with the technicians, and time is of equal importance in the Coordination work. This coordination must be more technical than political, have the required knowledge, as well as a managerial capabilities vis-à-vis the technical committee meetings and the activities with the representatives of organizations that provide information. The Program must give very specific recommendations to the Municipalities so they can improve coordination and fulfill the required profile, be it by training or substitution.

Alliance with Collocation Technologies

In September (09/13/2011) a meeting was held in Santa Ana with the mayors of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, and El Congo; and members of Collocation Technologies, a company that is in the business of renting posts so telephone companies can locate their antennas. Through a Creative Associates/DC initiative, contacts were made with Collocation Technologies to get support to the observatories through the donation of cameras, monitors, and connections so the observatories could establish real time capabilities. Collocation Technologies offered 7 cameras to start, three monitors and cabling. The mayors' reaction was skeptical at the beginning, but positive. Next quarter Creative will seek to formalize this alliance.

Promotion and strengthening of community organizations to support prevention activities:

AJR has been keen to strengthen the relationship between ADESCOS, FBOs and the Municipalities and CMPVs. In Quarter Four, it is evidenced in various sections of this report, local organizations including churches (Catholic and Evangelical) and ADESCOS engaged heavily this quarter with CMPVs and municipalities as partners in the development, inauguration and now implementation of eight new Outreach Centers funded under this

Activity.³⁵ Next quarter AJR will introduce its strategy to strengthen community organizations so that they are better able to support community-level prevention activities.

Development of Municipal Prevention Policy

IND 4.2 Number of municipal prevention policies designed and adopted in the target municipalities

Santa Ana

Workshop with Municipal Employees

In Quarter Four, a consultation workshop was held with 18 municipal employees to present the Policy design initiative and to learn how they could, from their positions and perspectives, contribute in the development and implementation of a municipal crime prevention policy. Sensible topics were discussed in the development of the policy: the municipality's organizational chart and how it can be modified to fit the policy, the role of the communities, urban problems, security conditions at markets and bus stops, among others. Overall, the employees were very interested and committed to collaborating in this effort. Their input was key to develop policy areas based on objectives.

Workshop with Community Leaders

A workshop was held with 20 community leaders who offered their perspectives on the violence problems faced by their communities, the work they do to prevent it, and the support they expect to receive from the municipality. The leaders who participated in the workshop come from various communities, including those where AJR operates. The leaders from places where Outreach Centers operate talked about the benefits that the model has brought to their communities to improve youth development opportunities, the use of free time, and violence prevention activities.

Workshop with Youth

In Quarter Four, a workshop was held with 30 youth from Santa Ana to learn about their perspective on violence in the communities where they are from, and to explore how they expect to contribute in the design of the violence prevention policy. These youth are from several communities, including those where AJR works. Most of them participate in the social entrepreneurship program sponsored by a local NGO, and with the support of an international NGO. Their contributions have been valuable and will be taken into consideration for the part of the policy which focuses on youth.

Challenges:

In the meeting with municipal employees, it was evident that there is not a clear understanding of the role of some municipal administrative units, particularly in the development of the prevention policy. This means that during the design of the policy, the

³⁵ The total number of new Outreach Centers is twelve, nine of which are funded under Activity Four and all of which depend on community organizations to support prevention activities.

municipal authorities will have to make the roles very clear and explain the interconnections among the units that will participate in the development of prevention activities, while maintaining the original functions they were created for.

Achievements:

Conducting consultations with three important sectors of the municipality: 1) municipal employees, 2) community leaders, and 3) youth leaders was an important achievement in the process of designing the violence prevention policy.

Next Steps:

- Interviews with Municipal Officials - to take place in October.
- Drafting the policy – to take place in November.
- Validating the policy's contents – to take place in December.

Chalchuapa

In Quarter Two, AJR facilitated the presentation of the design plan for Municipal Prevention Policies to the Municipal Councils of Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa and the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees of Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa. It was explained that Municipal Prevention Policies serve to: 1) provide a synopsis of general working strategies with regards to preventing violence, 2) orient municipal management en define internal and external coordination for the realization of prevention objectives and 3) to leverage resources for the development of violence prevention action plans through various funding sources.

Drafting the Policy

The Municipal Violence Prevention Policy draft document has been completed.

Challenges:

The acceptance of the policy by the Municipal Council depends on the development of a resources plan that will be completed in December.

Achievements under this Initiative:

The mayor's attitude towards accepting the policy as a prevention tool in the municipality has improved as a result of specific questions that were made to him on the municipality's values and how these values should be reflected in the policy. At the same time, the prevention plan actions supported by AJR have contributed in changing the opinion of municipal officials in a positive way. Now, they see that the institutional strengthening actions, through the design of the prevention policy, are credible.

Next Steps:

- Presentation of the policy to Municipal Council

- Development of the Resources Plan for the Policy.

El Congo

Drafting the Policy

The policy draft is in progress, and it will be finalized in mid-November.

Next Steps:

- Finalize the policy draft document by November 15.
- Validate the policy with the Municipal Council by November 30.

Going from doubt to acceptance of the policy based on his personal and professional values is an important achievement. Creative hopes this also results in the municipality making this instrument its own to guide prevention work in the municipality.

LESSON LEARNED

Prevention policies can encourage municipal reorganization

The development of prevention policies can encourage the creation, activation, or reorganization of areas of the municipal administration.

To adequately formulate violence prevention policies, it is necessary that municipalities have the minimal administrative conditions to carry out such policies. Experience has taught us that the size of the municipality is paramount when designing tools to strengthen institutional capacities to prevent violence. The existence of minimal conditions like misdemeanor ordinances, municipal police (CAM) and social promotion units, are essential requisites for the created tools to have resources to be administered and executed.

Municipal Prevention Plan Strategic Area #2 PROMOTION OF VALUES AND YOUTH IDENTITY

Development of Life Plans for Youth

IND 2.1.1 Number of youth who are trained in life skills

This quarter, 451 youth (165M/286F) were trained in life skills under Activity. Forty-nine youth were reported previously. The target under this Activity is 1,400³⁶ youth trained. The program will meet and expects to surpass this target. As the chart below illustrates, Outreach Center targets total to 1,366 youth trained. Coordinators have agreed to training schedules and close monitoring of these schedules will be conducted. Twenty-one Coordinators and DSMV facilitators have been trained and “Kits” which include a basic back pack, and didactic materials and workbooks have been distributed to facilitators across the municipalities.

Alma Sánchez from Las Victorias took life skills training where she established as her goals,

“... Work every day before this year ends and always stay positive in my work and take initiative and demonstrate my training when I do have my job.”

Alma achieved this goal from her life skills training, through AJR she passed all evaluations and fulfilled requirements and was interviewed for a job at Pizza Hut, where her positive outlook and life skills training help her every day as an employee of Pizza Hut. Alma attended graduation from her vocational training late because she was working at Pizza Hut.

Desafío Soñar Mi Vida (DSMV) Lifeskills Training					
Activity 4 CARSI: Previous Quarter Accumulated # Reported 49					
Outreach Centers	Beneficiaries DSMV	M	F	QUARTERS 1-3	PENDING OC TARGETS
OUTREACH CENTER LAS VICTORIAS, CHALCHUAPA	-	-	-	-	196
OUTREACH CENTER SAN JOSÉ UNIDAS, SANTA ANA	-	-	-	-	100
OUTREACH CENTER SAN CAYETANO, SANTA ANA	-	-	-	-	142
OUTREACH CENTER GARCÍA I, SANTA ANA	-	-	-	-	100
OUTREACH CENTER SANTA TERESA, SANTA ANA	-	-	-	-	80
OUTREACH CENTER SANTA ANITA, SANTA ANA	19	6	13	-	216
OUTREACH CENTER LA PROVIDENCIA, SANTA ANA	-	-	-	-	40
OUTREACH CENTER SANTA RITA, EL CONGO	10	6	4	-	187
OUTREACH CENTER LAS BRISAS, EL CONGO	27	17	10	-	305
Training DSMV Facilitators, Santa Ana	-	-	-	17	-
Training DSMV Facilitators, Santa Ana	-	-	-	16	-
DSMV at Obra Salesiana María Auxiliadora, Chalchuapa	51	-	51	-	-
DSMV to vocational training beneficiaries, FUSALMO Santa Ana	94	33	61	-	-
DSMV to vocational training beneficiaries, FUSALMO Santa Ana	197	79	118	-	-
DSMV to vocational training beneficiaries, FUSALMO Santa Ana	53	24	29	-	-
TOTAL TRAINED	451	165	286	33	1366
TARGET=1,400					

Youth trained this quarter include 395 youth who took part in AJR vocational training under Creative's *STRATEGIC AREA 3 SKILLS TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT* under the Municipal Violence Prevention Plans. AJR's objective has been that all youth who will go from vocational training to employment or self-employment and micro-enterprises under the AJR, must be equipped with life skills among other employment transition skills (Outreach Center Coordinators have gained vast practice this quarter, facilitating training alongside AJR and providing an important platform for exchange and understanding.

AJR will work closely with facilitators and Outreach Center Coordinators to be sure life plans are reviewed at least once. There is also an inherent link between this component and the

³⁶ Note: Under Activity One Regional Funds, a target of 2,200 youth was established to receive life skills training.

Mentoring strategy, which has incorporated review of youth's DSMV life plans as a departure point for mentoring of youth.

IND 2.1.2 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity

AJR USAID-SICA JUVEN CLUB					
#	MUNICIPALITY	TYPE OF CLUB	NAME	MEMBERS JUNE 2011	MEMBERS SEPTEMBER 2011
1	Santa Anita	Bicycle	BMX AJR	2	10
2	San Jose Unidas	Bicycle	BMX San Jose		
3	San Antonio II	Bicycle	Ceroº BMX	11	13
4	García I	Music	Primera Generación		
5	Argentina I	Music	JUCY		
6	Lomas de Tecana	Music	Black Rain	7	10
7	Loma Linda	Music	Ángeles Musicales	9	15
8	Las Victorias	Music	Do mi Sol	15	30
9	El Carmen	Music	Bendición de Dios	9	30
10	Argentina I	Modern Dance	Argentinas Dance	10	11
11	Argentina I		Jóvenes Unidos Contra La Violencia	8	7
12	Buena Vista III	Modern Dance	Stars	10	15
13	San Antonio II	Dance	SAD	12	18
14	Las Brisas	Dance/cheerleading	Las Porras		
15	Santa Teresa	Batucada (dance)	Rumba Club	10	15
16	Lomas de Tecana	Batucada (dance)	The Fire	7	9
17	Las Brisas	Radio	POP	10	11
18	El Carmen	Radio	Yo Soy El Congo	8	9
19	Las Victorias	Painting	Getsemani	7	15
				135	218

In Quarter Three, AJR launched its JuvenClub Strategy, which aims to construct forty youth clubs in the eighteen target communities. A club is defined as a group of youth motivated to organize themselves as a group around a common hobby or activity with the shared objective of being a positive force in their community through the activity and involving others in creative ways.

By Quarter Four, 18 Clubs are in implementation and four

additional ones have been approved.

Clubs became active during this period, taking part in the Chalchupa Peace March, in the case of the Stars/BuenaVista III (fifteen members) whose mission is "to show our dances to incentivize youth that want to learn and become involved in "the art of dance". Argentina Dance, provided a presentation during the quarter at the Outreach Center. They held a special meeting just to elect a Coordinator, Sub-Coordinator, Secretary and Treasurer and say the best thing about the Club is, "Keeping order in all the Club's activities. We take into account our friends' wishes when organizing events in the community."

The San Jose BMX Club's twelve boys meet twice a week on one of the municipality's biggest round-about's to practice.

The Rumba Club's ten young women members in Sta Teresa meet on a basketball court twice a week and the Angeles musicales established their Club in Loma Linda with the Mission of "fostering youth reach their dreams through music." The group meets twice a week in the communities Church.

In San Antonio, the Club, SAD, whose Mission is to spread innovative dance to youth, recently put on a presentation involving 18 dancers at the Outreach Center. A month later they held a Photo Party, the idea was to hold a Club meeting but make it different, "everyone came dressed in a strange combination of clothes and we all took pictures of one another" said.

On September 30 at the Las Brisas OC a meeting was held between the Club Radio El Congo by four youth being sponsored by the group ASAPROSAR, whom are organizing a radio group. Two Clubs are fusing and they met to discuss new rules and to sign an agreement.

As a Club how do you think your activities prevent violence?

Members of the Club bring their friends to Church where we have our activities and youth feel in a happy place where they can spend their free time.

-Member of *Bendicion de Dios* Music Club, El Carmen.

Challenges for this strategy include the need for improved monitoring of Clubs' Activities and guidance with regards to how they are able to penetrate their communities as change agents doing what they love best. Clubs are growing and are clearly adding new spaces to where youth meet, on municipals roundabouts to bike in groups; at Outreach Centers; in community Fairs, etc.

Clubs were promoted in the municipalities through flyers, posters, meetings with interested youth, meetings with ADESCOS, meetings with CMPV members, meetings with municipality leaders, etc. This quarter, eighteen Clubs received inputs for their Clubs and were trained by Maria del Carmen Aceña , a Guatemalan Education expert who provided two training of half -day training sessions which touched on how to structure Clubs, 2) How to direct a Club to the community and service and , 3) Goals, objectives and monitoring work and activities. Each Club established their Mission and Vision and came up with an identity and branding.

IND 2.1.3 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time

AJR reports 482 new youth (268M/214F)_accessed use of free time in its eight operational Outreach Centers under Activity Four in El Salvador by September 30, 2011.

Supporting Social and Family Values by fostering sports volunteerism and values development

This area of focus by AJR falls under, Strategic Area 2. PROMOTION OF VALUES AND YOUTH IDENTITY, of the Municipal Crime and Violence Prevention Plans and is complementary to many other areas and in particular, 4.INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PREVENTION.

In Quarter Three, AJR rolled also out its sports for prevention grants in the three municipalities. The majority of communities in the target municipalities have very limited access to spaces for recreation and sports. Where they do exist, they have been abandoned or are in bad condition and do not offer the local population, specifically children and youth, the vital mental and physical space to carry out recreational activities and practice sports. AJR is targeting this through grants that provide: 1) procurement of sports and recreational equipment for the practice of sports, 2) seek formation of sports committees that support

sports competitions and, 3) actively promote values development through sports, working with sports committees and volunteers. Formation in values is being developed with the support of trained coordinators and church leaders. This will guarantee development of rules of conduct and necessary values to create a positive change in attitude, family integration, and reduction of risk factors which will have an impact on the levels of youth violence in the municipality.

In the words of AJR's Program officer Francisco Flores, sports have always been practiced in the municipalities, but this program provides materials and fields and brings sports back to youth through willing adults who provide values training and sports recreation on improved fields.

Procurement of equipment for improvement of the Multi-purpose Sports Building, El Congo

Procurement of equipment for improvement of the Multi-purpose Sports Building		
Data Collection Plan		
Indicator	Targets SEPTEMBER 2011	RESULTS
Materials provided facilitate practice of twelve sports activities in sports facility	Materials provided for practice of 12 sports disciplines	Materials provided for practice of 10 sports disciplines
Number of youth accessing positive use of free time (sports activities)	850 youth	994 youth
Number of youth trained as volunteers providing sports disciplines	24 youth	2 youth (municipal instructors)
Sports tournaments and/or monthly presentations developed for each sports discipline, to strengthen family ties, increase self-esteem, and provide a sense of	Sports tournaments and presentations) Two per month x's twelve areas= 120 Sports tournaments and/or monthly presentations	17 Sports tournaments

ownership of sports facilities by participants.		
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Accomplishments:
Materials provided for sports disciplines included for

basketball, table tennis, taekwondo, boxing, volleyball, gym, cardio vascular training and volleyball.

994 youth accessed positive use of free time; however a more diverse range of sports could have been practiced had the municipality and CMPV fulfilled its part in helping seek sports trainers in handball, volleyball, chess and boxing to volunteer time teaching these disciplines.

Eight of twelve disciplines were practiced. The 24 volunteer sports instructors targeted to be promoting teaching sports disciplines was not met. The person assigned by the municipality to work for the CMPV in implementing this grant did not work towards gaining volunteers, nor full registration of activities and needs to be additionally trained or replaced by the CMPV to fulfill this objective.

17 tournaments and presentations were held this quarter in basketball, table tennis, taekwondo, boxing, volleyball, gym, cardio vascular training and volleyball.

Challenges: Several of the sports equipment has not yet been purchased because the municipality does not have the foreseen technical experts to teach these sports.

AJR requested enhancements to facilities to make practicing several sports possible, these sports include boxing, inside tennis, Karate Do and Chess. AJR will consistently follow-up in Quarter One on this issue.

AJR held a meeting with the Mayor and CMPV in early September to address various deficits under this grant and urged that the municipality CMPV work towards them. These include, Identification of person responsible for each sport discipline; Developing a volunteer campaign in the municipality; Developing a stimulus plan for volunteers; training of instructors and volunteers on how to use the sport as a tool for prevention with emphasis on values (this must occur with ALL volunteers, not only the municipal representatives, Provide kit for active volunteers (coming from AJR) and Technical formation workshops for beneficiaries in each sport. Despite these challenges, it was clear during this quarter that the practice of soccer and basketball particularly, through this grant, helped transform the relatively new poli-deportivo facility into a place of sports, much greater potential exists for the space and for the grant, which does not currently have, and desperately needs, the volunteer base that the project was designed for.

Social Violence Prevention through Sports, El Congo

SOCIAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROJECT THROUGH SPORTS		
Data Collection Plan		
Indicator	Targets SEPTEMBER 2011	RESULTS
Number of youth accessing positive use of	Las Brisas=260 Santa Rita= 210	Las Brisas= 138 Santa Rita= 49
	El Carmen=190	El Carmen=75

free time (sports activities)	Total=660 youth	Total=259 youth	Accomplishments:
Community Sports Committees Formed	3 Comités/ 15 personas (5 personas por Comité)	3 Comités/ 15 personas (5 personas por Comité)	With the objective of promoting sports values education, three sports <u>Committees</u> have been formed and have five persons each. These people were recommended for these roles by their communities and are reputed in the three communities.
	Las Brisas=1 Santa Rita= 1	Las Brisas=1 Santa Rita= 1	
	El Carmen=1	El Carmen=1	
Sports promoters in place	9 Promoters	9 Promoters	
	Las Brisas=3 Santa Rita= 3	Las Brisas=3 Santa Rita= 3	
	El Carmen=3	El Carmen=3	

AJR must work with the Committees to ensure they make full use of new sports courts and that values training is fully provided at each session. Under the last indicator, three municipal sports promoters (who work for the municipality) now have the AJR Communities as among their own for coverage.

The leader of the Las Brisas Committee, Mauricio Fermeño is especially noteworthy and has pushed many youth into sports. Initially lots of community members were interested in becoming Sports Committee Members and promoting sports practice in El Congo.

Social Violence Prevention through Sports, El Congo					
No.	COMMUNITY	Disciplines practiced by youth			
		Soccer	Softball	Basketball	TOTAL
1	LAS BRISAS	98	40	0	138
2	EL CARMEN	51	21	0	72
3	SANTA RITA	49	0	0	49
NUMBER OF YOUTH PRACTICING SPORTS					259

Challenges:

The first target under this grant, number of youth accessing positive youth of free time, was not achieved because sports fields in the three communities are in the final stages of completion and have not been in use as a result of renovations.

Trainers had a great commitment to providing at least fifteen minutes of values training per session and to committing consistently to working with youth. AJR trained these promoters in why we provide prevention through sports; How to promote values through sports; and how sports and values strengthen youth's identity.

Training is important because these promoters organize tournaments and serve as focal points for all sports activities in the municipality. AJR held a meeting with the Mayor and CMPV in early September to address various deficits under this grant and urged that the municipality CMPV work towards them. Committees and the promoters need the support of the CMPV and this will be a point of work over the next quarter. Sports Committees have

met once a month with AJR's project officer and about four times this quarter with the CMPV. AJR will seek that this schedule is further stepped up.

Communities where Violence is Mitigated through the practice of sports and other Cultural expressions, Santa Ana

Communities where Violence is Mitigated through the practice of sports and other Cultural expressions					
No.	COMMUNITY	Disciplines practiced by youth			
		Soccer	Softball	Basketball	TOTAL
1	SANTA TERESA	83	0	0	83
2	LOMAS DEL TECANA	52	0	0	52
3	JARDINES DE SANTA ANITA	69	18	0	87
4	LA PROVIDENCIA	50	0	0	50
5	SANTA CLAUDIA	65	52	0	117
6	ARGENTINA	67	0	12	79
7	EL CARMEN CHILIN	66	19	0	85
8	SAN JOSE UNIDAS	48	0	0	48
9	SAN CAYETANO	86	0	0	86
10	GARCIA 1	41	0	38	79
NUMBER OF YOUTH PRACTICING SPORTS					766

Under this grant, each of three communities in Chalchuapa has three sports promoters. These promoters (who work for the municipality) now have the AJR Communities as among their own for coverage. AJR trained these promoters in How to promote values through sports; values and how sports and values strengthen youth's identity.

Accomplishments:

766 youth practiced sports through this grant. Training is important because these promoters organize tournaments and serve as focal points for all sports activities in the municipality. Promoters have competing priorities in the municipalities and AJR must continue to work closely with them to promote sports for prevention.

AJR has provided baseball bats, soccer balls, soccer jerseys and vests, whistles and basketballs to sports committees in each of ten communities. When the soccer vests did not come with numbers on the back one volunteer fastened them with tape because it was so important to youth she worked with. AJR has achieved 34 volunteer sports volunteers in the ten communities in Santa Ana.

Volunteers come from all walks of life and teach soccer, basketball, softball and recreational activities. Some volunteers are couples and work in tandem, others are of older people who have spent years as community leaders and now provide values talks prior to sports tournaments.

Twenty sports tournaments have been held including in: Col. Santa Teresa:2, El Carmen Chilin:2, Col. Argentina:3, Col. Del Tecana:2, Col. San José Unidas:1, Col. Santa Claudia:2, Col. Garcia:2, Col. San Cayetano:2, Col. Jardines de Santa Anita:2, Col. La providencia:3. Some tournaments have been inter-community tournaments, which are very important to community cohesion and peace building in areas where violence often delimits movement. This is a major accomplishment.

Challenges:

The grant calls for a Volunteerism plan to be developed by the CMPV to ensure a longer term feeding of sports volunteerism in the communities. This plan was not developed and at least for now, activities rely on current supply which is very considerable because community members are strongly committed to this cause. The ten football teams or schools this grant called for have been achieved, one in each of the ten municipalities. Each of these teams meets on Saturdays and in some cases more often and sees the participation of one or more volunteers that provides values talks before and after games.

Another objective under this grant is that faith-based organizations in target communities support prevention through sports. In five target communities support is being provided to sports activities. These are, Santa Claudia, Argentina, Jardines de Santa Anita, San José Unidas y La Providencia. Churches are assisting in providing values at sports activities. For example in La providencia, the Pastor of the community provides values training. AJR has found that churches' interest in prevention through sports is limited. It has also had to be sure that universal values are used, in addition to spiritual values.

Next quarter, AJR will work to involve churches in communities where support is not provided. Sports Committees have met once a month with AJR's project officer and about four times this quarter with the CMPV. AJR will seek that this schedule is further stepped up and that additional sports supplies are provided to soccer schools.

Social Violence Prevention Through Sports, Chalchuapa

SOCIAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROJECT THROUGH SPORTS		
Data Collection Plan		
	TARGETS SEPTEMBER 2011	RESULTS

Number of youth accessing positive use of free time (sports activities)	Las Victorias: 80 Tazumal I: 100 San Antonio: 100 Buena Vista 80 Loma Linda 80 TOTAL=440 youth	Las Victorias: 43 Tazumal I: 66 San Antonio: 68 Buena Vista 27 Loma Linda 47 TOTAL=251 youth	Accomplishments: <u>251</u> youth accessed sports as a positive use of free time under this grant in Chalchuapa. The municipality of Chalchuapa does not have sports promoters on its staff meaning that AJR sports activities are fully coordinated
Sports sessions incorporating values education are held with youth in every discipline of sports being practiced	Las Victorias:24 sessions Tazumal I: 24 sessions San Antonio: 24 sessions Buena Vista 24 sessions Loma Linda =24 sessions TOTAL=120 jornadas	Las Victorias:12 sessions Tazumal I: 24 sessions San Antonio: 24 sessions Buena Vista 12 sessions Loma Linda =24 sessions TOTAL=96 jornadas	

with the CMPV. The CMPV is very supportive of activities.

Because of intervention through the CMPV, sports facilities have been able to be declared drug-free.

96 different sports sessions were held during the period to have youth play.

To illustrate some of the violence this municipality, in Loma Linda, it was not possible for a regular volunteer to be in charge of the soccer school. Now, a police officer has taken on this role. This has had an extraordinary impact with regards to positive perception of neighborhood police. A major success is that where attendance of sports activities by youth is low, the CMPV is fostering greater attendance. An effort is underway to access a sports promoter by providing a stipendium through the private sector.

Challenges: The AJR field officer continues to note difficulty in registering youth participating in the program which may lead to sub registration. The AJR Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator has trained each of the Committees in registration of attendance by youth and by Committee members and will return to municipalities in the coming quarter to readdress these issues. The number of sports sessions in this municipality is low because no sports promoters are on hand to work with volunteers to promote sessions.

A major achievement under this activity area in Chalchuapa, these grants have inspired the CMPV to extend the prevention through sports strategy to four additional non-AJR needy communities at their own initiative. These communities are: Colonia Cuscachapa, Colonia Pampe, Colonia San Francisco and Colonia San Juan.

Next quarter, additional emphasis will be placed on the registration of attendance by youth to sports prevention activities as well as that registered by sports committee members. Currently a registration form is maintained for all sports volunteers with key personal data and attendance is maintained by volunteers of their time and that of youth attending sports activities. Youth are asked to sign for attendance unless security concerns in a community prevail.

IND 1.2 Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors under the "Neighbors for our Youth" Program and as volunteers in Outreach Centers



The AJR's mentoring methodology is being finalized for use in all eighteen AJR target communities. The backbone of the methodology is a Guide for Mentors that is being finalized. The AJR hired a Mentoring expert Carlos Romero to develop the Methodology and held a first session using the materials produced. Subsequently, Mr. Romero was challenged in adapting this methodology to the local context in which AJR works. A number of sessions were scheduled to review the Mentoring Guide and adopt and enhance its contents. A workshop to validate key aspects of the methodology was held.

Coordinators and volunteers from the Outreach Centers participated in a mentoring workshop on April 30th and May 1st at FUSALMO Santa Ana, where they learned about the qualities of a mentor and the mentoring process that they can develop with the vulnerable youth who participate in their Outreach Centers.

A session has been scheduled with 40 potential Mentors in El Salvador for October 1, 2011. At the time of this writing 36 mentors were identified in El Salvador and will be further assessed for compatibility. Challenges include low levels of education in the communities require a methodology that is simply understood, yet methodologically solid.

Characteristics of "Amigos de Cora" Mentoring Methodology

- The methodology will be group-based with a requirement to meet with each Mentee or "Protegido" individually at least once every two months
- Mentors or "Amigos de Cora" (*Friends at Heart*) will build upon the DSMV life skills Methodology, working from youth's life plans. This will be done with the objective of the mentorship program representing a deeper, longer-term relationship that assists youth in overcoming personal challenges.
- The first evaluation by "Protegido" and by Mentee is designed to be held after three months.
- Monthly monitoring meetings will be held by AJR's technical team with Mentees each month.

Close monitoring of this component will be very important.

Among next steps, AJR is further adapting the Mentoring Guide. In the first week of November all potential current Mentor candidates that have not received the DSMV life skills methodology will receive it. AJR aims to have this component fully functional by November 30, 2011.

Prevention Plan Strategic Area #3 Skills Training and Opportunities for Employment

Strengthening of Formal Education System

AJR is not directly supporting this activity area of the Municipal Crime Prevention Plans at this time.

IND 2.1.3. Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities

The third strategy of each of the five-strategy Prevention Action Plans in collaboration with the CMPV's of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo seeks to foster youth development by creating vocational capacity, strengthen community actors involved in prevention and to integrate more youth in more training and employment sectors, .

AJR Vocational Training Strategy

Strategy 3. SKILLS TRAINING AND

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT

"I have Access to a Dignified Job" Training for Transition

Challenge of Dreaming my Life

Skills for Employment

Participation at Fairs

Employment and Entrepreneurship

Tourism for Employment

Six Cooperatives (F. Llori)

12 micro businesses

Job Search

Self-Employment

This quarter saw the finalization of three months of vocational training provided in the municipalities. At the close of this section, brief analysis is provided of AJR's experience with each of seven training partners.

AJR selected vocational training partners from expert institutions who presented strong technical offers and met the following requirements: 1) they were willing to share their methodologies; 2) they were able to provide training in the municipalities; 3) they would be capable of training the target population of youth and, 4) they possessed the creativity to strengthen the identity of youth through training. In the second phase of this strategy, a menu of training options was offered in each municipality taking into account the recuperation of traditional heritage. Partners had to be able to promote courses in the municipalities. AJR has urged the promotion, strengthening and registration of young people into the training programs so that vocational partners could meet their targets.

The Vocational Training Strategy in its Final Quarter

During Quarter Four, the final phase of the training strategy, by every one of the vocational partners reached its peak and close. **AJR is pleased to report that as of the writing of this report graduations are underway in three municipalities for 851 youth, from the eighteen target communities, graduating from 28 training courses.³⁷ It must be explicitly noted and seen as a success that 47 youth graduates enrolled in two courses. 1,338 youth had attended training regularly two or more times a month, as verified in course attendance registration. 435 youth are listed as deserted, it is important to note that this is a combined category of those who deserted courses and those who did not have**

³⁷ IND 2.1.4 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities --For youth to graduate from a vocational training course, AJR's parameters were that his or her academic average had to be at least 60%, with an attendance rate of at least fifty percent. Exceptional cases, for example those where a youth returned to a course after leaving were handled on a case by case basis by the training partner.

the academic level to be passed/graduate. The fact that 47 youth sought two courses, demonstrates the hunger for training that exists in the target municipalities.

Youth will receive their diplomas in municipal graduation ceremonies in the presence of the CMPV and community leaders on October 16, 2011 in El Congo, October 22, 2011 in Chalchuapa and November 5, 2011 in Santa Ana.

During Quarter Four, AJR focused its employment and job generation efforts on defining the strategy to cover deficit in reaching training target; defining the implementation of its strategy for job placement/income generation with each partner; Verifying the learning process is conforming to the curriculum and final evaluations of young people; Programed the development of "Desafío Soñar Mi Vida" life skills training for youth an coordinated closing of courses and graduation ceremonies for all vocational training courses.

Providing Training at Outreach Centers

As a part of AJR's training strategy, training partners used OCs as training venues. To reach its goal of number of target population in the communities, AJR this quarter introduced vocational courses in some of its Outreach Centers. This brings to communities training opportunities and enhances the "job training" component at OC's. This win-win combination has been very important because it allowed training organizations to become more involved and provide training that is oriented to prevention, rather than training for development more generally. Training instructors were immersed in the daily reality of communities while training youth.

In the OCs of Las Brisas and Santa Rita in El Congo, the Llor Foundation provided silk screening, as well as in Santa Anita and San Cayetano Glass works is also provided. CASART in San Antonio Chalchuapa taught Pre-Hispanic mask crafting. The courses were a logistic challenge to Centers, many of which have space constraints. All this activity allowed greater interaction between youth and more community involvement in OCs and may have contributed to increased commitment by trainers as a result of experiencing the communities of youth.

Partners provide solutions when students miss classes to mitigate desertion

Reasons for desertion were found to include: the existence of weak community organizations, the still limited involvement by the CMPV in launching the training strategy, the unreliability of young people with regards attending vocational training (and a lacking family support structure for youth), inadequate technical knowledge of the courses, poor community safety, family problems that prevent attendance, changes of address and family commitments, among others.

At the Santa Ana Municipal Vocational Center, the Center's director Hugo Alfredo Medina was able to have six youth return to classes because he was able to work with a social promoter who visited neighborhoods to find missing youth. The municipality's social promoter went to youth's houses and in several cases, accomplishing their return to courses. The promoter re-motivated youth who have continued with their learning. Hugo Alfredo Medina has requested regular involvement of social promoters of the Municipal Government, in order to maintain youth in courses.

The following is an overview of vocational training final results through September 30, 2011 by AJR's training partners:

Below follows a summary of the achievements to date of each of training partners:

AJR USAID-SICA VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES FINAL RESULTS MARCH-SEPTEMBER 2011								
Name of Training Institution	Description of Course	TOTAL # Youth to Train (GOAL)	TOTAL # YOUTH REGISTERED FOR TRAINING	TOTAL # REGULARLY ATTENDING TRAINING	TOTAL # YOUTH DROPPING OUT OF TRAINING	# YOUTH GRADUATING FROM TRAINING M	# YOUTH GRADUATING FROM TRAINING F	TOTAL # YOUTH GRADUATING FROM TRAINING
CAMARA DE ARTESANOS, CASART (Chamber of Artisans El Salvador)	Leatherworking	125	21	21	12	6	3	9
	Woodworking	75	46	46	27	3	15	18
	Jewelry Making	25	129	129	60	12	49	61
	Ceramics	50	19	18	10	2	3	5
	Piñata Making	25	21	40	11	4	22	26
	Indigo Dying	50	12	9	3	5	5	10
	Processing of Juices	25	11	11	5	0	6	6
	Embossing	25	10	9	2	1	5	6
	Metalworks	50	18	18	12	6	0	6
	Shoemaking	50	28	26	8	6	2	8
	Carpentry	50	16	18	6	6	0	6
	Ceramics (Canceled)	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Autobody Repair (Canceled)	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-TOTAL		600	331	345	156	51	110	161
Francisco Gavidia University	Basic Computer Training	100	108	0	0	8	5	13
	Advanced Computer Training	100	9	0	0	6	6	12
	Computer Maintenance	100	0	110	46	18	6	24
	Basic English I	100	71	25	2	0	0	0
	Basic English II	100	0	0	0	20	19	39
Sub-TOTAL		500	188	135	48	52	36	88
FUNDACION FERNANDO LLORT	Silk-screening	120	190	291	83	118	93	211
	Glassworks	40	46	58	12	5	40	45
	Papermaking	120	73	127	18	32	74	106
	Ceramics	120	37	43	7	15	21	36
	Ceramic Clay Modeling (Canceled)	80	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-TOTAL		480	346	519	120	170	228	398
DICAME	Shoemaking	40	18	15	1	13	1	14
Sub-TOTAL		40	18	15	1	13	1	14
OBRA SALESIANA MARIA AUXILIADORA	Food processing	20	19	19	4	0	32	32
	Sewing	25	22	23	9	0	13	13
	Baking	20	18	22	7	0	0	0
	Computer Training	25	22	27	8	0	18	18
Sub-TOTAL		90	81	91	28		63	63
TALLERES VOCACIONALES, ALCALDIA MUNICIPAL SANTA ANA (Vocational Training Municipality of Santa Ana)	Industrial Sewing	40	33	41	16	3	20	23
	Floristry and Piñata-making	40	24	50	26	1	22	23
		40	18	18	5	3	6	
	Graphic Design/Advertising							9
Sub-TOTAL		120	75	109	47	7	48	55
MITUR/CORSATUR	Tour Guide Training (Not yet completed)	90	37	27	0	0	0	
Sub-TOTAL		90	37	27	0			
FE Y ALEGRIA	Cakemaking	25	53	51	13	6	37	43
	Bartending (Canceled)	50	10	4	0	0	0	0
	Residential Electricity	50	44	42	22	28	1	29
Sub-TOTAL		125	107	97	35	34	38	72
TOTAL		2045	1183	1338	435	327	524	851

1. Francisco Gavidia University

The development of the training program being carried out by Francisco Gavidia University (UFG), runs through the volunteer program under the Social Projection project at the university. Training is done in the Outreach Centers and the regional facilities of the university in Santa Ana are used to send out volunteers, and provide services to beneficiaries. Last period a total of 179 young people enrolled in the subjects of Basic IT and English.

At the close of the period, a total of 88 youth (52 M/36 F) graduated from training and will receive a diploma. These are 13 youth in basic computer training, 12 youth in advanced computer training, 24 youth in computer maintenance. Thirty-nine youth successfully finished English classes provided through Gavidia.

To retain young people enrolled in the courses, instructors with the support of the Coordinator of Outreach Center, have emphasized the value of responsibility and punctuality to the courses, in order to keep youth motivated. These courses saw a high desertion rate, of about 20%. AJR's training coordinator and Outreach Center Coordinator both addressed this with Coordinators. Courses took place in the OC's and in the regional campus of Gavidia, which may have posed commuting issues.

Challenges: In Quarter Three AJR reported UFG expressed difficulties in developing some training in Santa Ana because Outreach Centers lacked Internet service³⁸ necessary for training and causing UFG to have to redesign its courses. This issue was addressed by AJR's Coordinator of training at the OCs. The volunteers who provided these classes are students at Gavidia fulfilling their compulsory social service work, the Basic and Advanced Computer training, English and Computer Maintenance Courses all ended this quarter. AJR will be analyzing more closely why these courses have not been as popular as in the past with this same partner. In one case in Santa Ana a youth was threatened to be robbed in the neighborhood of the Center, in another, the Internet connection could not be maintained.

The University is in the process of final liquidations with AJR. AJR is providing additional coursework to entrepreneurs under the program and is helping to identify employment slots for select youth.

Youth from English I and II will receive their diplomas in municipal graduation ceremonies in the presence of the CMPV and community leaders will occur on October 16, 2011 in El Congo, October 22, 2011 in Chalchuapa and November 5, 2011 in Santa Ana. Coordinators and sub-Coordinators attending Computer Maintenance, and advanced Computer Training courses will be graduated at a special OC ceremony in November.

2. CENTRO DE FORMACION ALCALDIA STA. ANA TALLERES VOCACIONALES (VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER SANTA ANA)

The Santa Ana municipal training Center is a large facility that was reinvigorated by the municipality only last year. AJR is offering Piñatería and Floristry, Graphic design, and Industrial Sewing courses. **At the close of the final period of training, a total of 55 youth**

³⁸ Lacking internet service is a problem because the service provider often will not install cables as a result of their being robbed in many communities, this challenge is being addressed with Outreach Centers and most have Internet available in some form.

(48F/7M) graduated from training and will receive a diploma. These are 23 in Industrial Sewing, 23 in Floristry and Piñateria, and 9 in Graphic Design and Advertising.

Follow-up entrepreneurial business ideas

In the Fourth Quarter, as part of promoting self-employment, a group of youth were provided technical assistance by AJR with regards to costing of primary materials for Floristry because many youth were already working on assignments for clients they found for floral arrangements. A lot of youth wanted more of this kind of one-on-one guidance in developing their products. Next steps include that AJR may continue working with youth on the development of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives.

In Quarter Three, in the graphic design course, youth were discouraged to continue in the course which was caused by the specific technique causing disinterest and absence of some students. It was agreed to modify subject matter and teaching methodology and missing youth returned, achieving the number of registered participants. The Center had limited financial resources to purchase materials for Piñatería/Floristry with which young people can increase production of goods for sale during the Fair organized as part of the festivities of Santa Ana at the end of July 2011. However, young entrepreneurs had raffles and raised money to buy materials.

Equipment, machinery and supplies necessary for the vocational training were provided to the Center to develop the training was delivered. The USAID Mission Director, Carl Derrick toured the facility, talking to teachers and youth alike about training. Young people are receiving training and collaboration of youth with the instructors who decorated the premises.

Youth from this course will receive their diplomas in municipal graduation ceremonies in the presence of the CMPV and community leaders will occur on October 16, 2011 in El Congo, October 22, 2011 in Chalchuapa and November 5, 2011 in Santa Ana.

3. OBRA MARIA AUXILIADORA

This training provider is faith-based and located in Chalchuapa municipality. A closed facility with a large square and good potential to protect young women beneficiaries, hosts vocational training sessions in baking, sewing/dressmaking and computers and is administered by Salesian Sisters. **At the close of the final period of training, a total of 63 young women graduated from training and will receive a diploma. These are 18 in computer training, 13 youth in Sewing and 32 young women will graduate from a food processing/baking course.**



Follow-up entrepreneurial business ideas

To promote the creation of micro enterprises, beneficiaries received a training in basic business skills- production, administration, commercialization and credit this quarter. Twenty young women also participated in Chalchupa's local Patron Fair in July, organized by the Mayor's Office and the business group CONAMYPE. The Silesian Sisters helped prepare young people with products available for sale, one challenge was limited funding youth could invest in inputs for the sales. Young girls learned cost ratio analysis, learned to analyze the market for demand at the Fair and were pleased with sales. The CMPV provided spaces for sale and AJR a promotional banner. Young women also took part in AJR's training and employment expo as a part of JuvenTour.

Youth from this course will receive their diplomas in municipal graduation ceremonies in the presence of the CMPV and community leaders will occur on October 22, 2011 in Chalchuapa. Next steps include that AJR may continue working with youth on the development of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives.

In Quarter Three, AJR verified the development of the teaching program of each course, use of materials and application of practical training showing that participants are acquiring skills and producing products such as skirts, blouses and shorts in the case of young women in the course of dressmaking; dishes in the case of young people participating in the course of food processing baking and pastry making. Meetings were held with the Silesian Sisters running the Center in order to generate initiatives towards entrepreneurship, including scheduling a workshop on "Cooperatives", aimed at all young people participating in the courses. A talk was held in collaboration with the Cooperative Association of San Vicente ACOVI DE RL They formed two groups of 40 participants each, simulating micro-and content was based on the history of the cooperative, the cooperative values and benefits of savings, "Principles of savings" and steps for the establishment of micro enterprises.

A significant challenge was to maintain the level of enrollment which began on vocational courses in Food Processing, Information Technology, sewing and baking, and keeping low the percentage of young dropouts. Attrition is attributed to lack of interest shown in the course schedule, family problems, change of address, commitments to study. In addition to the implementation of micro-enterprises and seeking facilitators who specialize in this area, a challenge is to provide flexible and consistent line of credit guarantees to the beneficiaries of the program.

Youth from this course will receive their diplomas in municipal graduation ceremonies in the presence of the CMPV and community leaders will occur on October 16, 2011 in El Congo, October 22, 2011 in Chalchuapa and November 5, 2011 in Santa Ana.

4. CASART (Chamber of Artisans of El Salvador)

CASART's goal in supporting El Salvador's artisans is to provide integrated technical-enterprise support (technical attendance, qualification, commercialization and credit), that

facilitates development by artisan industrialists of the country, allowing them to improve income (commercialization/export) and generate job stability. CASART enrolled 331 young people participating in courses in eleven specialties. **At the close of the final period of training, a total of 161 youth (51 M/110 F) graduated from training and will receive a diploma. The breakdown of these courses is: Leatherworking (9); Woodworking (18); Jewelry Making (61); Ceramics (26) ; Piñata Making (10); Indigo Dying (6); Processing of Juices (6); Embossing (6); Metal works (8); Shoemaking (6) and Carpentry (6).**

Follow-up Entrepreneurial Business Ideas

To promote the creation of micro enterprises, beneficiaries received training in basic business skills--production, administration, commercialization and credit this quarter. They received business training and a Manual on business practices; youth were enthralled with this because commercialization is a major concern once they start selling their own goods. Youth wanted this phase of training to last longer.

In Quarter Four, fifty youth participated in Chalchupa's local Patron Fair in July, organized by the Mayor's Office and the business group CONAMYPE. Beneficiaries also took part in AJR's training and employment expo as a part of JuvenTour. Limited funding youth could invest in inputs for the sales was a challenge. They learned cost ratio analysis, learned to analyze the market for demand at the Fair and were pleased with sales. A major accomplishment is that CASART had youth of various ages and found a way to adapt content to the age and levels of youth being trained.

In Quarter Three and throughout training, CASART worked hard to find young people from target communities who has enrolled in their courses and not shown up. New vocational courses were opened in the three municipalities, Congo, Santa Ana and Chalchuapa as reinforcement for the initial registration and in order to comply with the target. The vocational course juice processing, were invited by the Mayor of the Congo, Mr. Lombardo Guerrero to participate in Mother's Day celebrations in a Gastronomic Festival in May, community members shared their skills, tasting recipes with the Mayor's local identity, which is called "The Tabudo", and is based on a tale of the Coatepeque Lake on which the municipality sits.

Youth from this course will receive their diplomas at municipal graduation ceremonies in the presence of the CMPV and community leaders on October 16, 2011 in El Congo, October 22, 2011 in Chalchuapa and November 5, 2011 in Santa Ana.

5. FÉ Y ALEGRIA

Fe y Alegria was identified as a training partner originally providing three courses; in the areas of, cake making, bartending and residential electrical skills training. **At the close of the final period of training, a total of 72 youth (34 M/38 F) graduated from training and will receive a diploma. The breakdown of graduates from these courses is: cake making (43), and residential electrical skills training (29).**

Follow-up Entrepreneurial Business Ideas

To promote the creation of micro enterprises, beneficiaries received training in basic business skills--production, administration, commercialization and credit this quarter. Youth

participated in AJR's training and employment expo as a part of JuvenTour. AJR and Fe y Alegria helped a group of youth access seed capital so that they could begin selling goods they had learned to bake. Fe y Alegria has an internal body that helps youth find employment; it will help ensure that youth in the electricity course are evaluated by the National Certification entity for Electricians so they are able to work.

In developing its courses in Quarter Two, Fe y Alegria used an approach that is centered on beneficiary competencies and recognition of learning achieved by the youth. AJR on monitoring visits witnessed well-structured courses and a very productive environment among participants. Fe y Alegria worked hard to gain back youth with absences to courses and were strong at managing and monitoring course attendance by youth and the progression of coursework.

Youth from this course will receive their diplomas in municipal graduation ceremonies in the presence of the CMPV and community leaders will occur on October 16, 2011 in El Congo, October 22, 2011 in Chalchuapa and November 5, 2011 in Santa Ana.

6. DICAME

DICAME is a unique and reputable shoemaking business that has existed for more than twenty-years in Chalchuapa. It undertook the challenge of being part of a vocational training prevention strategy. DICAME had enrolled eighteen youth in training courses for shoe-making process in the areas of: dyeing, cutting, sewing, shoe construction, mounting, carding and pressing and stitching of shoe soles. **At the close of the final period of training, a total of 14 youth (13 M/1F) graduated from training and will receive a diploma. In Quarter Four this small business, out of enthusiasm for vocational training for prevention, opened an entire new course to 25 new youth.**

Believing that youth coming into this second course are very likely to find work as shoemakers in Santa Ana, AJR and DICAME opened a second round of training, this time to youth not having received any other training, advertising through CMPVs, Outreach Centers and local leaders and providing a stipend to traveling youth.

DICAME has directly recruited three young trainees into the business, all three of whom are now working for DICAME at the business. An additional youth is being contracted on an assignment basis to help with order fulfillment. Two young men are working a dye handling machine. In the sewing area ten young men have learned various sewing techniques related to shoe making. A youth is training on shoe mount production and online production, learning the cutting shoes or moccasins, as well as pre-molded shoes. Also, three more young people work in each heel-mounted area. Carding and sole pressing and cutting are also areas of work.

"The courses taught me to be someone in life, to avoid walking the streets. My thinking has changed because there were many things not previously known. The workshops help me think about establishing my own shop and selling shirts for young people. Thanks for the support, we want to continue."

Walter Ernesto Ruiz
15 years of age, Las Victorias
Community, Chalchuapa.
Silkscreen Course, Fernando Llorca
Foundation

In Quarter Three, AJR identified a need to identify new youth that meet the optimal requirements for the labor market, because most young people in this course are underage in the underage 14-16 range. They need training but may show immaturity and not be as able to learn at this age.

Youth will take part in graduation ceremonies and a showing of their work in Chalchuapa planned for October 22, 2011. Next steps include that AJR will continue working with youth on the development of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives.

7. FUNDACION LLORT

Fernando Llort is a world-renowned artist. His foundation seeks to stimulate the arts and his training workshops are among the country's best known. AJR is collaborating with the foundation to provide Silk screening (261 youth trained), Glassworks (58 youth trained), Papermaking, Ceramics and Clay modeling courses in the municipalities. **At the close of the final period of**



a total of 398 youth (170 M/228 F) graduated from training and will receive a diploma. The breakdown of courses taken by these graduates is, Silk-screening (211); Glassworks (45); Papermaking (106) and Ceramics (36).

"What I have learned here has made me a better person, to learn something I did not know and that is important to Foster so that I earn money later."

—Flor Idalia del Carmen Morales, AJR Ceramics student with Fundacion Llort

Fernando Llort reports that in Papermaking, 45% of youth received payment for products produced during training and promoted at the Product Fairs that the Foundation held. In Glassworks, 25% of youth received payment for the same. Youth in Pre-Hispanic Ceramics courses, 45% of youth received payment for products produced during training and promoted at the Product Fairs that the Foundation held and 40% of students sought a technical specialty within ceramics. Silk screening saw 50% specialization. Youth of this training were pleased to be able to handover a print to AJR's USAID/COTR Mauricio Herrera at JuvenTour 2011.

The Llort Foundation stands out as AJR's strongest vocational training providers, having understood seamlessly, the need to adapt to the local socio-economic context in the municipalities to a degree in order to provide the greatest number of services to youth-at risk in communities at risk, while at the same time providing technical excellence and wanting youth to want to be entrepreneurs. The Foundation mounted a "Call Center" to call youth who did not come to class, and motivated youth at every turn.

Begging in Quarter three and before any other training provider, young people were strongly encouraged to participate in vocational workshops and four Product Fairs by the Llort Foundation. Young people identified their strengths and weaknesses, improvements and opportunities for growth and felt they knew tastes and preferences of potential customers. The Foundation taught at OCs the communities of San Cayetano and Santa Anita and Santa

Rita, bringing new dimensions to the OC Model. Values are a major part of teaching by Llorc and instructors seek to integrate values training into every class.

Youth from this course will receive their diplomas in municipal graduation ceremonies in the presence of the CMPV and community leaders will occur on October 16, 2011 in El Congo, October 22, 2011 in Chalchuapa and November 5, 2011 in Santa Ana.

8. Ministry of Tourism (MITUR) / Salvadoran Corporation for Tourism (CORSATUR)

Training through this partner has seen significant delay, only two of six training modules have been provided. This is because MITUR, as a part of the government, must use official procurement channels to access its specialized consultants. AJR is working with MITUR because its training offers tour guides certification at the end of the cycle, a requisite for employment.

As of the closing of the reporting period, training is on hold and AJR is re-examining how it will provide this training. In Quarter Three, Tour Guide training started for 27 people from the communities of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo. Two modules were completed. The course will continue through December 2011 until all modules are complete. The program seeks to promote sustainable tourism to natural and cultural destinations in each municipality, developing skills and entrepreneurship aimed at generating skills and youth ultimately being accredited as Tour Guides by the Ministry of Tourism.

Tourism is a key driver of AJR's training and employment strategy and that of the CMPVs, making this training key. In Quarter One of the new Year, AJR's micro-enterprise strategy will go into full gear, and a part of this strategy will be to provide employment to the tour guides.

Analysis: Training Providers of AJR Vocational Training Strategy

- The Llorc Foundation stands out as having adapted to the local socio-economic context in the municipalities to a degree in order to provide the greatest number of services to youth-at risk in communities at risk, while at the same time providing technical excellence and taking initiatives like mounting a cell Center to call absent youth.
- Gavidia University saw higher rates of a desertion in their courses as a possible result of not bringing courses into the community, but rather providing courses at their campus.
- The Santa Ana Municipal Vocational Training Center's Director on seeing desertion used a municipal social promoter to knock on doors and see that deserted youth returned.
- The Silesian Sisters of Maria Auxiliadora entered into communities with AJR. This training provider prioritized personal guidance and psychological assistance with young girls parallel to training, which proved extraordinarily valuable.

- The training provider CASART was not able to sufficiently monitor desertion rates and was weak in use of registration format, attributed to a pool of teachers/artisans.
- Fe y Alegria is a well-known training provider nationally and regionally and provides technical training; this partner did not intend to enter into the realm of prevention work.
- DICAME is an example of social corporate responsibility was inexperienced in technical training yet had the flexibility and commitment to provide strong training and integrate youth into the workforce.
- MITUR Corsatur has provided tourism training grounded in the operational culture of the Ministry of Tourism but has failed to develop the different modules for participants in a timely manner in order to keep their motivation high.

Supporting employability of youth with the help of the private sector

Municipal Prevention Plan Strategic Area #3

The third strategy of each of the five-strategy Prevention Action Plans in collaboration with the CMPV's of Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo seeks to foster youth development, strengthen community actors involved in prevention and to integrate more youth in more training and employment sectors.

New Developments Quarter Four

To date, seven youth have been placed in jobs, eight youth have accessed self-employment. An agreement was reached in Quarter Three between AJR and the USAID-funded CARANA Program for generating employment in the tourism sector and the maquila industry, allowing AJR to link to their strategy and fill vacancies according to the supply of labor available. The CARANA agreement represents an extra resource for AJR. During the fourth Quarter two youth from the municipality were employed through this partnership at Pizza Hut Restaurants in El Salvador. The relationship with CARANA will continue as a part and falling under the umbrella of the AJR Employment Strategy.

"It has been hard, but I keep going with energy, the companionship at work is nice, the atmosphere is good, they teach us to work in teams..I try and do things well..my bosses are excellent, they provide transportation to my house when I work a late shift."

Alma Lisseth Sanchez Navarrete

Vocational Training student,

AJR-USAID SICA PREVENTION PLAN STRATEGY 3. SKILLS TRAINING AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT														
IND 2.1.5 Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities														
Date of Opportunity	Jobs Placement			Micro-entrepreneurial initiatives			Self-employment			Income Generation				
	M	F	GRADUATE AJR TRAINING	Name Employer	M	F	GRADUATE AJR TRAINING	Name Initiative	M	F	GRADUATE AJR TRAINING	Name Initiative		
5/15/11	3		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DICAME										
10/15/11		2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Pizza Hut										
07/09/2011	1		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eben Ezer Workshop										
07/11/2011		1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jewelry Workshop										
06/03/2011									2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Piñata making		<input type="checkbox"/>	
08/05/2011									2	3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Jewelrymaking		<input type="checkbox"/>
19/08/2011									1		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Leather goods sales		<input type="checkbox"/>
											<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
											<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
											<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
											<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
SUBTOTAL	4	3			0	0			3	5			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	7				0				8				0	
TOTAL	15													

AJR USAID-SICA Employment Strategy

Initiative	SANTA ANA	CHALCHUAPA	EL CONGO	TOTAL
A. Training for Transition				
1. Challenge of Dreaming my Life	636	318	193	1147
2. Skills for Employment	130	100	45	275
3. Participation at Fairs	60	26	18	104
TOTAL Youth Trained	829	444	256	1526
B. Employment and Entrepreneurship				
1. Tourism for Employment	6	40	6	52
2. Six Cooperatives (F. Llort)	105	70	35	210
3. 12 micro businesses	47	24	13	84
4. Job Search	60	40		100
5. Self-Employment	53	27	16	96
TOTAL	271	201	76	542

The strategy to promote income generating activities and jobs is a continuation of the vocational training strategy which is related to Result 2.1.4 “Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives ” and the Result 2.1.5 “Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities”, which constitutes the second phase of a methodology which has its roots in the violence prevention action plans for the three municipalities assisted by AJR USAID-SICA.

The Strategy to promote income generating activities and jobs aims to address youth exclusion by youth from jobs and the lack of entrepreneurial climate in the three municipalities. It is a combined strategy to support violence prevention action plans in El Congo, Chalchuapa and Santa Ana.

In El Congo Santa Ana and Chalchuapa AJR’s employment strategy was approved this quarter. The strategy for fostering employment, self-employment and micro-enterprises, has four main tenets: **1) Tourism for Employment, 2) The creation of Six Cooperatives through the Fernando Llort Foundation 3) The establishment of 12 micro –entrepreneurial initiatives 4) Assistance for youth with Job Searching and 5) Support to young entrepreneurs who seek Self-Employment.** The AJR’s Employment Strategy will be undertaken jointly with the Municipal Violence Prevention Councils to provide 500 youth access to job opportunities and/or income generating activities.



A. Training for Transition

In Quarter Four an important shift occurred, that at the time of this writing is at its peak. The AJR has begun the transition from providing vocational development and fostering entrepreneurship and employment opportunities for youth in the municipalities and AJR target communities. As a part of Creative commitments under the training strategy it established the following benchmarks for numbers of youth identified for micro-enterprises, seed capital or other additional support by AJR. Each training provider has, at the close of the period, provided a list of youth according to their targets.

- AJR’s “Transition to Work” training methodology, aims to reach at least half of the total number of youth graduating, **851 youth**. The objective is to supplement the youth’s training after the vocational phase and prior to the access to jobs or creation of small businesses, through training activities that deliver life planning skills and increase confidence, two of the most fundamental skills for young job seekers.
- **The training methodology “Challenge of Dreaming my Life”** was carried out in coordination with outreach centers in each community. This quarter, **(395 youth were trained)** during three sessions on August 13, September 3 and September 10, 2011. Each individual will create a life plan, which will be monitored by a mentor who has been duly prepared by AJR and who resides in the community where the individual lives.
- **Training in Job Skills** This quarter, **(217 youth were trained)** with the necessary skills to prepare for an interview, prepare a curriculum vitae, and to work as a team. With this training it is expected to create awareness in the individual regarding skills,

knowledge, available resources, motivation, leadership, initiative, attitudes, etc. which are important in preparation for a job opportunity.

- **Facilitate participation in local fairs** (31 youth earned income through product fairs) held by the vocational training providers or events to promote and take advantage of marketing opportunities.

B. Employment and Entrepreneurship

1. Tourism for Employment

Unemployment as a negative variable directly impacts youth and more so those youth without job skills. It is almost a perverse cycle which repeats over and over again: lack of opportunities, low job skills, exclusion from the productive world, and loss of hope. More than 90% of youth in these municipalities are unemployed.

AJR's strategy aimed at training in skills and focusing on access to jobs, is aimed at the promotion of tourism in the three municipalities, considering the potential and rich cultural heritage of each city. This decision sought two purposes: improving safe places within the municipalities and expanding employment opportunities and job placement for youth trained from the communities in which AJR is working prevention initiatives.

➤ **Reviving Santa Ana's Historic Center**

AJR, taking advantage of the tourism opportunities offered by Santa Ana's historic downtown, with technical assistance provided by the Fernando Llort Foundation will establish three cooperatives composed of young entrepreneur carefully identified through the vocational training process. Each cooperative will be developed in such a way that they will complement each other and will be established close to the historical downtown, where the products developed by the 105 young entrepreneurs of these small companies will be sold. Also, a tourism orientation booth will be established and will be starting point for one of the current tourist routes which the Chamber of Tourism has established. Products developed by the cooperatives will also be promoted at this booth. Furthermore, youth trained as tourist guides by AJR will be trained to become Santa Ana historic Center guides.

"Orgu YO Santaneco" (Santa Ana pride) as a brand and slogan of the Violence Prevention Plan driven by AJR in the municipality, responds precisely to the potential mentioned above. The tourism focus will stimulate other actors into recovering tourism in the city and taking advantage of the opportunities that this area presents to youth.

➤ **Restoring a Renowned Lagoon with an aim to Bringing Back Tourism**

Considering the tourism potential that Chalchuapa holds, the CMPV and the municipality will focus their efforts and investment on the Cuzcachapa Lagoon, by connecting this site known by all Chalchuapans, to the archeological route formed by the nearby Tazumal and Casa Blanca pyramids, as well as the historic downtown formed by sites such as the colonial church Santiago Apostol and the parks Jose Matias Delgado and Santiago Apostol.



The effort by AJR and the municipality at the Lagoon are the basis for a generation of employment and opportunities initiative for 40 youth who will work

around the lagoon.

With technical and financial resources provided by the municipality and technical and financial assistance of AJR, a tourism platform for the generation of employment opportunities for youth who will be supported and trained by AJR and CONAMYPE will be developed. With this assistance Youth will be able to install productive activities under an associative business model.

Also the assistance provided by the municipality, the Santiago Apostol Park will be remodeled, a pier will be constructed, the lagoon will be dredged and offices will be constructed where the tourism initiative will be managed. With AJR funds and technical assistance of the small business “Turismo de Montaña”, a canopy zipline will be established which will also be completed by bikes and pedal boats for rent.

This tourism initiative will be managed and monitored by the Municipal Crime Prevention Committee and the Municipal Counsel. It complements two more components of the entrepreneurship and generation of income strategy which is being implemented in the municipality; it includes the establishment of two cooperatives organized by the Llor Foundation and other initiatives of small businesses which will be implemented individually or as a group.

This initiative will also be complemented with cycle routes during the weekend which will pass through the lagoon, el Tazumal, and the town. 40 youth, residents of the five selected communities of Chalchuapa will serve as tourist guides, and administrators of the zip-line, boats and tricycles.

➤ **A history of juice to make it back to a Region in el Congo**

The Mayor of el Congo, is very enthusiastic with the prevention Plan brand and motto “Yo soy El Congo”, has decided to promote “El Tabudo” as a tourist route. The tour of this route

will begin at the town visiting the Municipal Palace, the Catholic Church, the antique railroad station, lookout points, picnic areas, fruit stands and restaurants by the lake.

The tourism initiative is a key part of the tourist route “El Tabudo” promoted as mentioned before by the municipality, MITUR, CONAMYPE and JICA. Through this route job opportunities will be promoted for youth beneficiaries of AJR’s prevention program, an example of this is the establishment of a Jugodromo (juice place).

The municipality will initially develop six shops with their own funding which will be established to one side of the soccer field “El Transito” with direct access to tourists coming from both directions of the Coatepeque Lake. This shops will be put at this disposal of young entrepreneurs (Approximately 12) previously trained by the CMPV, whom with assistance provided by AJR will implement a small business per shop.

“Yo soy El Congo” as a brand and motto for the prevention of violence, promoted by AJR is an important element of accompaniment to the expectations of the Mayor. Vocational training provided in artisan crafts built on what the mayor had already worked upon. This training aims at improving competencies of youth, thus improving access to jobs and opportunities.

2. Development of 6 Cooperatives aimed at crafts and tourism by the Fernando Llort Foundation

Six cooperatives will be established: 3 in Santa Ana, 2 in Chalchuapa and 1 in El Congo, AJR expects to provide access to income to 210 young entrepreneurs (105 in Santa Ana, 70 in Chalchuapa and 35 in El Congo). Each cooperative will allow youth to access primary materials, equipment. They will have their own branding identity and production lines that complement each other. In order to ensure the integral development of these microenterprises, AJR will ensure that a team of specialists provide technical assistance in the different areas of training necessary to ensure the success of the young entrepreneurs, among those experts will be:

- ✓ Business Experts
- ✓ Marketing Experts
- ✓ Specialists in technical areas such as: screen printing, ceramics, paper engineering, glass manufacturing, jewelry, among others

The concept of this model is based on a business model developed by the Llort Foundation whose focus will revolve around the core of 25 to 35 youth entrepreneurs per cooperative, who once they have established their businesses will be able to incorporate 33 to 34 more youth who will develop individual business models and at the same time sell their products through the organized group.

3. Development and promotion of 12 microenterprises³⁹ through AJR with the Technical Assistance of CONAMYPE

With the assistance of vocational partners and the national Commission for Micro and Small Entrepreneurship, AJR will seek to develop 12 microenterprises. Vocational training partners have identified youth for this endeavor. Each microenterprise is expected to have an average of 7 youth. According to information provided by training partners, a total of 21 groups by specialty and geographical area will be subject of support through the establishment of a microenterprise. AJR will select 12 of these targeting approximately 84 youth from the 18 communities who are beneficiaries of the program.

The 12 microenterprises will be assisted by AJR and CONAMYPE on a step by step basis and will be provided: technical guidance, assistance in the preparation of business plans, business plan evaluations and preparation of proposals among others. AJR will contribute equipment, materials and technical assistance to develop the 12 small businesses

As an example of the potential for fostering work and micro-entrepreneurship, three micro-entrepreneurial initiatives were already developed in Chalchuapa through a vocational training provider and shoemaker. Three youth trained at DICAME, the shoe factory training youth, have been contracted temporarily to work on shoe orders. They received vocational training in various processes of shoemaking. One youth who is 17 and reached his second year of high school, Edgardo Ever Loarca, has been temporarily appointed and has set up his own unit within the factory. He is slated to produce 200 pairs of shoes every two weeks. He has in turn subcontracted another youth to help fulfill his order. DICAME agreed to a biweekly payment of \$ 0.70 per pair of shoes produced. In compliance with quality requirements and delivery times from the factory and as a result of the sub contract, Edwin Loarca has generated an average income of \$ 140 every two weeks for 200 pairs of shoes ordered. AJR will work closely with each partner to ensure youth like these receive training/guidance that will position them for micro-entrepreneurial endeavors.

A second example of an entrepreneurial initiative is through a vocational training provider conducting training in leather works, CASART. Cesar Mendoza, who is 18 years of age and from San Jose Unidas in Santa Ana, has embraced an opportunity to make leather covers for Bibles, among the parishioners of his church. He has already shown dedication, perseverance, leadership, innovation and entrepreneurship, with a desire to financially support his family and take the opportunity to devote his time to developing new prototypes and design new styles for his Bible, which called the attention of his fellow church members and who want to place orders for covers and leather straps.

4. Job search Assistance

³⁹ AJR defines a micro-entrepreneurial initiative it is supporting as one having at least two persons associated with it, that is working to generate income for the group, verifiable through the USAID SICA AJR Subsystem for monitoring of Micro-enterprises and which it is providing with technical assistance that includes, marketing, development of business plans and financial management.

An employment offer list will be established through alliances with the Chamber of Commerce and Tourism Associations, as well as micro, small and medium companies, in order to promote the employment of candidates during three employment opportunity fairs in each municipality. The process will be ensured by providing training to youth, helping them develop their curriculums and making alliances and agreements with the private sector for job creation.

AJR will disclose to potential employers in the area, a preliminary list of 51 youth who have been initially identified. Another 49 youth will be identified by promoting the activity through posters places in Outreach Centers, churches and other similar places. Interested youth from the 18 intervened communities will also be considered. Among the candidates for jobs search are those youth who attended courses related to metallic structures, industrial machines, graphic design, shoe making, information technologies, food processing and bread making.

5. Self-employment

Some youth will seek individual employment initiatives in order to generate income. In such cases, technical assistance will be provided by AJR specialized personnel and CONAMYPE. The youth selected for self-employment will be entitled to a self-employment kit related to the expertise of training. The kit will include tools and materials to start production. The selected youth will need to present a business plan and demonstrate that their ventures have the potential to succeed.

Youth will be assisted in reaching out to cooperatives organized by the Llor Foundation and other tourism initiatives as a means to sell their products. These youth could become external partners and will be able to market their products through the small companies formed by the associated groups. 96 youth are expected to receive assistance.

Municipal Prevention Plan Strategic Area #4 INFRASTRUCTURE FOR PREVENTION

This strategy seeks to work with CMPV's to incept prevention infrastructure strategically in the communities in order to facilitate greater social cohesion in communities, use of free times through sports and prevention taking place on sports fields through values training, and general ability by the CMPV's to demonstrate their commitment to prevention and their Prevention Plans. This strategy includes three grants, one in Santa Ana, one in Chalchuapa and one in El Congo. Each grant and the activities under the grant are described below:

Infrastructure Improvement for Prevention: Secure Communities, Santa Ana

AJR INVESTMENT \$20,000	COST- SHARE AMOUNT \$42,691.24	COST- SHARE GENERATED TO DATE \$117,164.41
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This project is being carried out by AJR under the Municipal Crime Prevention Plan El Congo, Strategy Four (Infrastructure for Prevention Activities). It falls under Program Two (Rehabilitation and Procurement of Equipment for Public Spaces), and is being carried out in the

communities of Argentina I, García I, La Providencia (Primavera) and Santa Teresa.

During the baseline survey AJR conducted in Santa Ana in October 2010, 85.6% of the population responded that youth needed to feel they belonged as part of a group. At the same time according to 43.6% of the population there are gangs in Santa Ana and according to 51% they are "close by". Recreational spaces are vital in providing the positive sense of belonging that all youth seek and many things they will find in a gang.

This project seeks to refurbish four soccer fields will be in optimal condition to practice sports in the communities of Garcia I, Argentina I, Santa Teresa and La Providencia in Santa Ana, to refurbish and renovate the community house of Santa Claudia and La Providencia and to improve access roads to recreational and sport fields in Colonia Santa Claudia. Unskilled labor will be provided through involvement by the community in these infrastructure works.

The following infrastructure project has been advanced during Quarter Four:

Refurbishing Four Soccer Fields

Soccer Field #1 Argentina, Santa Ana



Work has been delayed on refurbishment of this field because some unexpected materials have not been delivered by the municipality. This situation is being handled by the Acquisitions Unit of the Municipality in coordination with the Engineering Department and contractors. Sports Committees and the youth who are participating in the sports program promoted by the CMPV, are contributing unskilled labor. This project was anticipated to be completed in late August and will be complete in late October.

In addition to placing posts and wire to enclose this field, the field has been resurfaced through this grant by removing rocks and pebbles, clearly seen in the first photo above.

Soccer Field #2 García I

This project is on hold until the municipality proves that the field's lot is municipal, ownership is proven. EXPLAIN

Soccer Field #3 Santa Teresa



This Project is in process and involves the leveling of an existing soccer field using recycled tires. This project is underway with all

materials provided by AJR and the municipality. The project will be finished in late October and is key in this high-risk community where AJR does not benefit from an Outreach Center.



In addition to leveling and refurbishing this field, the field has been resurfaced through this grant by removing rocks and pebbles, clearly seen in the photos above.

Soccer Field #4, La Providencia



This Project is in process and involves the enclosing of the communities soccer field so that youth have a place to play soccer. The project is key as La Providencia is among AJR's highest-risk neighborhoods worked in and the field lies in front of the Por Mi Barrio Outreach Center. The project will be finished in late October, youth and community leaders have participated very heavily in the improvement of the soccer field which at the time of this writing is nearly complete.

2 Community Centers Refurbished, La Providencia

Casa Comunal # 1 Santa Claudia, La Providencia



This Project is in process and has involved replacing the roof of this Community Center. The project will be finished in late October.

Casa Comunal # 2 Comunida, La Providencia

The remodeling of the community center of La Providencia was expedited by the municipality to house the Outreach Center that now operates in this community. The image below shows the remodeled community center in the back and the day care on the right. This social infrastructure was built by other partners and the municipality, and it complements the comprehensive attention that will be provided to children and youth of this community, through the OC, soccer field being refurbished and day care facility.

Casa Comunal, Argentina

Construction of the Community Center in Argentina was advanced by the community and the Municipality as a complementary activity. This facility has been completed.



Gates installed García I, Argentina, Santa Teresa and Providencia

In Argentina, Santa Teresa, and Providencia the materials have already been delivered and construction is underway and expects to be completed by late October. The materials were purchased from local providers by AJR technical personnel. The process is on hold for Garcia I until documentation that shows the ownership of the

soccer field lot is obtained.

Three Sets of swings and jungle gyms installed in García I, Argentina, Santa Teresa

In Argentina, Santa Teresa, and Providencia materials have already been delivered and construction is underway. The materials were purchased from local providers by AJR technical personnel. Construction is on hold for Garcia I until documentation that shows the ownership of the soccer field lot is obtained. These swings will be installed after the soccer field is improved.

Roads contingent to sports fields Santa Claudia

This infrastructure project is underway and its objective is to improve the drainage canals at the main entrance, from where San Jose meets Santa Claudia's main entrance. Initially, the improvement of the surface of the access road was carried out from the old paved road to San Salvador at ASOPROSAR's detour, but the heavy rains destroyed the project, and that is why this work has been delayed. AJR funds have not been invested in this project; only the municipality's. The project expects to be completed in late November

Infrastructure for Prevention, Chalchuapa

AJR INVESTMENT \$10,000.00	COST- SHARE AMOUNT \$11,826.70	COST- SHARE GENERATED TO DATE \$101,469.11
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This grant is being carried out by AJR under the Municipal Crime Prevention Plan El Congo, Strategy Four (Infrastructure for Prevention Activities). It falls under Program Two (Rehabilitation and

Procurement of Equipment for Public Spaces), and is being carried out in the community of Las Victorias. It's estimated that 850 youth in the community will benefit from the improvements survey in Las those surveyed have dreams of community in why youth leave being in homes, be on the need for

"If you would see how the youth, assisted by the volunteers of the soccer school, play in this field that we are improving, you would just imagine how good they will be when this field's barrier is complete."

— Ines, Director Las Victorias ADESCO

This project community as an outlet and

to this crucial sports field. AJR's baseline Victorias in October 2010, found that 31.8% of indicated that youth in Las Victorias do not their futures, the highest rate of any rate of any the municipality of Chalchuapa. When asked school, many respondents cited parents not not devoting time to youth or youth "wanting to street". These responses demonstrate the recreation facilities.

seeks to refurbish a key soccer field in the where youth can use time positively with sport a place of development.

The following during Quarter Four:

infrastructure project has been advanced

1 Sports facility in Las Victorias substantially improved



The image below shows the installation process of the posts for the wire mesh that will be placed at Colonia Las Victorias I field. Work was delayed for a month because the municipality had to channel its financial and technical resources to emergency projects as a result of heavy rains that damaged main access roads in Zona de las Colonias and Ruinas del Tazumal. Nevertheless, works to protect the field are underway. This project will be completed in late October 2011.

Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure for Prevention Activities, El Congo

AJR INVESTMENT	COST-SHARE AMOUNT	COST-SHARE GENERATED TO DATE
\$10,000.00	\$89,740.28	\$84,900.34

This grant is being carried out by AJR under the Municipal Crime Prevention Plan El Congo, Strategy Four

(Infrastructure for Prevention Activities). It falls under Program Two (Rehabilitation and Procurement of Equipment for Public Spaces), and is being carried out in the communities of Santa Rita, El Carmen, and Las Brisas. Most of the community sports facilities in El Congo are in a partial or total state of abandonment, yet social conditions are dire. During AJR's baseline survey in late 2010, 5% of community members surveyed reported that someone in their circle of friends was killed in the last six months. Some 11% reported that over the same period, someone in their family or a friend had left the municipality as a result of insecurity. Some 52% of respondents say that children and youth are influenced by gangs. Spaces for recreational and sports programs are vital in this context.

The project seeks to construct two basketball courts and a perimeter wall, refurbish a soccer field and enhance a family recreational park. Unskilled labor has been provided through involvement by the communities of Santa Rita, el Carmen and Las Brisas in these infrastructure works.

1 Basketball Court constructed, Santa Rita El Congo

The physical works included improvement of a bathroom and establishment of a basketball court and are complete. The project is complete and was carried out during the scheduled timeframe with all materials provided by AJR and the municipality. Only cleaning and decoration remains prior to the inauguration in Quarter One.



A "before" and "after" photo of the basketball court and bathroom that were constructed in Santa Rita . Photo: Francisco Flores, AJR.

1 Perimeter Wall Constructed, El Carmen, El Congo

The soccer court in El Carmen, never had a perimeter wall, making it difficult for youth to play soccer there and causing disturbance in the community. The project is complete and was carried out during the scheduled timeframe with all materials provided by AJR and the municipality. Community participation has been limited and the execution of the works has been through agreements between the municipality and qualified labor.



A “before” and “after” photo of the perimeter wall of El Carmen. Photo: Francisco Flores, AJR.

1 Soccer Field refurbished, El Carmen, El Congo



A “before” and “after” photo of the football field of El Carmen. Photo: Francisco Flores, AJR.

This project is complete and was carried out during the scheduled timeframe with all materials provided by AJR and the municipality. Community participation has been limited and the execution of the works has been through agreements between the municipality and qualified labor. This infrastructure project was completed just in time for the close of El Salvador’s civic month.

1 Basketball Court constructed, El Carmen, El Congo



A “before” and “after” photo of the football field of El Carmen which is adjacent to the soccer field also refurbished with AJR support. . Photo: Francisco Flores, AJR.

This project is complete and was carried out during the scheduled timeframe with all materials provided by AJR and the municipality.

1 Family Recreational Park Enhanced, Las Brisas, El Congo

This project has seen delay and has advanced only in the last weeks of Quarter Four. The project saw delay as a result of financial difficulties in the municipality. At the time of this writing, the project is at 15% completion, it will be completed in late October 2011



Leveraging Municipal and community resources in the name of Infrastructure for Prevention



In Santa Ana, extraordinary things are happening in the name of Youth Crime Prevention. The main access road to La Providencia, from the detour known as Ceiba Preñada, has been

improved. This project complements the AJR Outreach Center and the Prevention Plan's support to the improvement of the soccer field. The road's improvement is financed solely with municipal funds.

In Santa Anita, the municipality, with its own resources, has enabled the bridge that connects Santa Anita with Santa Ana. Without this bridge, the community was isolated, with no access to public transportation. This project is in its last phase (see image).

Also in Santa Ana, the municipality has carried out a project to provide potable water to Colonia Las Victorias, as a complement to the other activities that the Municipal Prevention Program is executing. Once the pumping station has electrical power, then this project will be ready.



The low trust in all three municipalities has been a commonality. This is due to lies that communities had been hearing for years. Expressions such as "that is just another lie;" "we were told so ten years ago;" "we won't believe it until we see the materials here in the community;" were very frequent. This mistrust was further increased by the slow process of preparing the technical files by the CMPVs, who supported by the municipalities, were delayed the technical preparation phase of every activity. The provision of counterpart funds from the municipalities exacerbated delays.

This perception has changed as beneficiaries have been receiving resources such as sports equipment, vocational trainings, Outreach Centers, and clubs, from the project. The population's acceptance of the benefits provided by the violence prevention program has helped them overcome their mistrust in local and external institutions. This mistrust was further increased by the slow process of preparing the technical files by the CMPVs, who supported by the municipalities delayed the technical preparation phase of every activity.

A project or activity cannot be implemented in a community before first having built trust in the population that these projects and activities are actually going to occur.

Aside from these infrastructure works, the program's hallmark prevention infrastructure initiative in the municipalities, is the Outreach Center Model.

I. Establishing and Strengthening “Por Mi Barrio” Outreach Centers

IND 1.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

AJR USAID-SICA			
Activity Four /CARSi El Salvador			
Number of Outreach Centers		FY 2010	FY2011
El Salvador		0	9

Salvadoran Government Continues to Study Outreach Center Methodology

During Quarter Four, The Outreach Center methodology continued to catch the attention of the El Salvador’s Government. Santiago Flores (General Director of PREPAZ under the Ministry of Justice and Security) helped launch an Outreach Center in alliance with PREPAZ in San Jose, Soyapango. AJR convened a meeting with OC partners on July 14, 2011 so PREPAZ would have a better idea of the partners implementing OCs, how they manage Centers, what the role of Coordinators entails and the impact of prevention services. AJR is hopeful that interest on the part of PREPAZ may lead to a partnership and will continue to welcome the government’s interest in this methodology.

- By Quarter Three, seven of the nine total new Outreach Centers under this activity were inaugurated, and are providing services to great demand in the municipalities. These were, San Jose Unidas in Chalchuapa; San Cayetano in Santa Ana; Garcia I in Santa Ana; Santa Anita in Santa Ana; La Providencia in Santa Ana; Santa Rita in El Congo and Las Brisas in El Congo.
- Based on direct requests from CMPVs, ADESCOs and communities, AJR explored possibilities within its Budget and decided to approve two more Centers, leaving five target communities without a Center. During Quarter Three, AJR visited Santa Teresa in Santa Ana and Las Victorias in Chalchuapa, both high-risk communities, to establish an initial contact with the ADESCO community organizations of each community and to identify possible faith-based partners. A final two Centers have been added and these will be inaugurated in Quarter One, under this Activity area, these are Las Victorias in Chalchuapa and Santa Teresa in Santa Ana.
- Next quarter major emphasis will be on OC Sustainability and the OC Network, one important factor will be municipal election in March which provides uncertainty with regards to municipalities assuming OC costs as per their agreements.

Launching Outreach Centers

- In order to begin the implementation of seven Outreach Centers during April and May, equipment had a standard package of equipment was in place in most Centers, including computers and office supplies, board games, electronic equipment, computer equipment,, etc. Although the Outreach Centers’ equipment has been standardized, the sustainability and entrepreneurship initiatives at each Center vary. For example, in some communities micro-enterprises are a bakery, a small gym, popsicle production and pastry-making.

- In Quarter Three, an intense period of technical monitoring through site visits took place this quarter through in order to ensure that OCs grasped the Model for services and could have questions answered with regards to setting up schedules for the activities at OCs, how to best use physical space in Centers, how to work with beneficiaries and with volunteers and community members. The Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator conducted intense monitoring visits, introducing an improved version of AJR's Monitoring and Evaluation System in early May and then following up to ensure proper use of the system and recording of assistance and activities in all the Centers. (See also Activity Six.)

Monitoring and Managing Outreach Centers



existing Coordinators from 15 of 18 OCs Four attended as well as OCs and four existing OCs. On Coordinators from nineteen OCs attended as well as Coordinators of a meeting, training in Media was Coordinators feel comfortable and media interviews. The first Outreach was held in April. Twelve Outreach During the participatory session, faith-based partners shared their implementation of their Outreach initial achievements and challenges. Outreach Center Monitoring meeting Center representatives attended.

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"When Monitoring data is presented at meetings, I have my notebook and I check the data that is presented to make see that it is correct."

-Karla Chicas,
Coordinator Santa
Anita OC

Coordinators of five OCs. On August 24, 2011 implemented under Activity Coordinators from two new September 14, 2011, being implemented new OC. At the latter provided so that can effectively respond to Center Monitoring meeting Centers participated. Coordinators as well as experiences on their Centers, initial results, and In June, the second was held, 17 Outreach

- Monthly monitoring meetings are the most effective way to ensuring each Outreach Center is working towards the Model of a strengthened OC. An example of the meetings' impact are the hours Centers devote to tutoring services and those they devote to values training. Monthly monitoring meetings are the most effective way to ensuring each Outreach Center is working towards the Model of a strengthened OC. An example of the meetings' impact are the hours Centers devote to tutoring services and those they devote to values training. In May 322 hours were devoted to tutoring and as a result of meetings. By June, an increase of 59 % in these services was achieved. Similarly, in May, values training was not yet being provided as Coordinators awaited implementing DSMV training. By June, in these services had begun in Centers.
- Data produced by the Excel-based OC Monitoring and Evaluation System is consolidated and presented and discussed with participation by all Coordinators. Challenges to implementing services, results and anecdotes are shared.

- Monthly Monitoring Meetings are a joint effort by the prevention Team and Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator who are always on hand for sessions. (Data produced by the Monitoring and Evaluation System is verified through Monthly site visits by the M&E Coordinator.)
- Monthly monitoring meetings allow AJR to guide Centers and exchange best practices related to security in neighborhoods and allow Coordinators to highlight how they have addressed high-risk youth participating in OCs.
- Monthly monitoring meetings are a key platform for development of the OC Network, and have served to address challenges to sustainability by OCs. Additional training will be scheduled in the First Quarter, including in micro-enterprise development and management and volunteerism, both of which will be a major strengthening focus. The OC Network development and sustainability strengthening will also be a key focus and will move into high gear next quarter.

Following is an overview of the developments at the nine Outreach Centers:

Outreach Center Garcia I, Santa Ana

During the carrying out of AJR's baseline survey 56.1% of the population confirmed the presence of gangs around this neighborhood, making the services of this Center all the more crucial in offering youth a positive alternative to gangs. This Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 18, 2011. The ADESCO in this community is solid and strong given that it already had youth initiatives in place through a community center it runs. AJR identified Pastor Carlos Centeno from the Guerreros de Cristo Church who became partner for this project.

By September 30, 2011 161 youth registered for services at the OC, 94 spent more than ten hours at the Center. The total number of hours is 2,959 hours registered by youth since its inauguration. 44 youth have accessed 625 hours of computer classes, English has started and a Basketball has added to the Center's use of free time (1,440 hours) through a hoop just installed.

The small business chosen for the Center is a production of quesadillas and baked goods. The Center has a small seating area set up alongside its main entrance where community members enjoy a soda and these baked goods between 8AM and 7PM daily. In June the sub Coordinator of the Center became its Coordinator, he and the faith-based partner have become progressively more involved in the OC. In Quarter Four a new sub-coordinator began helping administer monitoring of activities, reflecting in improved management of the OC Monitoring System.

Outreach Center San Cayetano, Santa Ana

Respondents to AJR's baseline survey in San Cayetano cited a significant level of lacking involvement of parents in youths' lives. When asked to indicate reasons complicating youths attending school, almost 16% cited lack of interest or insistence by parents. This demonstrates both the importance of the OC as an alternative and the OC as a potential platform for working with parents to foster greater interest in youth. In August, the OC hosted talks on drugs and alcohol, held by a nurse and volunteer, throughout the quarter soccer games have reinforced values through sport.

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 18th, 2011. The Jehova Yireh Church as well as the ADESCO were on hand.

"One Kid at our OC called the computer 'computación' weeks later he types so fast and that makes us proud. The OC is a platform for that, if that's what we do with the Outreach centers that makes me proud."

-Johalmo Castro,
Coordinator San Cayetano
Outreach Center

By September 30, 2011, only 42 youth that registered for services at the OC has not spent at least ten hours there. 240 youth have spent at least ten hours at this OC. The total number of hours registered by youth since its inauguration is spent in training and positive use of free time. 124 youth have accessed computer classes (2,888 hours) and 16 youth have taken English (16 hours). A vocational training was offered in silk screening enrolled 28 youth and 25 youth enrolled in paper engineering provided through AJR's vocational training component. The Center's Coordinator is loved by youth and very vigilant of the Center and youth's development through its services. The OC receives strong support by the ADESCO.

The Center has a bakery as a micro-enterprise, it has started operating and is training volunteers however it is not yet fully functional and will become functional over the next quarter.

Outreach Center San José Unidas, Santa Ana

When AJR carried out its baseline survey in San Jose Unidas, 100% of respondents reported that over the previous six months, there had been no increase in training opportunities for youth in this neighborhood. The Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 18th, 2011, in the presence of the CMPV Coordinator, the Pastor from Dios San Jose Church, the ADESCO President, AJR Director, and members of the community. Since this time the Center's partner the San Jose Church, has provided extraordinary support for the Center.

By September 30, 2011, 263 youth registered for services at the OC, and 128 have attended for ten or more hours. the total number of hours registered by youth since its inauguration was 6,588 hours. time spent in training and positive use of free time. 73 youth beneficiaries have accessed computer classes (1,612 hours) since inauguration and 17 youth have taken English (625 hours). The church has collaborated to provide values training. The high-demand entrepreneurial initiatives (a mini gym and mini store) operates Monday through Thursday from 8AM to 6PM; and Friday and Saturdays from 8AM to 5PM. The OC Coordinator and a volunteer took part in the Pre-Paz training, *Strong Families*, a life skills training, this quarter.

In August, the OC's Coordinator, Damian Palacios, stepped down from his role as Coordinator in order to go back to school, a difficult decision. In collaboration with the CMPV and church a worthy replacement was identified Alexi Stanley Hernández, and was trained. A major challenge has been that the municipality has not yet accepted paying the Coordinator's salary though it committed to this in the agreement for the Center. The local ADESCO has also said it will not keep paying utility costs. AJR will lobby through the CMPV for the payment of Coordinator salary and will work closely with the OC to identify solutions to these issues.

Outreach Center La Providencia, Santa Ana

Nineteen percent of those surveyed during AJR's baseline survey in La Providencia, cited youth that were not in school as "doing nothing". In a neighborhood where gangs have been present and movement by youth between neighborhoods is common, the OC and its adjoining soccer field offer crucial prevention infrastructure.

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 24th, 2011, in the presence of the Mayor of Santa Ana, the CMPV Coordinator, ADESCO President, and the Pastor for Iglesia de Dios. Ideally, this Center is located on a sports field being refurbished with assistance from AJR and the CMPV and municipality, providing added value to the OC and the sports field. Youth have been very involved in the refurbishment of the soccer field in front of the Center, which is taking place through the Prevention Plan's prevention infrastructure strategy.

By September 30, 2011, 108 youth registered for services at the OC, with 34 youth having spent more than ten hours at the Center. The total number of hours registered by youth since its inauguration is 1,417 hours. 13 youth have accessed computer classes, 419 hours, more than double this amount has been spent in recreational activities (918 hours) which is something that has been addressed with the Coordinator. The church needs to collaborate urgently to provide values training at this Center which is frequented by youth at-risk that need this training. A mini gym is the OC's entrepreneurial initiative, frequented largely by women who should provide volunteer time here. The Center held preventive talks on HIV in Quarter Four through the Ministry of Health.

In July, AJR held a meeting with the Pastor, head of the ADESCO and OC Coordinator to address concerns of AJR's with respect to a group of youth who had been frequenting the Center and not abiding to its rules. AJR provided guidance to the Coordinator and asked the Center partner to provide closer guidance. This problem has persisted over the last few months. The Pastor has demonstrated little ability to coordinate monitoring of the Center between the CMPV and Pastor. A major issue that AJR is addressing is the need for the faith-based partner to engage in values education at this OC. This will continue to be a point of focus as will close monitoring of the OC Coordinator and his ability to manage the Center.

Outreach Center Santa Anita, Santa Ana

"They all use the Center's camera to take pictures and they all have Face book accounts, I know all their passwords because I came up with them."

-Karla Chicas, Coordinator of the Las Brisas Outreach Center

AJR's baseline survey in Santa Anita, found that 48.2% of those surveyed expressed that youth were "more or less close" to the sale of drugs. The perception is indicative of the social challenges of this community and of the need for the OC in the community. This Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 17th, 2011; it is among the most rural of all the OC's in the network and high-risk. The inauguration included a short play on violence; the CMPV Coordinator; the ADESCO President, and the Camino a Redencion Church Pastor were also on hand. A large number of people from the community attended the event.

By September 30, 2011, 114 youth registered for services at the OC, the total number of hours registered by youth since its inauguration is 3,746 hours. 68 youth have accessed computer classes (1,212 hours) and 19 youth have taken Cosmetology (1,242 hours) English (10 hours). The latter course has not been popular which presents a challenge to the center Coordinator in promoting the course. Finding creative ways to promote courses has been discussed. Two volunteers are active in the popsicle production endeavor that is the OC's entrepreneurial initiative. Profits of the entrepreneurial initiative are reported at \$112.25 in the last two months with reinvestment in the business of about 79% of the profit. The same Center earned \$17.00 in beauty service provision and \$16.45 in Internet and printing services provided at the Center.

The Fundacion Fernando Llort provided silk-screening to youth (19) and glassworks courses to youth (7) and ten youth are involved in a BMX bike Club at the Center.

Outreach Center Las Brisas, El Congo

According to community members surveyed as a part of AJR's baseline survey, just 1.8% of the population felt that over the previous six months employment opportunities for children and youth had increased in Las Brisas. The Mayor declared the Centers' immediate vicinity as a drug-free zone. This Outreach Center is unique in that it is situated in the El Congo Multi-Sports Facility at the heart of the community, occupying two large rooms, one must cross the basketball courts to enter the OC.

Inauguration of this Center occurred on May 27th, 2011. Attendees were Milton Lombardo, Mayor; Alfredo Arevalo, CMPV Representative; Daniel Lopez, New Jerusalem Church Pastor; Mauricio Sermeño (ADESCO President, Las Brisas); and Harold Sibaja, AJR Director.

By September 30, 2011, 149 youth registered for services at the OC, with 97 having spent more than ten hours at the Center. The total number of hours registered by youth since its inauguration is 3,746 hours. 89 youth are beneficiaries of computer training (1,656 hours) and 46 hours of English have been provided. The Coordinator of the Center says that because the Center is located in a sports complex, it is associated with free time. Nevertheless, the Coordinator has started providing tutoring. Last quarter, a ping pong tournament drew youth from far and wide to compete. Seven youth from this OC are involved in a dance *JuvenClubs* and ten are involved in a Radio Club.

Outreach Center Santa Rita, El Congo

According to community members surveyed as a part of AJR's baseline survey, just 4.6% of the population felt that over the previous six months opportunities for children and youth had improved. This has made even more pertinent, the arrival of the OC in Santa Rita. The Outreach Center was inaugurated on May 30, 2011. Attending the inauguration were Milton Lombardo, Mayor; Alfredo Arevalo, CMPV Representative; Rodrigo Sadoval, and Divina Providencia Parish Minister; Dilsia Coreas.

By September 30, 2011, 224 youth registered for services at the OC, with 97 having spent more than ten hours at the OC. The total number of hours registered by youth since its inauguration is 5,597. 115 of youth have accessed computer classes (1,857 hours) and 11 youth have taken English (113 hours). Nine youth took part in life skills training this quarter. A mini-gym is the Center's micro-enterprise and sees high attendance.

The Fundacion Llort provided teaching silk-screening at this OC and when the OC was unable to accommodate 26 youth to teach a class, the neighborhood identified an empty house to accommodate the high demand for the course.

The Municipality has been greatly involved in the development of the Outreach Center. It has paid the OC's rent, the installation of internet, telephone and internet services, and potable water, which the community does not have. This is very important to the OC's sustainability, AJR will monitor this over the coming quarter with local elections approaching in March and a need to maintain support for the Center. This OC's relationship with the local ADESCO has improved over the last quarter in particular.

Next Quarter two additional OC's will become active under this activity area, these are Las Victorias in Chalchuapa and Santa Teresa in Santa Ana, both will be inaugurated in the same quarter.

IND 14 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model

Outreach Centers collaborate in big way to Make *Juven Tour* Outreach Center a Success

All nineteen "Por mi Barrio" Outreach Centers participated in the August 19-21 JuvenTour 2011, a Youth Festival put on by the Ministry of Youth and held in the capital at the Centro Internacional de Ferias y Convenciones CIFCO. The three-day event, during which Coordinators worked in shifts to man the Outreach Center, was an important strengthening exercise for Coordinators. The event reinforced the micro and macro contexts in which the Outreach Centers operate and must provide effective solutions to violence. Six-thousand youth registered at JuvenTour, and 1,320 registered at the fully equipped Outreach Center that AJR mounted as a demonstration during the Festival. Eight-hundred and fifty six youth got a taste of Use of Free Time like board games, Wii and music. Youth accessed ten computers set up in the open-doors Outreach Center and 146 youth used gym equipment, 64 youth took part in a miniature version of life skills training with AJR offered to visitors at the OC. One hundred and nine youth left comments in a book left for this purpose.

AJR USAID-SICA collaborated with the Dirección General de Prevención de la Violencia y Cultura de Paz PREPAZ, manning a stand where it exhibited its work regionally, nationally and at the municipal level to turn back violence. Adjacent to the Juventour Outreach Center, was the Tunnel Against Violence put on by the Youth Movement Against Violence and vocational training demonstrations under that component of the program.

IND 1.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

The following chart demonstrates main results by component for beneficiary youth of ten hours or more at Centers. Several of the components below will be addressed over the coming quarter. At the time of this writing every OC has scheduled DSMV life skills training. AJR will explore a more formal partnership to streamline education equivalency which is being offered in two OCs. Microenterprises in OCs, while beginning to provide income for sustainability do not provide income to youth at OCs in El Salvador. The opportunities generation indicator of OCs will be discussed this coming quarter.

	Number of youth accessing positive use of free time	Number of youth trained for employment	Number of youth accessing tutoring	Number of youth in education equivalency	Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities	Number of volunteers working at OC	Monthly volunteer hours	Number of youth who have designed a Life Plan (Desafío Soñar Mi Vida)
GARCIA I	98	64	10	0	0	39	2218.02	0
LA PROVIDENCIA	47	44	17	0	0	17	54	0
LAS BRISAS	160	169	9	0	0	26	953.1	0
LAS VICTORIAS	14	0	0	0	0	1	200	0
SAN CAYETANO	116	138	20	0	0	27	2954	0
SAN JOSE UNIDAS	308	203	20	0	0	40	2556.8	0
SANTA ANITA	126	116	36	0	0	50	1350.97	0
SANTA RITA	227	287	21	0	0	53	938.7	0

IND 1.4 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model

El Salvador

The Strengthened OC Model includes Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training, IT and English language skills strengthening, Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, Volunteerism development, OC Sustainability and OC Network Development.

Eight of the eight ⁴⁰ OC's shown here under Activity Four , at the time of this writing OC's have planned Soñar Mi Vida Life Skills Training to meet their individual targets this next quarter. OC Coordinators, who have almost all been trained as facilitators of the life skills training⁴¹ helped facilitate four DSMV workshops this quarter under other program components.

Seven of eight OC's are providing Computer skills training. (Las Victorias is the exception, this Center will open its doors fully in October.)AJR extended its agreement with long-time IT training partner, the Universidad Francisco Gavidia. Ten coordinators and ten volunteers of each Center in the new municipalities, were trained in Quarters 1-3 in basic IT, advanced IT and computer maintenance, with the objective of the training being multiplied through volunteers attending the first round of training and thereafter teaching at Centers.

Six of eight OC's are providing English training. La Providencia must identify a volunteer who can provide this course. This issue will be a point of focus coming quarter. All Centers are proving Tutoring services. Accelerated learning, which is a government curriculum and certified program, has been provided in three older OC's. AJR is exploring a partnership to facilitate this component.

Six of eight OC's have micro-enterprises which are providing income to the Outreach Center. The exception are Las Brisas which is an OC housed in a municipal facility that did not plan a micro-enterprise and Las Victorias which has not yet opened.

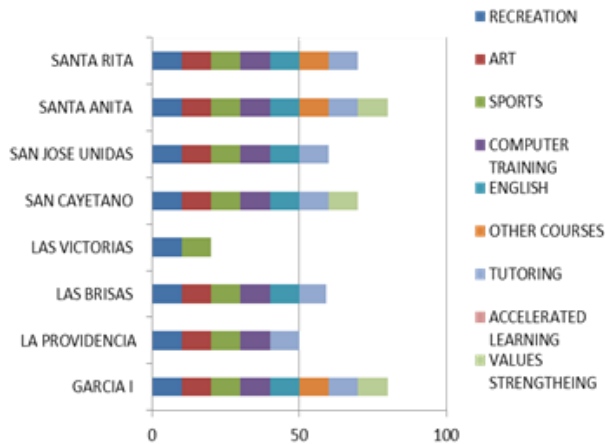
All OCs will receive training to help foster volunteerism, over Quarter One. All Centers have volunteers, however a progressively expanding base is a great challenge in the areas the program works.

Five of the eight OCs, located in Santa Ana, will see the salary of the Coordinator of Centers be paid by the municipality beginning in Quarter One as per the agreements for Centers. Support Must be obtained in Chalchuapa. In El Congo assistance is not yet clear but will become so over the next quarter.

Active Components Outreach Centers Activity Four CARSI

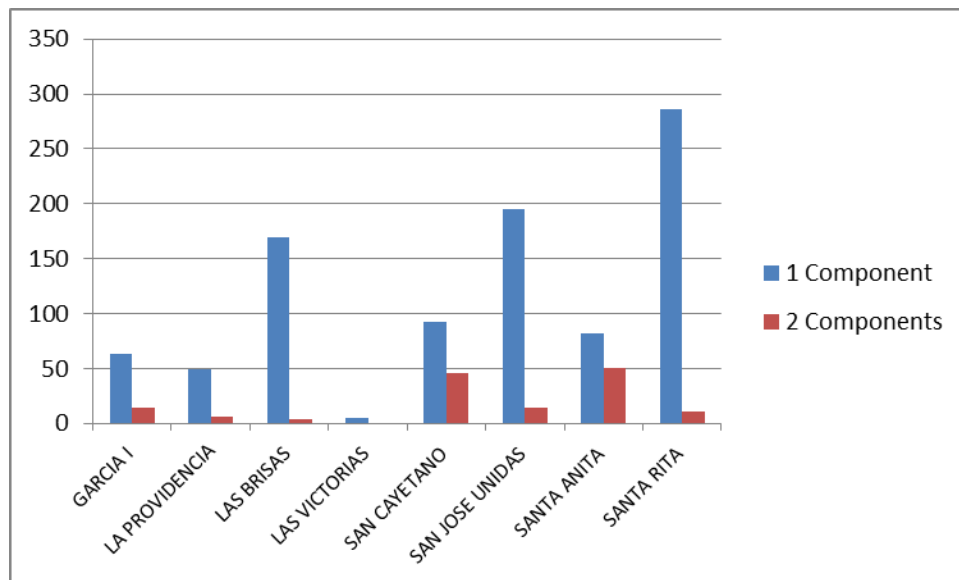
⁴⁰ The ninth OC is Santa Teresa in Santa Ana and will open in October 2011.

⁴¹ The exception are new OCS and they will be trained this quarter.

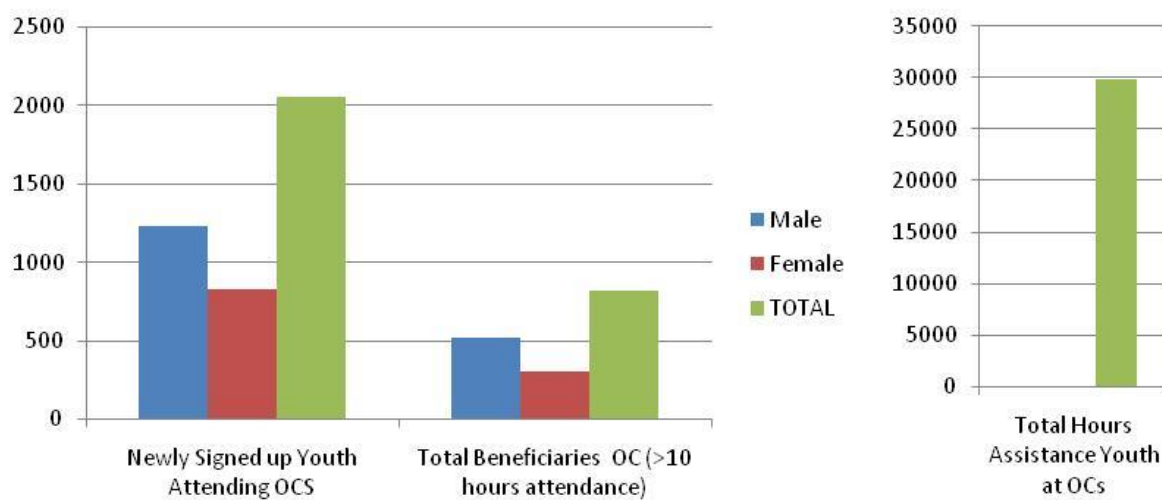


Many youth are enrolled in two components of these Outreach Centers. It bares noting that the Las Victorias Center opened in late September. AJR has devoted its Monthly Monitoring Meetings to discussion of provision of use of free time training for employment, accelerated learning, values education and other services.

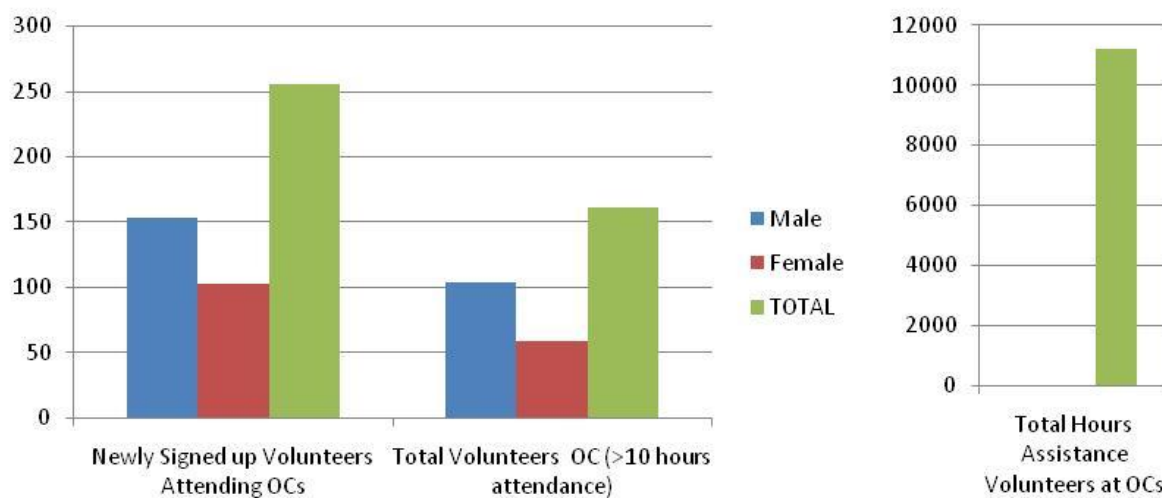
Percentage of Youth Attending OC's by Component El Salvador Activity Four CARSI



Graphic -Youth at OCs El Salvador (CARSI Initiative)



Graphic -Volunteers at OCs El Salvador



Prevention Plan Strategic Area #5

Innovative Media Campaigning to provide identity and branding to the municipality

IND 2.1.6 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention

AJR developed fifteen awareness campaigns in communities, positioning them as a strategy for advocacy and promotion of activities that are underway in the eighteen communities.

Campaigns have three main objectives:

- **Position** the Municipal Councils for the Prevention of Violence in the minds of the population of the three municipalities, sensitize the population to prevent violence and support Municipal Plans Positioning Youth Violence Prevention.
- **Impact and influence** the reduction of five of the Thirteen Risk Factors associated with youth violence: including Loss of family and social values, Irresponsible sexual activity Drug use and high rates of domestic violence
- **Promote** brands in support of prevention-oriented tourism in the three municipalities:
 - Santa Ana "Orgullo Santaneco" (Proud Santaneco)
 - Chalchuapa "Todos Por Chalchuapa" (All For Chalchuapa)
 - El Congo "Yo Soy El Congo" (I Am El Congo)
 -

AJR's Communications Officer is leading the campaigns in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo:

Five campaigns are oriented to 1) positioning the municipal prevention brand in Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa respectively; 2) addressing community violence; 3) addressing and seeking to prevent drug use among youth; 3) innovative messaging on intra-familial violence; and youth practicing sex at an early age.

Three campaigns will address positioning of the three municipalities from a tourism perspective, this being a major thrust of the municipal crime prevention plans.

Nine mini-campaigns will seek to strengthen the Outreach Centers at the community level, the Youth Movement Against Violence and the Mentoring strategy. The latter communication campaigns will seek to mobilize communities behind these strategies.

Progress to Date

Production

In September, an ad for an up-coming communication campaign ran in two municipalities by radio. The piece announced the upcoming weekly program, “Tu Consejo, Te Aconseja” (Your Committee Member Advises You) the program will, invite members of the Municipal Crime Prevention Committees to round table call-in discussions where community members in Santa Ana and Chalchuapa are invited to ask questions of these Committees. The campaign is supported by Milenio and UFM Radio in Santa Ana and Radio Tazumal in Chalchuapa, who are donating the space and airtime to host this communication campaign.

Also in September, the campaigns were produced with regards to addressing risk-factors: 1) positioning the municipal prevention brand in Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa respectively; 2) addressing community violence; 3) addressing and seeking to prevent drug use among youth; 3) innovative messaging on intra-familial violence; and youth practicing sex at an early age. These campaigns will be developed in Quarter One and run in the implementation communities through local media and community members. AJR developed and received approval this quarter for 18 prevention communication campaigns for dissemination in Santa Ana, Chalchuapa and El Congo.

Baseline Monitoring Prior to Campaigns running

The AJR Officer and M&E Coordinator conducted eight focus groups this quarter, three in El Congo: (youth at Las Brisas OC, youth at a high school and adult community members of Las Brisas); and two in Chalchuapa, (youth at San Antonio OC, community youth and adults at Chalchuapa OC San Antonio.) The questionnaire aimed to gauge penetration of messaging on violence, sexual practices, intra-familial violence and to position the municipalities for tourism and is important to focusing messaging. Post-campaign focus groups will be scheduled in order to gauge communities campaigns’ effectiveness at reaching communities through radio, print bulletins and by other means.

Campaigns will go into full implementation mode in October- November 2011.

Activity 5: Honduras CARSI Initiative on Prevention

AJR USAID-SICA HONDURAS	
CARSI STANDARD INDICATOR	RESULT (OCT 2010- SEPT 2011)
(1.) Number of Communities with joint police-citizen groups (e.g. community committees, police/school liason, police/citizen activities, etc.)	1
NOTE CARSI/HON Ind 1.: The community is Choloma, Honduras. The Municipal Crime Prevention Committee (CMPV) is an AJR partner. A police officer serves as an active member of this Committee.	

AJR USAID-SICA HONDURAS	
CARSI STANDARD INDICATOR	RESULT (OCT 2010- SEPT 2011)
(2.) Number of people who have benefited from USG-supported educational and socio-economic opportunities	2620
CARSI Ind 2/HON.: Upon conducting an estimated analysis crossing several AJR program M&E system databases the above data emerged as total number of people benefitting from USG-supported educational and socio economic opportunities. This number includes the following: 1. YOUTH BENEFITING FROM VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT TO PREVENT VIOLENCE ;2. MICRO-ENTERPRISES TO PREVENT VIOLENCE ; 3. JOBS/INCOME-GENERATION TO PREVENT VIOLENCE USE OF FREE TIME, TUTORING, SERVICES AT OUTREACH CENTERS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE; 4. LIFE SKILLS TRAINING TO PREVENT VIOLENCE ;5. CLUBS TO PREVENT VIOLENCE ; 6. PREVENTION THROUGH SPORTS ACTIVITIES ; 7. YOUTH MOVEMENT FOR THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE.	

BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

Under the framework of a joint declaration by the U.S and the Central American Integration System (SICA⁴²) made in July 2007, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) signed a Cooperative Agreement with Creative Associates International, Inc. on January 11, 2008 to execute the program “USAID-SICA-Regional Youth Alliance (AJR⁴³)” in order to reduce youth violence in Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. The Cooperative Agreement was amended and a fully staffed central office was opened in Tegucigalpa by June 2010. Also by June 2010, through alliances with the respective municipalities, a main branch office was opened in the city of San Pedro Sula and office space (later turning into a full branch office) in which to operate was granted in La Ceiba.

The project's general objective is to contribute to diminishing violence and juvenile delinquency by reducing vulnerability factors for young people in high risk communities of the municipalities of Distrito Central (Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela) in Francisco Morazán

⁴² SICA: Sistema de Integración Centroamericana

⁴³ AJR: Alianza Joven Regional

Department; San Pedro Sula and Choloma in Cortés Department; La Ceiba in Atlántida Department, and Puerto Lempira in Gracias a Dios Department.

To achieve this objective the USAID-SICA-AJR has proposed the following goals:

- Foster local, national and regional violence prevention alliances and skills. (RI 1)
- Implement prevention initiatives to reduce risk factors for vulnerable young people.(RI 2)
- Reduce the recidivism rates of crimes committed by gang members by providing rehabilitation and insertion services for ex-gang members (RI 3)
- Implement strategic public policy violence-prevention initiatives. (RI 4)
- Analyze legal/judicial frameworks to promote juvenile justice policy reform. (RI 5)
- Establish vocational and technical training programs to prepare young people to join the work force, providing access to young deportees. (RI 7)
- Measure the program's impact on gang-related crime and develop a framework for replicating the model. (RI 8)

Achieving these goals requires intervention at the community, municipal and national levels. Assistance must also target individuals by providing direct alternatives for young people with regard to both violence prevention and reinsertion of deportees. To that end, the Regional Youth Alliance has developed various initiatives and strategies, working together with public and private allies, Municipalities, NGOs, faith-based institutions, Government of Honduras institutions, Universities, the Private Sector, International Organizations, Community Boards, schools etc. with the result that a huge array of institutions in the program's target areas have begun working to prevent violence.

Community-level initiatives

- Creation and strengthening of Violence Prevention Committees and the establishment and implementation of Municipal Violence Prevention Plans in the target Municipalities and communities (Ceiba, San Pedro Sula and Choloma, with the exception of Distrito Central and Puerto Lempira, where the alliance is with FBOs and NGOs) in alliance with each Municipality and each community's Community Boards.
- Creation and strengthening of "PorMi Barrio" Outreach Centers together with NGOs and faith-based organizations.
- Involving community members through volunteer work and mentoring programs.
- Strengthening and consolidation of the Honduran Youth against Violence Movement (MJC⁴⁴).
- Consolidation and strengthening of the local violence observatory in La Ceiba, and establishing the local violence observatory in Choloma in alliance with the University Institute on Democracy, Peace and Security (IUDPAS⁴⁵) of the Honduran Autonomous National University (UNAH).

⁴⁴ MJC: Movimiento Jóvenes contra la Violencia

⁴⁵ IUDPAS: Instituto Universitario en Democracia, Paz y Seguridad

- Launching and strengthening of the Public-Private Coalition for the insertion of young former gang members into the job market, in alliance with the Tegucigalpa Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Employment Resources Center of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, the National Program for Prevention, Rehabilitation and Reinsertion (PNPRRS⁴⁶), the National Youth Institute, the Honduran National Institute for Childhood and the Family (IHNFA) and other institutions involved in rehabilitation and insertion.
- Social and vocational training for young returnees in alliance with the Center for Attention to Returned Migrants.
- Reinsertion into society of rehabilitated young people and ex-gang members through tattoo removal and life plan seminars in alliance with the PNPRRS.

Strategies Promoted

- ***Strategy for the Creation of Sustainability Conditions: Training of the municipal prevention committees and community leaders and development of municipal prevention policies***

Objective: Create sustainability conditions, develop the skills and knowledge of key municipal actors (the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees, partners in the community that support the Outreach Centers and the Community Boards (Patronatos) so that both at the municipal and community levels, respectively, they will have the management capabilities necessary to protect young people.

This strategy is being implemented by means of workshops for the Violence Prevention Committees in the areas of:

- Strategic Planning
- Mobilizing and Managing Volunteers
- Impact Measurement
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Effective Use of the Media
- Strengthening Violence Prevention training for Community Board members.

- ***Strategy for Promoting Values and Youth Identity in the Municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba***

Objective: Promote and recuperate coexistence among the municipality's community members and foster youth identity and the preparation of life plans in the young people of the community and the municipality. Likewise, raise the self-esteem of vulnerable young people to encourage them to respect themselves and others by promoting social, family and cultural values.

Proposals Pursuant to the Strategy

- "If You Can Dream It, You can Do It" Project, in alliance with the "El Pequeño Sula" Children's Museum in San Pedro Sula (SPS)

⁴⁶PNPRRS: Programa Nacional de Prevención, Rehabilitación y Reinserción

- "Together We Can Build a Better World Workshop," in alliance with the La Ceiba Drum Circle in La Ceiba
- Sports leagues/clubs in alliance with San Pedro Sula Municipal Sports Institute and COMVIDA in SPS and the Choloma Municipal Violence Prevention Committee in Choloma. Youth Clubs Program in SPS, Choloma and La Ceiba
- The "Challenge of Dreaming my Life Program in SPS, Choloma, La Ceiba, Distrito Central and Puerto Lempira
- Program of Awareness Campaigns at the community level in SPS, Choloma, La Ceiba, Distrito Central and Puerto Lempira
- A values formation program through TV in La Ceiba
- The "Peaceful Barrio" concerts program in SPS, Choloma and La Ceiba

This strategy also involves a proposal to make infrastructure improvements at libraries in López Arellano, Choloma and Rivera Hernandez, San Pedro Sula, a proposal to provide training and employment kits and guidance for self-employment to 380 youth, and a proposal for a mentoring program, which are being prepared.

- ***Strategy for the formation of skills and job opportunities in the Municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba, Puerto Lempira and Distrito Central***

Objective: Incentivize vulnerable young people in the twenty-five target communities in the five municipalities to take advantage of the training and employment opportunities implemented by the Regional Youth Alliance (AJR) in collaboration with the respective Municipal Violence Prevention Committees in the Municipalities of La Ceiba, Choloma and San Pedro Sula and with partners at the Outreach Centers in Distrito Central and Puerto Lempira.

As a result of this strategy nine Vocational Training Agreements have been signed with the following institutions:

- The National Professional Formation Institute (INFOP)
- The EDUCATODOS Program
- *Instituto Técnico Chamelecón*
- *Escuela Municipal de Artes y Oficios*
- *Academia Las Amigas*
- *Centro de Capacitación Técnica Honduras Corea*
- *Centro de Educación Vocacional La Ceiba*
- *Centro Internacional de Idiomas*
- The National Foundation for Honduran Development (FUNADEH)
- At the Outreach Centers with the assistance of voluntary trainers.

Likewise this strategy involves the Employability proposal developed by AJR-USAID-SICA for young people in the target communities, such as:

- Promoting the employability of young people in communities that are violence prone by creating a service for their orientation and formation and providing them with job-seeking skills, as well as CVs and the necessary legal documentation

- required by employers (Certifications of prior penal, judicial antecedents and a Health Card), in alliance with the Employment Resource Center.
- Fostering youth self-employment by strengthening the micro-enterprises established in the Outreach Centers in alliance with the Organization of Feminine Entrepreneurial development (ODEF⁴⁷), currently being developed.
- ***Strategy for Strengthening Civil Society Organizations (NGOs/CSOs) to improve their ability to Monitor the Juvenile Penal Justice System in Honduras***

Objective: Provide civil society organizations (NGOs/SCOs) with technical assistance and tools to permit them to strengthen their abilities as organizations to effectively monitor the public institutions in charge of administering the juvenile penal justice system (The Judicial Branch through the Juvenile Courts, The Special Juvenile Prosecutor's office of the Justice department, The Public Defender's Office of the Judicial Branch and IHNFA's Program of Re-education and Social Reinsertion)

Proposals Pursuant to the Initiative

- Project for strengthening NGOs to improve their capacity regarding the Honduran Juvenile Penal Justice System, called "Alliance for Promoting Restorative Justice" in association with the NGO Save the Children Honduras.
- Project for strengthening NGOs to improve their capacity for monitoring the Honduran Juvenile Penal Justice System, called "Implementation of Formation and Information Spaces" with the NGO Casa Alianza.

NARRATIVE

This quarter, the National Violence Observatory released a report, which once again places Honduras as the world's most violent country, with a projected homicide rate of 86 for every 100,000 people, or an average of 20 daily homicides, for 2011. Young men remain the main victims of violence in the country; nevertheless, the number of femicides is also high with at least 260 cases in 2011. To counter this violence, President Porfirio Lobo has proposed merging the Armed Forces with the Police, but has faced opposition from members of congress and his cabinet alike. Despite the high levels of violence in Honduras, a 2010 survey-based report by The Americas Barometer indicates that 75.6% of Hondurans have not been a victim of crime.

After significant discussions with the Private Sector, Congress has enacted a Security Tax, that will be levied on banking transactions. A recent cabinet shuffle saw the dismissal of the Secretaries of Security and Foreign Affairs. The dismissal of the Secretary of Security, Mr. Oscar Alvarez, came right after the public unveiling of a Security Policy and his announcement that a draft of a Law to depurate the police forces was being sent to

⁴⁷ ODEF: Organización de Desarrollo Empresarial Femenino

Congress. Recent investigations point to a deep contamination of the police in corruption, robberies and even paid assassination; public confidence in the police is deeply affected"

PROGRESS ACHIEVED TO DATE

RI 1: Alliances and local, national and regional activities developed for violence prevention

IND.1.1- Violence Prevention Committees established and strengthened to design, implement and monitor municipal violence prevention plans.

Between October 1, 2010 and September 30, 2011, the three Committees established in the cities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba directed their activities towards a better positioning within their communities through participation in various activities. Some of the highlights of these efforts include:

Sub-CMPV San Pedro Sula⁴⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In July a presentation of community projects in alliance with the Honduran Social Investment Fund (FHIS) was given to the Municipal City Hall of San Pedro Sula. • Plans for the young city of Rivera Hernández were presented accompanied by the Central American Technological University (UNITEC). • Opportunity Fairs were held to promote all kinds of opportunities for children and youth and in order to carry out a survey of the demand for training in the communities actively participating in the Outreach Centers in each neighborhood. At the Fairs, potential candidates to receive training at the different vocational centers that are allied with the AJR program were registered. CMPV members assisted in identifying organizations and groups that could participate in these Fairs.
CMPV Choloma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In August, in a meeting with the Outreach Centers, FHIS reported on the progress of the program in the city, specifically in the beneficiary communities. • Opportunity Fairs were held to promote all kinds of opportunities for children and youth and in order to carry out a survey of the demand for training in the communities actively participating in the Outreach Centers in each neighborhood. At the fair, potential candidates to receive training at the different vocational centers that are allied with the AJR program were registered. . CMPV members assisted in identifying organizations and groups that could participate in these Fairs.
CMPV La Ceiba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In July, a planning session was held to carry out Opportunity Fairs with the participation of various institutions, NGOs and financial companies. A timeline for the execution of this activity was also developed. With the execution of the Opportunity Fairs, it was possible to involve the community, CMPV members and other partners, such as the Red Cross, the Education District, the Minister of Labor, ODEF, the Drums Circle,

⁴⁸In San Pedro Sula, the municipal authorities have not designated it as a Committee, but rather a Violence prevention **Sub-Committee**.

	<p>ASHOMPLAFA, IHNFA, the 4th battalion, Educadores, the Municipal Environmental Unit, SKILLUS, the Atlantic Regional University Center (CURLA), Catholic University, INJ, La Ceiba's Vocational Center, providing a range of benefits for young people from each of the communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CMPV witnessed and participated in the First Executing Committee of the Colonia San José Project with funds from FHIS USAID at the Town Hall and with the presence of the Mayor Mr. Carlos Aguilar. The project involved improving the Outreach Center's infrastructure and paving 400 meters of roads in the neighborhood. This work has financial support and a workforce provided by the Municipal City Hall. • The CMPV and the National Violence Observatory held a meeting with the Mayor, Vice Mayor and Aldermen, where statistical data of violence in La Ceiba and the country were presented. This raised awareness of the authorities, who reflected on preventive actions to be taken. At this meeting the President and members of the CMPV presented the actions being carried out and requested the legal recognition of the CMPV so it can be formally constituted as a committee in favor of supporting and developing the Municipal Plan "La Ceiba for Everyone" for the Prevention of Violence.
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Also in this quarter, the Violence Prevention Committees have increased their support to Outreach Centers, supporting various activities, such as:

Sub-CMPV San Pedro Sula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inauguration of the Rivera Hernández Outreach Center's microbusiness in July. Present were the President of the Sub CMPV, Janneth Hernández, along with Carlos Ávila and Roberto Milla, both members of the Sub-Committee, • In August, the meeting of the coordinators and members of the nine (9) Outreach Centers in San Pedro Sula was held in the facilities of San Pedro Sula's Junior Chamber with the participation of two members of the Sub-CMPV. At the meeting, the Outreach Centers' progress and needs were reported on and updated, as well as the efforts and support provided by AJR. • In the Second Quarter, Mayor Juan Carlos Zuniga, sought that Prevention Plan be enhanced, leveraging efforts by the municipality. The <i>Paz y Convivencia</i> program, which is an Interamerican Development Bank loan to the municipality, worked in partnership with AJR this year, providing the necessary counterpart funding to co-finance the implementation of eight of the nine Outreach Centers to be implemented in to San Pedro Sula.
CMPV Choloma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the month of August, a meeting of the coordinators of the Outreach Centers was held. During the meeting the progress and needs of the Outreach Centers were reported on and updated.
CMPV La Ceiba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In July, the CMPV organized a workshop of Administrative Procedures for the Outreach Centers and their micro-enterprises through ODEF

	<p>with the participation of members of the Community Boards of the five communities, churches and coordinators accompanied by those responsible for the micro-enterprises before the open services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inauguration of two Outreach Center Micro-enterprises, one in Búfalo and the other in 1ro de Mayo, accompanied by USAID staff. • In August, a meeting with CMPV, Outreach Centers and partners in each community was held where it was agreed that the partners would report to their counterparts and provide more timely support to the coordinators of the Outreach Centers. • In September, a Monitoring and Evaluation meeting was carried out with the Outreach Centers and their partners by the Regional Prevention Official, Mr. Juan J. Hernandez. Members of the CMPV were present as were members of the Youth Movement Against Violence. In the meeting, a current diagnosis of each Outreach Centers was presented and the involvement of partners to strengthen them was discussed. • Since the Second Quarter, the Prevention Plans have instigated partners to identify leverage. In La Ceiba, earlier this year, the Colonia San José decided not to wait and raised funds locally to start building a brand new Outreach Center, that was also part of its Prevention Plan. A Congressman, the Mayor ship and proceeds from the Water Board managed by the Community Board (Patronato), were sources of funding tapped for this development. AJR's stakeholder network in La Ceiba has grown substantially and with it sources of counterpart and support for the Prevention Plan. • Since the First Quarter, the Red Cross, and the local chapters of the National University of Honduras (CURLA), UNITEC and UTH, have been involved in the development of the Prevention Plan. Meetings of the CMPV have been hosted on the campus of UNITEC.
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Regarding the execution of the Violence Prevention Plans in this period, the CMPV carried out the following activities:

Sub-CMPV San Pedro Sula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Quarter Four, the signing of the agreement between the Children's Museum "El Pequeño Sula", Cargill and AJR occurred for the execution of the Project "If you can dream it, you can do it." • Also over the last Quarter, the signing of the Agreements for Vocational Training with <i>Instituto Técnico Chamelecón, Técnico Sampedrano, Centro de Idiomas and Academia Las Amigas</i>, held in the office of the Mayor of San Pedro Sula with the presence of the President and several members of the CMPV. • A meeting convened by AJR, with the objective of double checking the prevention plan's budget and making adjustments to those activities that need to be reprogrammed, emphasizing the training area. • A meeting was also held to present the project, "Christmas Without Violence" with the support of the Technological University, UNITEC. • Support in conducting the "Peaceful Neighborhood" (Barrio Tranquilo, in alliance with UN Agency UNFPA) concerts. • In Quarter Three, a work meeting by the CMPV and AJR took place to analyze, adjust and schedule activities under the Municipal Prevention Plan in San Pedro Sula, dividing up implementation responsibilities among CMPV members, with AJR's support. Members met separately to establish coordination links with the Municipal Institute for Sports (INMUDE.) As a result of this meeting, the CMPV approved the preparation of a project proposal entitled "Improving soccer fields and creation of youth communitarian sports clubs" that will benefit 800 youngsters between the ages of 9 and 18. The project plans to create at least 50 soccer clubs and improve the conditions of at least ten soccer fields to benefit communities in San Pedro Sula. • Quarter One saw the finalization of the Municipal Violence Diagnostic as soon as the Sub-CMPV was sworn in by AJR. .AJR presented the Diagnostic to more than 100 attendees including the Mayor's wife and Director of Social Programs in the city, Yvette Aramendia de Zúniga and city Committee members. Members of churches, the government and private sector, universities, the media, NGOs, leaders and youth from the pilot communities and members of the Committee for the Prevention of Violence (CMPV) attended the presentation. Working groups were formed to go over results.
CMPV Choloma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Quarter Four, agreements were signed for technical and vocational training with the <i>Centro Técnico Honduras Corea, Centro Internacional de idiomas and Academia Las Amigas</i>, with the presence of the Mayor and directors of the CMPV. • An agreement was also signed between AJR-COMVIDA-Municipality-CMPV for the formation 5 sports leagues with 4 teams each in the communities included in the prevention plan (Las Pilas, López Arellano, Japón, La Victoria and Los Invencibles)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMPV members were on hand for the “Peaceful Neighborhood” concerts in Choloma. • • Previously, during Quarter Three, CMPV members held a workshop in order to analyze, adjust and schedule activities for the Municipal Prevention Plan, defining implementation responsibilities among CMPV members. A second meeting held in June to analyze progress of the Municipal Plan for the Prevention of Violence, and it was agreed to to draft a proposal for the creation of four soccer clubs in each of the communities of Lopez Arellano, Las Pilas, Los Invencibles/La Victoria and Japón. The responsibility was assigned to COMVIDA, the president of CMPV. • In Quarter One, the Violence Prevention Plan was validated by the CMPV, finalized and officially submitted to the Mayor of Choloma, by of the CMPV, with city council members including from the Office of Peace (Paz y Convivencia) in attendance. The Prevention Plan included the development Ciudad Joven of Choloma, which consists of developing a safe area four youth located in the López Arellano sector of the city. •
CMPV La Ceiba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Quarter Four, during August, the presentation of the <i>Circle of Drums</i> was made (Artistic Director Guillermo Anderson) and the signing of agreements with the La Ceiba’s Vocational Center, the Association of Mothers (drum circle) and the International Language Center. • Also in Quarter Four, the CMPV participated in Participation in the closing of the Waiter and Flat Machine Operator courses under the agreement with La Ceiba’s Vocational Center, where 44 young beneficiaries of each of the communities’ Outreach Centers received their diploma. Several members of the CMPV helped some of the young beneficiaries to acquire jobs according to their technical preparation. • In September, the CMPV, INJ, District of Education, Association of Mothers, Precede, Barrio Modelo, Rotary Club, ICLH, Pastor and Peace and Justice, met to discuss the socialization of television campaigns to be developed in October in La Ceiba. They also discussed the progress of the prevention plan and the challenges of the Outreach Centers in each of the communities. At this meeting, the workshop for the execution of the campaigns included in La Ceiba’s Prevention Plan was programmed and a meeting to define the support strategies for coordinators to ensure the sustainability of the volunteers in each component of the Outreach Centers was planned. • La Ceiba’s intervention environment is small. This year, relationships with Prevention Plan implementation partners in the intervention communities, have been paramount. A draft of the Violence Prevention Plan was presented to the CMPV, including the Deputy Mayor. Key pledges for support from the CMPV and new partnerships emerged including from Chamber of Commerce President, Mr.

	Abraham Dipp. Key among these was that of famous nationally acclaimed song writer, Guillermo Anderson, who developed the theme song for the branding of La Ceiba's Prevention Plan.
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Activities carried out in the Framework of the Sustainability Strategy:

Sub-CMPV San Pedro Sula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During Quarter Four, a breakfast roundtable discussion which addressed the issue of advocacy was held. The roundtable discussion was attended by an expert on the subject, Ms. Catalina Soberanis and seven members of the CMPV, who discussed the concept of advocacy, and how the city's CMPV could make an impact on the relevant aspects of the program such as the prevention of violence towards municipal authorities. The scheduled methodology was a workshop, but it was not conducted because not enough of the invited participants were present. • In September, a Volunteer Workshop was held in San Pedro Sula, taught by Consultant, Mr. Félix Arévalo, who had the support of the Institute of Professional Formation (INFOP), which issued an official academic certificate to all the participants. This two-day workshop was attended by 6 members of the CMPV, coordinators of the Outreach Centers and their partners and had the objective of strengthening the capabilities of the participants for the successful management of the volunteers. In this workshop each outreach center, along with its partners and members of the CMPV, developed a definition and profile of an Outreach Center's volunteer. In addition, Volunteer Plans were developed, which include: Volunteer Acquisition and Integration Strategy, Training and Formation Strategy, Communication Strategy and Volunteer Recognition Strategy. • Previously, during Quarter Two, the CMPV played a paramount role in the launch of the Municipal Prevention Plan, where the Mayor, the Minister of Interior, the Secretary General of SICA, other personalities and well over one thousand youth participated. • During the Third Quarter, in May, the CMPV and AJR promoted the launch of a video clip of the song "Sampedranos, Yes We Can", promoting the Prevention of Violence. This event was attended by the CMPV, local organizations, community leaders and the media in San Pedro Sula. About 80 people participated in the event, including 28 media and press representatives. The Program for Youth Clubs was also launched with the presence of the CMPV President in Choloma. • In Quarter One, on December 9, 2010, a Draft Municipal Prevention Plan was presented to Sub CMPV members by AJR to be validated and finalized working with the Committee. It was discussed, enriched and officially presented to the Mayor of San Pedro Sula, Dr. Juan Carlos Zuniga, by AJR and six members of the CMPV, in the presence city council members. On December 15, 2010, the Mayor received the Action Plan with great interest and approved it.
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CMPV Choloma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In August, a two-day workshop on Advocacy was given by an expert in the field, Ms. Catalina Soberanis. Members of the CMPV, presidents of Town Councils and municipal staff were invited. A total of 21 people completed the workshop. Its objective was to strengthen the capacity on the issue of advocacy and provide methodological and technical elements for the design of an advocacy plan; the workshop was developed to teach participants the concepts and differences between Lobbying and Advocacy, methods of influence and analytical tools. The Director of AJR, Mr. Salvador Stadthagen presented the results of the Municipal and Community Diagnosis of Violence in Choloma to participants. In this workshop the CMPV identified their strengths and opportunities for improvement, deciding on developing a process to identify organizations and individuals who could join the CMPV in order to strengthen its organizational structure. At this workshop, a list of 20 potential new members was drawn up including, Community Boards (Patronatos), the Fire Department, the Police Department, Court Magistrates, the Children's Advocate, private companies, Outreach Centers, the Ministry of Education, Community Development and other municipal entities, • The potential new members were invited to the Volunteer workshop conducted in San Pedro Sula, however, only one representative from the COMVIDA Children and Youth program and 2 other participants, including the President of one of the Community Board Federations (Federación de Patronatos) and now member of the new CMPV showed up.
CMPV La Ceiba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In September, the President and members of the CMPV, the Red Cross, the Rotary Club, CURLA, INFOP, Procede, Barrio Ciudad, Outreach Centers and partners participated in a two-day workshop on Volunteer Management given by the consultant Félix Arévalo. It was also certified by INFOP and used the same methodology as in San Pedro Sula, developing a definition and volunteer profile for La Ceiba, with its Volunteer Plan and its respective strategies.



Other Activities Carried Out in Quarter Four

Sub-CMPV SPS

1. In August, a meeting was held between USAID official, Sonia Zacapa and members of the Sub CMPV in San Pedro Sula, including Yvette Aramendia de Zúniga, the Mayor's wife, Jannett Hernández, President of the Sub-CMPV, Lourdes de Paredes of the *Cristo es la Roca* Church and also a partner of the San Juan Outreach Center in Chamelecón, Cecille Flores and Henry Santos from the Red Cross. This meeting was convened by USAID with the objective of sharing with the members of the CMPV her assessments of the AJR-USAID-SICA program and the execution of the Prevention Plan, and to find out how they see the role of the CMPV in continuing the prevention strategy in the city.

2. In response to these questions, Yvette Aramendia said, "We are concerned that something that has cost so much may stop working when AJR leaves." She went on to mention the importance of AJR's support and the actions taken in the prevention plan, like the support that *Paz y Convivencia* decided to give to the Technical Institute of Chamelecón by providing new machinery and equipment for students. Pastor Lourdes de Paredes added, "The "Yes We Can San Pedro Sula" effort is engraved in my mind. While pasting motivational stickers in the streets I realized that the inhabitants of San Pedro Sula are interested in having a different city, as I also saw while working this with children who sell newspapers." Cecille Flores said, "We have exceeded expectations." When asked by the USAID official how long it will take for the CMPV to be independent, the responses varied from 1 year to 3 years.

At this meeting, the sub-CMPV met with representatives of the METAS project, a new USAID program, which will begin to work in communities in 2012.

3. In August, the sub CMPV met at the AJR-USAID-SICA facilities, with the objective of designing a reinforcement plan for the Sub-Committee. At this meeting new organizations and individuals that can be integrated were identified, including the National Police Force, the Transit Department, the Department of Education, Universities, the media, FUNADEH, FUNDAHRSE, ASHONPLAFA, Rotary Club, Pasmó, Chamber of Commerce, Carlos Andoníe (transportation), the Victoriano López School, Bishop Ángel Garachana, Bishops Emilliani and Victor Coello (Athletes for Christ), Vanessa Zornita (Diario Tiempo), Kathy Sosa (San Pedro Sula's Cultural Center), CARITAS, COMVIDA, Compassion Honduras, Salomón López, Lawyer Belia Torres, Salomón López (Fiscal Coordinator)-Marlen Banegas, Teresa de Fasquelle (Museum of Anthropology and History), IHSS, CAI-Hospital Mario C. Rivas, Adolescent Clinic (Dr. Thiebaud), Children International, Baptist Church, Lourdes Fernández (Catholic Church) and the MHOTIVO Foundation.

CMPV Choloma

1. On August 27th, the CMPV held a meeting to convene new previously identified members, with the objective of inviting them to join the committee. The meeting was held at the Town Hall, and was organized and conducted by the CMPV. A presentation was made on the committee's work and its relation to AJR-USAID-SICA. 30 people were present, 7 former members and 24 potential members. A Board of Directors was elected and support committees were appointed as follows:



Coordinating Board:

Roberto Sánchez
Alexander Mejía
Gloria Mejía
Ligia Reynaud

Coordinator;
Sub coordinator
Secretary
Pro-secretary.

Committees:

- Health: Dr. Nubia Valle, coordinator; Esteban Mendoza, Andrea Andino, Cesar Sagastume, Isis Mejía, Waleska Rivera.
 - Education: Bertha Alicia Mata, coordinator; Aminta Alcocer, Carlos Pineda, Menelio García, Nohelia Reyes, Alba Marina Argueta y Martha Pineda.
 - Social and Cultural: Oscar Murillo, James Donegan
 - Prevention: Oscar Claros, Juan Carlos Fajardo, Norma Castañeda, Adelina Ramirez Vanesa reyes,
 - Community Affairs: Willy Mendoza, Luis Alonzo Rivera
 - Communication: Héctor Madrid, Miriam Benítez.
 - Works: Luis Marel Canales, Rose Mery Zavala, Sabino Gómez, Omar W. Aguilar.
 - Sports: Ramón Flores, Dennis Muñoz
2. On September 3rd, the CMPV members took their oath of office in the conference room of Choloma's Fire Department. The Mayor, Mr. Leopoldo Crivelli, swore in the 15 CMPV members present and explained to them his commitment to the city. Then the members raising their right hand over the National Flag pledged their own commitment to the city. Prior to this, Ms. Anna Leveron from AJR, gave a presentation on the objectives and commitments of the CMPV and the Prevention Plan of the city of Choloma.
 3. The CMPV received a visit from USAID officials on September 8th with the objective of presenting to the committee the new support programs, METAS and IMPACTOS, to promote the city's development. The objective and scope of action of each of these programs was presented in an informal way, as well as their estimated dates of execution starting in 2012. The meeting was attended by members of the CMPV: Willy Mendoza, Aminta Alcocer, Omar W. Aguilar, Carlos Pineda, Roberto Sánchez, Yolanda Méndez and Dennis Cabrera, as well as the Outreach Centers' partners, coordinators and municipal staff.
 4. In September the untimely death of Mr. Dennis Javier Muñoz was reported. He was an Alderman of the Municipal City Hall of Choloma and member of the CMPV and had been murdered by delinquents.

CMPV LA CEIBA



1. In the month of July, the CMPV held a meeting with officers from USAID, Brioni Jones, Astrid Villeda, Sonia Zacapa and Mauricio Cruz (CARSI) and Seidda Mendoza (FHIS), where they discussed the development process of the Prevention Plan and at the same time toured the San José, San Judas and Búfalo Outreach Centers, accompanied by the President of CMPV, Ms. Rosario Arias.
 2. In September, a meeting was held in UNITEC's facilities with the CMPV and the Communities where Outreach Centers have been established (Coordinators, partners, Community Board members and churches), along with USAID-CARSI, FHIS and Proyecto METAS. At the meeting they discussed progress in the components of the Outreach Centers. At the same time, other opportunities that USAID offers in communities were discussed. The Coordinators shared their experience of running the Outreach Centers, noting that it has not been an easy challenge, but that they are committed to their communities and although it is difficult, they will continue to support their friends, the young people.
- The president of the CMPV, Ms. Rosario said, "This is not a two-year project. It is a lifelong project, and AJR should continue to support it. But if they chose to discontinue AJR, the CMPV will be there to support the community and any initiative that USAID wants to carry out in La Ceiba with the Municipality's support. We are committed to recovering our beautiful city and to being free of violence."
- The Presidents of the Community Boards (Patronatos), expressed their appreciation and commitment to the Outreach Centers, and commented on the good relationship between the CMPV and the beneficiary communities.
3. In September, the workshop, "Information Use and Management" was conducted by the National Violence Observatory. This workshop was divided into two parts. The first part was conducted with the participation of the CMPV, the prevention police, the traffic police, the DNIC and the Attorney General's office. It dealt with management concepts for the proper use of information. The second part was held with Observatory partners, where gathering of statistical data on violence by the Regional University Center of the Atlantic Coast (CURLA), was discussed.
 4. Marvin Vasquez of the Red Cross, a member of the CMPV attended the Youth Club workshop, where they established the actions of each club and how to support them in creating their goals, vision, mission and sustainability strategies, as well as the activities to be carried out by them.

It is noteworthy that many of the activities in the three cities described in the previous sections, have been covered by local written and televised media as pioneering activities in municipal violence prevention.

Despite all the actions taken by the CMPVs, this quarter was a major challenge for the consolidation and strengthening of the CMPVs. Keeping all its members committed to the Violence Prevention plans of their cities has been challenging. However, new members were recruited in Choloma and La Ceiba. In Choloma, the Committee was reorganized with

new authorities and commissions, which represented an injection of dynamism and commitment. This newly legally-constituted CMPV has streamlined its activities and has provided a broader vision and empowerment to its members.

In La Ceiba, members of the CMPV have enthusiastically supported the actions of the Prevention Plan and the Outreach Centers. Everyone has taken on the role of sponsoring and promoting the Outreach Centers by making monitoring visits and planning activities for the support of communities and local actions. Furthermore, other community actors have been included in the execution of the Violence Prevention Plan.

There are challenges with San Pedro Sula's Sub-Committee, as the number of active members has dropped to approximately 12. Their personal responsibilities and multiple activities are an obstacle to the CMPV's achieving organizational autonomy. To energize the Sub-Committee, they have come together to list a group of people and institutions that can reinforce it. However, there has been no follow up on this proposal. It is considered essential to submit an application to the municipal city hall to elevate the status of the Subcommittee to a full Committee, and at the same designate a person in the CMPV with the available time to be responsible for its follow-up, since the current President is also alderman and is extremely busy.

Faced with this situation, the next steps of AJR-USAID-SICA include strengthening the Sub-Committee by promoting the integration of new members and organizations. They will encourage the Sub-Committee to file an application to the Municipality of San Pedro Sula to change its status from a Sub-Committee to a Committee. In the case of La Ceiba, the CMPV members are expected to soon be sworn in by the Mayor in the Municipal City Hall.

Furthermore, AJR as part of the Sustainability Strategy, will continue to provide workshops to the 3 CMPVs, including the issues of Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Addressing the Media and strengthening the capacity in Prevention of the members of the Community Boards (Patronatos.)

IND. 1.2.-Number of community members (adults) who are committed and dedicate time working as mentors for prevention in the program, "Neighbors for young people" and as volunteers in the Outreach Centers.

In the framework of the Strategy for the Promotion of Youth Values and Identity, for the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba, AJR is developing a proposal for the Mentoring program. The aim of this program is that young people in the target communities who are vulnerable to violence, can establish a relationship for their personal development with a more experienced or knowledgeable person (Mentor) who will help them reach their full potential.

During the Fourth Quarter, AJR identified individuals in the beneficiary communities in San Pedro Sula and Choloma, who meet the profile of mentors. AJR also worked with the Coordinators of La Ceiba's Outreach Centers, to begin to identify mentors in their communities. In the case of San Pedro Sula, several people have been identified as potential mentors and selected. Several names were taken from the baseline survey carried out at the start of the program. In addition, FBO partners and Coordinators of Outreach Centers

have contributed to the evaluation of the pre-selected people, considering that they should be highly-regarded community members with proven responsibility, given the work they will undertake as mentors.

AJR El Salvador hired a Mentoring expert, Mr. Carlos Romero to develop the Methodology in Quarter Two and held a first training session using the materials produced. Subsequently, Mr. Romero was challenged in adapting this methodology to the local context in which AJR works. A number of sessions were scheduled to review the Mentoring Guide and adapt and enhance its contents.

Volunteer Work

AJR has also promoted and encouraged volunteer work in the communities through the Outreach Centers (OCs). To date, the program has counted with 551 volunteers, of which 383 have devoted more than 10 hours to the Outreach Centers. These volunteers are the lifeblood of each of the components of the centers, (Creative Use of Leisure Time, Skills Training, Tutoring, Accelerated Learning and Value Formation) and also maintain the centers and provide general services.

	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	
CHOLOMA	Japon	17
	La Amistad	16
	Las Pilas	14
	Lopez Arellano	37
LA CEIBA	Armenia Bonito	4
	Bufalo	28
	Primero De Mayo	9
	San Judas	16
SAN PEDRO SULA	Casa Quemada	13
	Cofradia Centro	37
	Los Angeles	16
	Padre Claret	27
	Rivera Hernandez	33
	San Isidro	10
	San Jose	22
	San Juan	43
	Suazo Cordova	20
	Flor Del Campo	7
M.D.C	Nueva Suyapa	21
	Rosalinda	11
	San Martin	33
	Villafranca	117
PUERTO LEMPIRA	BrotosNuevos	14
	Grand Total	565

Because volunteering is a new practice in many of the target communities, AJR scheduled a Volunteer Management workshop, which in the cities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La

Ceiba was held jointly with the CMPVs, the Outreach Centers and their partners. In the Distrito Central,, the 16 hour workshop was carried out for coordinators and partners of the Outreach Centers in Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela. It was given by Fanny Velásquez, AJR's Public Policy Official, who has extensive experience in the field of volunteering. As in previous workshops, certification was provided by INFOP.

Thus each of the Outreach Centers in the 25 target communities has developed its Volunteer Management Plan and is ready to implement these plans.

"I feel good and I am pleased that the girls are learning. There has been a good response, and the most satisfying thing for me is that many of these young women were unemployed single mothers and are now earning money." - Brenda Sierra, 35 years old, Housewife/stylist, Beauty Class Volunteer teacher in the San José Outreach Center, Chamelecón .-

IND. 1.3-Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities (see notes)

	Number of youth making positive use of free time	Number of youth trained for employment	Number of youth receiving tutoring	Number of youth in educational equivalency	Number of youth receiving jobs or income generating activities	Number of volunteers working at OC	Monthly volunteer hours	Number of youth who have designed a Life Plan (DesafíoSoñarMi Vida)
LAS PILAS, CHO.	90	106		14	0	14	266	58
JAPON, CHO.	147	208	37	14	0	17	440.7	336
LA AMISTAD, CHO	134	184	64	17	0	16	998.5	221
COFRADIA CENTRO, SPS	262	726	0	0	3	37	2505.5	150
SUAZO CORDOBA, SPS	258	293	34	3	3	20	758	129
LOS ANGELES, SPS	131	292	4		3	16	785	206
PADRE CLARET, SPS	102	234	0	10	11	27	877	241
SAN ISIDRO, SPS	24	96	3		12	10		215
SAN JOSE, SPS	80	218	0	0	18	22	1427	188

1RO DE MAYO, CBA	32	63	2	2	6	9	1904.3	124
BUFALO, CBA	82	109	0	0	1	28	741	135
ARMENIA BONITO, CBA	64	90	0	0	1	4	217	106
SAN JUDAS, CBA	117	138	2	2	10	16	1135	110
SAN JOSE, CBA	8	8	2	2	0			125
BROTOS NUEVOS, PTO LEMPIRA	626	161	360	0	7	14	1860	216
TOTAL	2,157	2,926	508	64	75	250	13,915	2,560

Establishing New Outreach Centers in Honduras

- During Quarter One, AJR held sessions in San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba with new potential partners from the communities selected in conjunction with CMPVs, to explain the OC Model and provide Terms of Reference for presenting proposals for OC's. Potential partners in the five selected communities of La Ceiba received Terms of Reference. Sessions were held in conjunction with members of the Patronato and other partners. A second session followed to develop proposals for OCs, thirty participants attended in La Ceiba alone, and a third visit was made to help prospective partners draft proposals. CMPVs were active in this process and, prospective partners of new OCs visited existing OCs in San Juan, Chamelecón (San Pedro Sula) and Rivera Hernandez (San Pedro Sula) to become oriented to the OC model and methodology. The proposal development process, allowed partners to gain experience with proposal writing, own future activities of Centers through drafting and come to know the potential of Outreach Centers.
- By the end of Quarter One, three new Outreach Centers were approved by USAID and five were in the process of being established in San Pedro Sula. In Choloma, one OC was approved by USAID and three were in the process of being established; in La Ceiba five were in the process of being established; in Puerto Lempira one was in the process of being established and in Tegucigalpa six were in the process of being established.
- During Quarter Three, the CMPV, community members and the AJR coordinated the opening of five Outreach Centers in San Pedro Sula, including Suazo Cordova, San Jose, Padre Claret, Casa Quemada and Cofradía . The San Isidro OC opened in July.

- Also during Quarter Three, three new Outreach Centers were opened in Choloma, with the participation of Mayor Leopoldo Crivelli, CMPV representatives and members of the municipality and the AJR. The OCs opened were Las Pilas, La Amistad and Japón. The municipality supported the Las Pilas OC by providing the premises, located in two classrooms in the community's official school, improving the roof and ceiling, painting, and cleaning the streets and gutters. In the case of the La Amistad OC, located between the communities of Victoria and Los Invencibles, the Municipality promised to repair and maintain the access road, sending machines and equipment for leveling and compacting. At the Japón OC, there was support for facility improvements, such as painting, toilet repair, placement of windows, balconies and shutters, roof repair and installation of new doors and painting. During this quarter, the municipality provided \$43,047.62 in cost-share, which includes OCs repairs, road repair, support for inauguration, vents, etc.
- Four new Outreach Centers were opened and inaugurated in Quarter Three with the participation of communities in La Ceiba. Openings were attended by the Mayor, Mr. Carlos Aguilar, along with Vice Mayor Angel Salinas, members of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committee and collaborators, such as the Churches, the Red Cross, the AJR and the Regional University Center of Litoral Atlántico (CURLA), with significant media coverage. The inaugurated Centers included Búfalo, St. Judas, Primero de Mayo and Armenia Bonito.
- Operations at the San Jose, La Ceiba Outreach Center began in Quarter Four, after adaptations that the FHIS-USAID CLIPS program carried out, the formal inauguration of this Center is still pending.

Below follows a brief description of each Outreach Center under Activity Five and the ways in which they have impacted their communities:

OUTREACH CENTER LAS PILAS

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on April 12th, 2011 in partnership with the Pentecostal Church of the Americas. According to the baseline survey, there was no place in this community where young people could carry out healthy activities or sports. They even lacked a football field and 90.9% of respondents said that the training opportunities for young people in the community had not increased. Over 70% responded that young people have low self-esteem and do not belong to households with values, and 100% believe that negative values are learned from the parents.

At the end of this quarter, 111 young people had registered at the Outreach Center, spending 3,733 hours there involved in healthy recreation and training, 64 young people had access to Computer Skills classes (986 hours); 14 young people are receiving vocational training, 11 at the *Instituto Honduras Corea* (4 in Cooking classes, 1 in serigraphy class, 6 in refrigeration classes, 3 welding classes), 2 at the *Academia Las Amigas* (1 in Barber Training and 1 in Beauty Classes) and 1 at INFOP (Welding classes).

At the end of the quarter, 36 young beneficiaries of the outreach center are members of clubs, 25 of the Boy Scout club and 11 of the Modern Dance Club. In addition, 115 children and young people visited the Children's Museum.

OUTREACH CENTER JAPON

This Outreach Center was inaugurated on April 12th, 2011 in partnership with the *AvanceMisionero* Church in Honduras. The AJR baseline survey indicated that there are no places for healthy recreation. 100% believe that training opportunities have not improved, and the same percentage believes that negative values are learned from the parents.

At the end of the period 282 young people had signed up in the Outreach Center, spending 7,066 hours at the outreach center. 136 young people have taken Computer Skills Training (816 hours) and others have received English and Piñata making courses. There are currently 6 young people taking a Beauty Course at the *Academia Las Amigas*, 2 are taking barbershop classes through *Unidos por la Vida* and 25 young people are receiving classes at INFOP (13 in baking, 12 in food manufacturing)

30 young people are members of the Youth Clubs, 15 in the Painting club and 15 in the Dance and Theatre club. 160 children and young people visited the Children's Museum.

OUTREACH CENTER LA AMISTAD

The La Amistad OC was officially opened on April 12, 2011. Its partner is the Congregational Pentecostal Church of Honduras. The AJR baseline survey demonstrated that respondents could not identify many places where children can make productive use of their spare time. A total of 80% of the people interviewed indicate that training opportunities for children have not improved; 90.3% said that children learn negative values on the streets.

By the end of the Quarter, a total of 244 youth had registered in the Outreach Center. A total of 8529 hours of services were provided in the Center; 110 youth received 2359 hours of computer classes; 19 youth received the TAL workshop on Work Self-Sufficiency-220 children and youth will take an excursion to the museum in early October. A total of 15 youth now belong to the Cycling Club.

OUTREACH CENTER COFRADIA CENTRO

This Center was officially opened on June 17, 2011, in partnership with the Our Lady of Carmen Parish. The AJR baseline survey demonstrated that although various community service organizations were identified by the respondents, 98.5% did not know of a place where children and youth can make an effective use of their spare time; 97.10% do not believe that training opportunities for youth have improved in their community; 82.4% think that youth have low self-esteem and 99.3% think that children learn negative values from their parents.

Through September 30, a total of 1,186 youths had registered in the Outreach Center. A total of 12,926 hours of services were provided; 583 youth received 7083 hours of computer classes; 283 youth received a total of 3739 hours of English lessons and 94 youth received

1021 hours in beauty classes. Three beneficiaries of this last group are currently earning some income. A total of 74 youth have become members of the Environment, Skating and Dance clubs; 160 children and youth visited the Children's Museum. This Outreach Center organized a band that is already giving concerts in their community and carrying a prevention message.

OUTREACH CENTER SUAZO CORDOBA

The Outreach Center was officially opened on April 8, 2011, in partnership with the Saint Vincent of Paul Parish. The AJR baseline survey indicated that 88.9% of persons interviewed in this community cannot identify places where youth can spend their spare time in positive pursuits; 91.20% believe that training opportunities for youth have not improved; 80.8% consider that youth learn anti-social values on the streets.

At the completion of the Quarter, 337 youth had registered at the Outreach Center, receiving a total of 8152 hours of services. A total of 107 youth received 615 hours of computer classes; 84 youth received 570 hours of English classes. The Las Amigas Academy provided beauty training to 14 youth; 3 in baking; 4 in sewing; and 4 in hair cutting. A total of 25 youth received training from INFOP in welding (3), electronics (6), Piñateria (16). 4 youth are studying at the Chamelecón Technical Institute; 18 youth are members of Rap and Drawing clubs; and the visit to the museum is scheduled for early October.

OUTREACH CENTER LOS ANGELES

Currently, this Center is operating in temporary quarters (until the FHIS-CLIPS program repairs the Community House where it will be located) and its partner is the Evangelical Church Monte Moriah.

At the close of the quarter, a total of 185 youth had registered in the Outreach Center, with a total of 8140 hours of services provided. A total of 110 youth had 4470 hours of computer skills training, and 132 youth had 1566 hours of English classes.

A total of 29 youth are partners of the Las Delicias Clubs and Scouts Troop; 43 youth visited the Children's Museum.

OUTREACH CENTER PADRE CLARET

The Center officially opened on April 12, 2011, in partnership with the Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish. The AJR baseline survey showed that more than 90% of the interviewees cannot identify places where the youth can go to use their spare time in positive ways; 100% of persons interviewed do not believe that there has been an increase in training opportunities for youth; 72% consider that youth have low self-esteem and more than 60% believe that youth acquire antisocial values on the streets.

As of this report, a total of 299 youth had registered at this Outreach Center. It has provided a total of 3503 hours of services. 135 youth had 1658 hours of computer skills training, 46 with 334 hours of English, and 57 had 718 hours of beauty classes. Six of these are working on their own, and are planning to open their own beauty salon in their communities.

A total of 17 youth are members of the basketball club and the modern dance club; 122 children and youth visited the Children's Museum. The Center has 5 soccer teams, 4 teams for men and 1 team for women. These sports activities have attracted attention of youth from other communities, and may have had direct effects on reducing territorial violence that has persisted in these communities.

OUTREACH CENTER SAN ISIDRO

The Center officially opened in August 2011; its partner is the Fountain of Love Evangelical Church.

Through September 30, 149 youth had registered at the Center. A total of 1404 hours of services were provided; 33 youth had 306 hours of computer skills training; 62 youth had 700 hours of English; 45 youth are participating in clubs: 20 in the drama club and 25 in the dance club; 160 children and youth visited the Children's Museum.

OUTREACH CENTER SAN JOSE, SPS

The Center officially opened on April 11, 2011, in partnership with the Philadelphia Church. The AJR baseline survey showed that 100% of those surveyed could not identify the places where youth could go to spend their spare time in positive ways; 93.8% believe that training opportunities for youth have not improved; and 88.2% believe that youth learn negative values on the street.

To date, 222 youth have registered in the Outreach Center. It has provided 23,216 hours of services. A total of 83 youth received 8,217 hours of computer skills training, 67 youth received 5,583 hours of English classes, 20 youth received 2652 hours of beauty classes and 15 youth received 1,002 hours of barbershop training.

30 youth are members of the painting club; 15 are in the dance club, and 157 youth visited the children's museum. Some youth in the Outreach Center are involved in other activities such as reforestation of green areas.

OUTREACH CENTER PRIMERO DE MAYO

The Center was officially opened on May 26, 2011, in partnership with the Canaan Christian Center. The AJR baseline survey indicated that 100% of persons surveyed could not identify places where the youth could go to make positive use of their spare time, 75% believed that training opportunities for youth have not increased and an equal percentage consider that youth have low self-esteem; 71.4% considered that youth acquire negative values on the streets.

At the end of the reporting period, 78 youth had registered at the outreach center. A total of 4615 hours of services were provided; 19 youth had 378 hours of computer skills training; 24 youth had 474 hours of English classes and 10 youth received 255 hours of beauty classes. A total of 12 youth received training from INFOP on making costume jewelry; four of these are selling their products.

There have been 4 soccer games with more than 80 youth participating. Two youth from the community have signed up for the La Ceiba Juvenile Drum Circle (Círculo Juvenil de Tambores de La Ceiba), and 17 youth are members of the Skating and fishing clubs.

OUTREACH CENTER BUFALO

The Center was officially opened on May 17, 2011 in partnership with the “A Light on the Way” Church. According to the AJR base line, 100% of those surveyed indicated that there are no places where children and youth can go to make a positive use of their spare time, 90% believe that the training opportunities in the community have not improved, 70% believe that youth have low self-esteem and 80% believe that antisocial values are learned on the street.

Through September 30, 143 youth had registered at the Outreach Center. The Center provided a total of 5,762 hours of services. 19 youth had 195 hours of computer skills training, 52 youth had 648 hours of English classes and 11 youth had 425 hours of beauty classes.

A total of 8 youth received training at the La Ceiba Vocational Center in areas such as internet operators, industrial ironing machines, computer skills and manufacture of bedding sets. One of the young ladies who completed the internet operator course was hired to run a small cyber café at the Center. Soccer training is being done with several teams using the uniforms and equipment provided by AJR.

Two youth joined the Juvenile Drum Circle of La Ceiba.

OUTREACH CENTER ARMENIA BONITO

The Center was officially opened on May 17, 2011, in partnership with the Evangelical Crusade Revival Center. The AJR baseline survey indicated that 100% of those persons surveyed did not know places in the community where youth can go to engage in positive pursuits in their spare time; 90% believe that there have not been increases in training opportunities for the youth; 70% consider that youth have low self-esteem and 100% believe that youth learn antisocial values from their parents.

By the end of the reporting period, 121 youth had registered in the Center, providing a total of 2117 hours of services. Thirty youth received 186 hours of computer skills training; 11 youth had 415 hours of beauty classes. INFOP provided training for 15 young women in beauty shop skills, 16 making jewelry; 12 youth were trained Vocational Center of La Ceiba. One of the youths in the training course for waiters was hired by a hotel from the City.

A total of 22 youth are participating in soccer and environmental clubs.

This community has had problems with gangs, who have not allowed youth from other communities to enter the OC. This is having an impact on the volunteers from outside of the community, some of whom have stopped going to the community.

OUTREACH CENTER SAN JUDAS

This Outreach Center was officially opened on May 26, 2011, in partnership with The Fountain of the Desert Church. A total of 95% of the interviewees in the baseline survey consider that there are no places where youth can go to make positive use of their spare time in positive ways and that training opportunities for youth have not increased; 70% consider that youth have low self-esteem and 81% believe that antisocial values are learned on the streets.

Through September 30, 180 youth had registered at the OC. It had provided 8,048 hours of services. 37 youth had 716 hours of computer skills training and 23 youth received 471 hours of English classes, 10 received training in imitation jewelry. Some of these are now selling their products.

OUTREACH CENTER SAN JOSE (La Ceiba)

The building of the installations of this OC is almost completed, so inauguration can soon take place. Its partner is the Josué Church 1:9. Results of the baseline survey showed that 100% of the community do not know of a place in the community where youth can go to spend their spare time in positive ways; 91.9% believe that training opportunities for youth have not increased; 81.1% consider youth to have low self-esteem and 100% believe that the youth learn negative values from their parents.

Due to the fact that the OC is still being renovated, some activities that have been carried out have not been recorded in the OC Monitoring System, mostly sport activities carried out in the community. Two youth that are beneficiaries of the English classes in the International Language Center in the Outreach Center are working at the community's kindergarten, 13 youth received training on the Internet and a course on waiting tables at the Vocational Center La Ceiba.

A total of 41 youth are participating in the Soccer and Folk Dance Clubs.

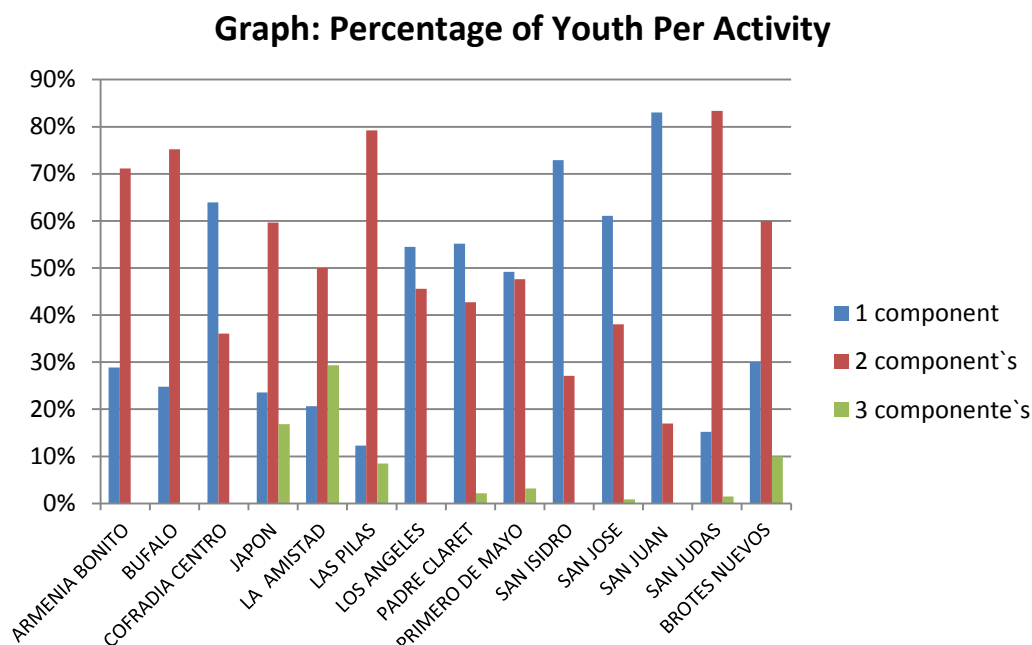
OUTREACH CENTER BROTES NUEVOS

This OC was officially opened on May 17, 2011 in partnership with the Catholic Church. Results of the AJR baseline survey indicate that 89.5% of the persons polled do not know of places where youth can go to spend their spare time in positive ways; 96.5% believe that there has been no improvement in training opportunities for youth; 75.6% consider that youth have low self-esteem; 96% believe that negative values are learned from their parents.

Through September 30, 1061 children and youth had registered in the OC. A total of 2670 hours have received among computer classes, electricity and English classes.

This OC has had success in developing artistic activity as a way to promote violence prevention. Some of these activities include folk and Miskitia dance workshops and handicrafts with recyclable material. Murals have been prepared on various themes: in July, on cultural identity; in August and September, "Rights and duties as human beings".

As shown in the following graph, the majority of youth attending activities in the OC's, are involved in more than one of the activities provided:



IND 1.4 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model

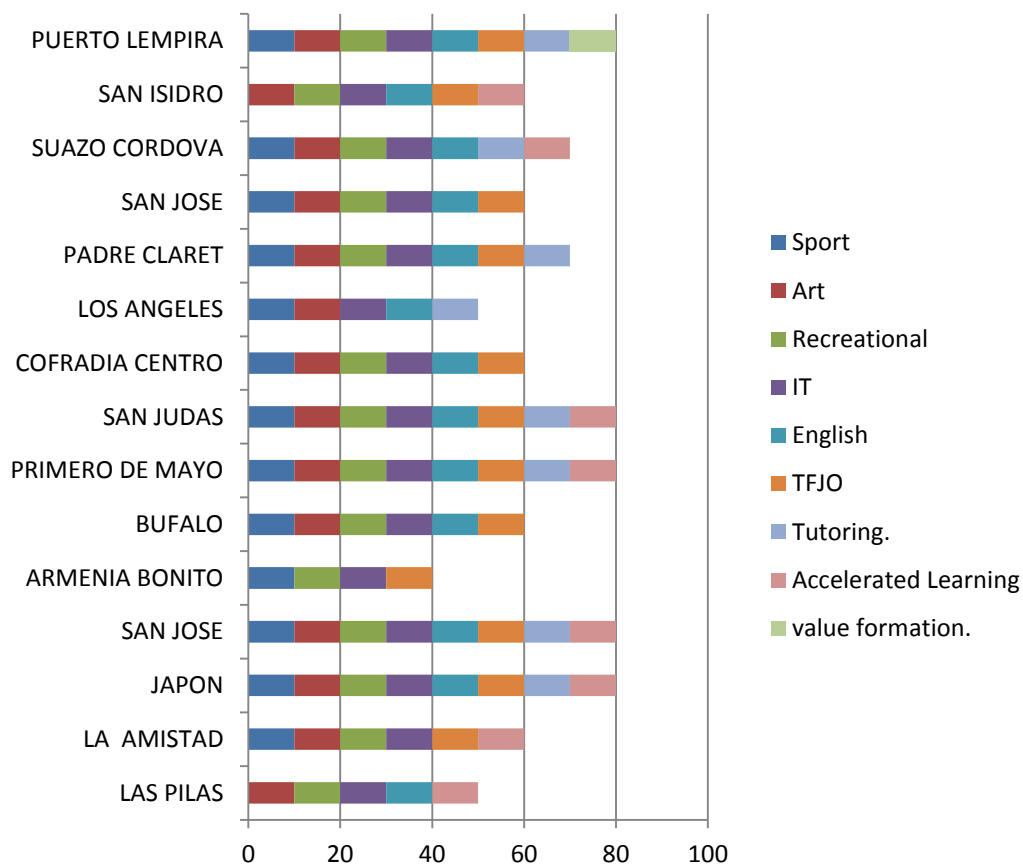
The Strengthened OC Model includes SoñarMi Vida Life Skills Training, IT and English language skills strengthening, Developing youth-focused microenterprise models, Volunteerism development, OC Sustainability and OC Network Development.

The majority of the OC's have implemented all the components of the Outreach Center. The component with the lowest number of hours of attendance is the Formation of Values activity. This activity is, in fact, being given in all OC's in the daily prayer at the beginning of each day, instructions and advice about values before classes begin, instilling the care and respect for the goods and for people of the OC, etc. Nevertheless, most of these activities have not been recorded in the OC Monitoring System.

The OC's in CEIBA have the greatest challenges as a result of considerable territorial violence. In this location, youth from other communities cannot freely enter the OC's. This has caused some desertion among the youth and OC volunteers.

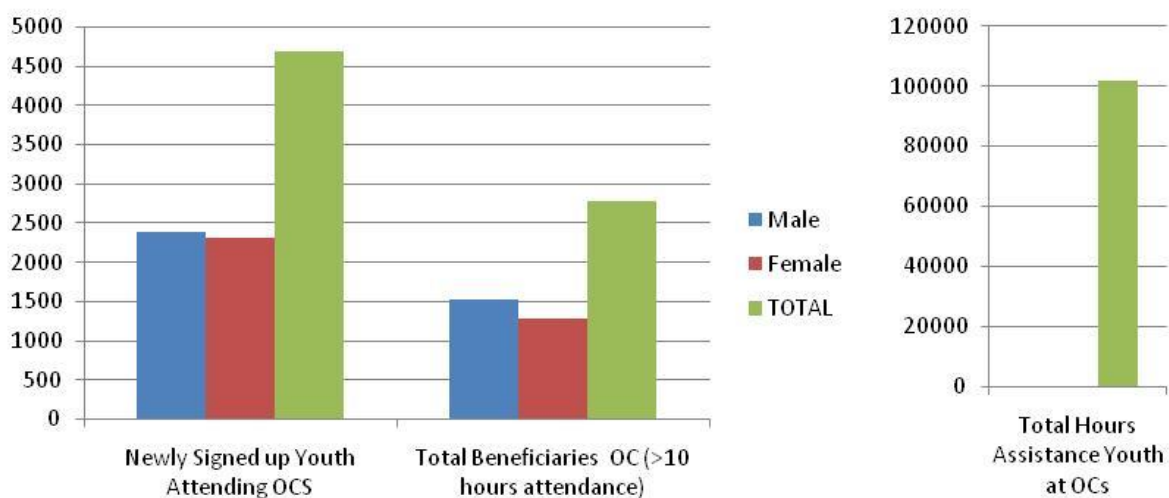
A process is underway so that all the OC's may open a Facebook account, so that a network for the Outreach Centers can be formed.

Active Components at the OCs

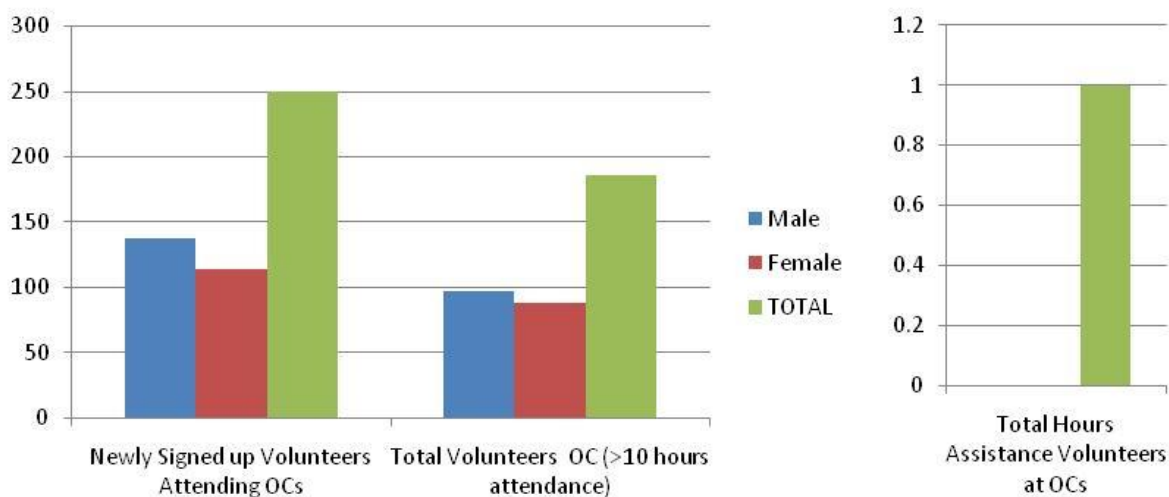


Graphic -Youth at OCs Honduras

(CARSI Initiative)



Volunteers at OCs Honduras



Sub IR 2.1: Prevention initiatives of Juvenile Violence developed which are directed at reducing risk factors at a local, municipal and regional level

IND.2.1.1.- Number of youth trained in life skills

To date, 2567 youth, 1,078 this quarter, in project communities, have received the training workshop on life skills.

Activity Number 5: Mérida last Quarter Reported 1,489				
OC's	Participants			
	DSMV	M	F	Pending
Los Ángeles, SPS	0	0	0	0
San José, SPS	85	48	37	32
Cofradía, SPS	135	60	75	61
Padre Clareth, SPS	154	63	91	0
Suazo Córdova, SPS	20	5	15	77
San Isidro, SPS	167	63	104	0
Japón, Choloma	92	42	50	0
Las Pilas, Choloma	5	4	1	140
La Amistad, Choloma	150	82	68	0
Armenia Bonito, La Ceiba	16	5	11	159
Búfalo, La Ceiba	67	39	28	72
San José, La Ceiba	15	10	5	139
San Judas, La Ceiba	15	14	1	116
Primero de Mayo, La Ceiba	105	66	10	36
Puerto Lempira, Gracias	52	30	22	73
	1,078	531	547	905



Regarding the monitoring of youth that are participating in DSMV in the OC's located in the communities of Japón and La Amistad in Choloma; in SuazoCórdova, San José, Padre Claret, Los Angeles and Cofradía and in San Pedro Sula, this activity has been carried out by facilitators, who have also received follow-up assistance from the AJR staff person who is

Youth concentrate on developing their life plans through DSMV training this quarter.

responsible for the DSMV activity.

The challenge in carrying out the monitoring is that the youth do not show up when called for sessions to monitor their Life Plans. They frequently show little interest when notified about the sessions. To try to improve the response, youth are being personally called, or are invited through a family member or an acquaintance. It is hoped that these measures by AJR lead to better results in the coming months.

IND. 2.1.2.- Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity

On May 24, AJR launched the Juvenile Clubs initiative for the 19 project communities in the cities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba. At the same time, terms of reference were distributed in communities with a deadline for submission of proposals established for June 17. The proposals were to include the name of the club, its mission, and a proposal for equipment needed. A total of 66 proposals were received and were reviewed by CMPV representatives, the Community Boards, OC's and AJR staff. A total of 40 youth clubs were selected; 20 from San Pedro Sula (SPS), 10 from Choloma and 10 from La Ceiba.

For the creation of these clubs, it was determined that the implementing partners of the OCs would carry out surveillance functions on the operation of the club, and that an adult member of the community, committed to youth and with moral authority would be involved. These representatives could be from the Church or the OC. This person would be responsible for managing resources so as to ensure that activities are carried as stipulated in the proposal and budgets.



Alliances were also

established with the **Junior Chamber of San Pedro Sula (JCI)**, whose representatives were Carlos Ávila, Roberto Milla y Claudia Aguilera. Another alliance was formed with the **Municipal Program of Childhood and Youth (COMVIDA)** of Choloma, with its director Carlos Pineda. Mr. Pineda is also a partner of the CMVP (Municipal Committee for the Prevention of Violence) of that city. Finally, an alliance was developed with the **National Institute of Youth (INJ)** in La Ceiba; its director is Mauricio CálizCarballo. His commitment was to implement the "JuvenClub" program in the respective municipalities.

The involvement of strategic Partners such as the Junior Chamber (San Pedro Sula), the National Institute of Youth-INJ (La Ceiba) and COMVIDA (Choloma) provide a value added because the relationship will provide a certain degree of sustainability for the club initiative being promoted by ARJ. All three organizations were very much involved in visiting the communities, encouraging the youth to participate and collaborating with them when presenting the proposals. There are several possibilities that the INJ will adopt this method and will promote it nationwide and that COMVIDA will also apply it more extensively in Choloma, with municipal support.

In the month of September, 4 workshops were carried out to train the clubs in San Pedro Sula (2 workshops) Choloma and La Ceiba (1 workshop in each city). In total, 211 youth in the 4 cities participated. In the case of SPS and Choloma, the workshop was given by the Former Minister of Education of Guatemala, Mariadel Carmen Aceñas and in La Ceiba, it was carried out by the Regional Coordinator of AJR, Karin Canales. The objective of the workshops was to provide guidance on how to structure the clubs, helping participants prepare their mission/vision, objectives, goals and activities to be carried out. The workshops were also designed to strengthen the concept that their club was there to share their ideas and thoughts that would benefit the youth of their communities.

In this Workshop, each club received a digital camera, to stimulate them in creating blogs and a Facebook account. Each club also received t-shirts that identify the club and the team.

Detail on the clubs in the cities of SPS, Choloma and La Ceiba is shown in the table below:

SAN PEDRO SULA						
#	Community	Name of the Club	Type of Club	# of youth	Male	Female
1	Cofradía Centro	SkateBrother	Skating	10	10	
2		For a healthy environment	Environment	11	3	8
3		Corn unum In the Dance	Choreography	10	2	7
4	Los Ángeles	Scout Troop	Community services	21	16	5
5		My delights	Cooking, food and pastry	9		9
6	Padre Claret	The Irresistibles	Basketball	9		9
7		The Flamencos	Choreography	9	5	4
8	Rivera Hernandez	Conquerors for my neighborhood	Choreography	13	5	8
9		Athletes for my neighborhood	Gymnastics	12	12	
10	San José Chamelecón	Black Angel	Brake dancing	15	15	
11		Art hands	Art and Paints	10	10	
12	San Juan Chamelecón	Folkloric dance Honduras for Christ	Folkloric Dance	10	5	5
13		Full of the HolySpirit	Drama and choreography	10	4	6
14		Music for my neighborhood	Musical concerts	12	7	3
15	San Isidro Chamelecón	Conquerors of the Kingdom	Choreography	10	4	5
16		Mixed artistic dance club	Dance and Choreography	20	15	5
17	Suazo Córdova	Talent of drawing and dreaming	Drawing on frames	9	5	4
18		Music against violence	The rappers	8	8	
19	Casa Quemada	The irresistibles of dance	Break dance	9	9	
20		Revolution	Musical concerts	8	8	
Totales				225	143	78

CHOLOMA						
#	Community	Name of the Club	Type of Club	# of youth	Male	Female
1	Las Pilas	Dare to dream	Modern dance	11	6	5
2		Renew	Boy Scouts (exploration)	13	10	3
3	La Japón	United to give hope to the needed	Painting	18	12	6
4		Art drama and choreographies	Arts (Drama and Choreography)	8		8
5	La López	Folkloric Projection Group Hunáb-kú	Folkloric dance	13	7	6
6		Jaguar Claw explorers	Exploration, Camping, Pioneers	10	7	3
7	Los Invencibles	“Conquering through music”,	Christian music	10	5	5
8		The actives	Break Dance	10	10	
9	La Victoria	Fast and furious	Cyclist club	20	20	
10		The conquerors	Defeating obstacles	10	10	
Totales				123	87	36

LA CEIBA						
#	Community	Name of the Club	Type of Club	# of youth	Male	Female
1	Armenia Bonito	New horizons	Sports-Soccer	11	11	
2		Fight for survival	Environmental exploration	11	11	
3	El Búfalo	IN	Modern Dance	8		8
4		The insane	Acrobatic cycling	10	10	
5	San Judas	The Big Fire	Choreography	11	3	8
6		Entrepreneurial girls	Other workshops	10		10
7	San José	Emanuel Dance	Folkloric	21	7	14

8		FC San José	Sports – Soccer	20	20	
9	Primero De Mayo	Patin Sport	Skating	8	8	
10		United fishermen	Fishing	9	9	
				119	79	40

In this Quarter the club activity with the largest projection for the clubs of San Pedro Sula, was the participation in the series of concerts of “Peaceful Neighborhood” (**Barrio Tranquilo**) organized by AJR in alliance with the UNFPA (a United Nations agency), standing out:

- One of the groups attending, the Environmental club at the Cofradía Outreach Center, carried out the cleanup of the park following the performance of the Peaceful Neighborhood youth group.
- A club called SkateBrothers presented a very dynamic program as they demonstrated their prowess on skates. Their participation motivated the youth to fight and conquer the obstacles that life imposes on them day after day.
- The Dance and Choreography group of San Juan, Chamelecón, presented a quality performance with 16 participants that challenged youth in their communities to give up their vices and become involved in activities of benefit to their communities.
- A group called the Black Angel from the town of San José Chamelecón, stole the show with a spectacular performance that captivated the 1000 people present at the concert.



The main challenge, for the JuvenClub Project in the cities of San Pedro Sula and Ceiba, is to foster a sense of unity among these 40 youth organizations, since day after day they

face different problems, different challenges, different personalities and characteristics. These differences frequently cause friction between them, and many times, these cause them to get upset with one another, and often individuals threaten to abandon the club. It is for this reason that Gabriela Medina, the AJR staff person in charge of the project, transmits concepts of conflict resolution in her field work and each visit to the communities. She promotes the identification of adults in the communities who can help to reduce tension and feelings of crisis within the clubs. It is hoped that these adults can help to channel the negative energy in the clubs so that these problems don't return.

“The youth in the communities are very motivated. In San José Chamelecón, Diego, who before used to spend most of the time on the streets engaged in antisocial behavior is enjoying activities in the club which are healthy and positive. Gerardo, who almost joined a gang, became the leader of the “Black Angel Club”.
- Gabriela Medina, Official of the JuvenClub Program.

IND. 2.1.3.- Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time.

2,157 youth were involved in activities towards the positive use of free time in OCs accumulating 44,279 hours, in art, music and sport activities.

- ***Strategy for Promotion of Values and Juvenile Identity for the Municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba***

Visits to the “The Little Sula” Children’s Museum

AJR and the Children’s Museum “The Little Sula” signed an agreement to carry out the project titled “If You Can Dream It, You Can Do It”, in which 2,240 children and youth from 9 to 15 year-olds participated from the project communities of San Pedro Sula and Choloma. Youth would receive a 4 hour tour of the museum as well as tutoring (4480 hours) and work with kids to rescue values (2240 hours), and feedback and evaluation (2,240 hours) for a total of 6,312 hours. In the Fourth Quarter, the visits were distributed among the OC’s and conducted as follows:

GROUPS	COMMUNITY/SECTOR	DATE	NUMBER OF CHILDREN
1	OC San José/Chamelecón	July 9, 2011	157
2	OC López Arellano	July 16, 2011	150
3	OC Rivera Hernández	July23, 2011	170
4	OC Cofradía Centro	July30, 2011	160
5	OC San Isidro/Chamelecón	August6, 2011	142
6	OC Japón	August13, 2011	135
7	OC Padre Claret	August20, 2011	122
8	OC Casa Quemada	August27, 2011	139
9	OC San Juan/Chamelecón	September3, 2011	145
10	OC Los Ángeles	September10, 2011	143
11	OC Las Pilas	September24, 2011	115
Total			1,578

Topics covered during the tours included nature, the hydrography and geography of Honduras, and a visit to the planetarium. This last part was especially thrilling for the children and youth.

Children and youth also received an orientation to about the different kinds of employment that are available, as well as guidance on deciding what skills they would like to learn. Values sessions were provided covering such areas as obedience, collaboration, respecting the environment and good hygiene habits, among others.

We expect to complete the activity during October, with 662 children and youth of the communities of Suazo Córdoba and La Amistad and others, as well as provide visit opportunities for youth who could not attend during the first round.



Youth Drummer's Circle of La Ceiba

An agreement was signed in July between the Alliance USAID-SICA and the Asociación Madreado for the Juvenile Drum disseminate messages about a Culture of took place at the Opportunity Fairs carried out communities of Primero de Mayo, Armenia Bufalo within La Ceiba. The Drum Club campaigns to recruit new members. They incorporate 12 new youth from project communities as follows:

“I agree to be more obedient at home; I will help and love my parents. I plan to always shut off the water and not throw trash on the street ...

Regional Youth Club of La Ceiba to Peace. This activity by AJR in the Bonito and the carried out were able to

	Number of new members
Colonia Primero de Mayo	1
Colonia El Búfalo	3
Armenia Bonito	2
San Judas	2
Colonia San José	4
Total	12

A total of 25 youth make up the group. In September, a series of meetings were held to help the group integrate themselves into the groups of children in the OC, as well as to define the new working methodologies for generating increased contact with the communities. We participated in meetings of the Municipal Committee of Violence Prevention to contribute to commitment of persons and institutions to making La Ceiba a less violent place that it can truly become LA CEIBA FORALL.

It is expected that during October, the group will participate in events of La Ceiba and Tela.

“When I started my activities with the youth members of the Circle who had been recruited from both public and private high schools, my first thought was that they did not fit into groups with special vulnerability to violence. But, as the relationship began to deepen with them and their mothers, I began to see that behind a nice smile, a nice voice, and the irrepressible joy one can see in the faces of these young people, there is a hidden reality. I became acutely aware of this reality when some of the youth had to leave the Circle for different reasons. The reasons included being a member of a dysfunctional family, because they had to work in order to finish their school year, or to work to help pay for household expenses, take care of a sick, and finally, some who still had a rebellious attitude because they couldn’t understand or know how to handle family conflict.- Prof. Norma Pinzon.-

Formation of soccer leagues in Communities Vulnerable to Violence in the Cities of San Pedro Sula y Choloma



In July, before signature of the agreements for formation of the soccer leagues, Bladimir Vásquez, the person in charge of insertion activities, prepared a training proposal which adapted a portion of the methodology of “The Challenge of Dreaming My Life”, called “The Wheel of Life”. The adaptation was designed for use in values training for youth participating in the sports leagues of San Pedro Sula and Choloma. It will be called “The (Soccer) Ball of Life. He also prepared a 20 minute lecture for inclusion in a training proposal, so as to address specific

values and to follow up on life skills planning exercises with participating youth.

In a meeting in August with partners and coordinators of the OC’s in Choloma, agreements were signed between AJR, COMVIDA and the Choloma Municipal Violence Prevention Committee (CMPV) for the formation of 20 sport leagues to be distributed among the 5 communities included in Choloma’s prevention plan. The agreement was signed by Leopoldo Crivelli, Choloma’s Mayor. It was also signed by Mr. Carlos Pineda on behalf of COMVIDA, and Roberto Sánchez, on behalf of the CMPV.

An agreement between AJR and INMUDE was signed on September 20, to form 9 sport leagues with 50 teams in the communities, as part of the Municipal Prevention Plan. The agreement was signed by the president of the Board of Directors and Alderman Melvin Ferraro, the Executive Director Julio Paz and the President of the CMPV Jannett Hernández.

The new leagues in San Pedro Sula and Choloma are distributed as follows:

San Pedro Sula Leagues		
Community	Number of Leagues	Number of Beneficiaries
San Juan	7	112
Rivera Hernández	6	96
San Isidro	6	96
Cofradía	6	96
San José	5	80
Casa Quemada	5	80
Padre Claret	5	80
Los Ángeles	5	80
Suazo Córdova	5	80

Total	50	800
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Choloma Leagues

Community	Number of Leagues	Number of beneficiaries
López Arellano	4	64
Las Pilas	4	64
Japón	4	64
Los Invencibles	4	64
La Victoria	4	64
Totals	20	320

Team practices and values training will begin next quarter , as well as holding the league games leading up to a championship among communities.

IND.2.1.4.- Number of youth gaining access to educational and vocational training to access job opportunities

- 1,806 youth have had access to training through the OC's

	IT	English	Haircutting	Beauty Training	Electronics	Piñata Making	Soldering	Manual Arts	Grand Total
San Isidro (SPS)	23	12					6		41
San Jose (SPS)	81	59	11	17					168
Suazo Cordova (SPS)	68	51							119
Cofradia Centro (SPS)	338	212		73					623
Japon (CHO)	89	31				15			135
La Amistad (CHO)	97		2	23					122

Las Pilas (CHO)	43	9							52
Padre Claret (SPS)	96	26		41					163
Armenia Bonito (CBA)	12			10					22
Bufalo (CBA)	18	37		11					66
San Jose (CBA)	1	1	1	1		1			5
Primero De Mayo (CBA)	19	14	1	9		1		10	54
San Judas (CBA)	37	22	6	1		9			75
Brotes Nuevos (Pto. Lempira)	97	41			23				161
	1019	515	21	186	23	26	6	10	1806

- Through the Strategy for the development of abilities and job opportunities in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma, La Ceiba, Puerto Lempira and Distrito Central, 544 youth were trained.

TRAINING RESULTS ACCORDING TO TRAINING PARTNERS					
Vocational Center	Workshops for Operators of Windows	Goal (# of Youth)	Graduate dYouth	M	W
Vocational Education Center La Ceiba	Total of youth trained	120	88	25	63
	Workshops for Operator for Windows	20	16	2	14
	Internet Operator	20	18	9	9
	Bedding sets	20	10		10

	Waiters	20	14	9	5
	Bellboy	20	20	3	17
	Industrial sewing machine	20	10	2	8
Educadores (Secretaría de Educación de Honduras)	Increase the academic level of children and youth in the 19 communities (688)	688	306		
	Elementary School	304	70		
	High School	304	236		
	Rivera Hernandez, High School	40	40		
Honduras-Korea	Trained youth	154	150	98	52
	Cooking	22	23	3	20
	Basic electronics	22	19	16	3
	Cooling	22	25	25	
	Metalic structures	22	25	25	
	Computer	22	25	12	13
	Silk screen	22	21	5	16
	Basic electricity	22	12	12	

Other Trainings:

- Through INFOP, the Honduran National Training Institute, youth in charge of the small businesses in the OC's have been trained in the respective areas defined by them, as follows:

Workshop	Number of trained youth	Small Business
Training in making pickles (encurtidos)	7	OC San Juan
Training in making corn products (tortilla, tacos, pupusas and nachos)	7	OC Las Pilas
Training in making Musasias (slices of plantain, plantain jelly, plantain candy and chips)	11	OC Casa Quemada

Trainings taking place up to September 30, 2011:

Workshops	No. de Capacitados
Basic electronics training	15
Sewing training (during the afternoon)	14
Welding training	17
Cut and sewing training (during the morning)	14

- Through the Technical Institute Chamelecón, 15 youth of the communities of San Pedro Sula were given scholarships from the KATIVO/PROTECTO company, giving them a painters diploma and a kit so that they can work on their own. Another accomplishment achieved was programming two more courses with groups of 10 each in which youth from the Coloma sector will be included.



Various training sessions take place all over Honduras under the vocational training strategy of Violence Prevention Plans.

Programming for Next Quarter:

The Vocational Education Center of La Ceiba, will carry out computer training in the OC's, hoping to train a group of 140 youth. Of all the courses that were given this period there was a deficit of 22 youth that did not complete the course, so these vacancies will be included in the group that will receive computer training.

In collaboration with the International Center of Languages, Basic English workshops had been planned for 423 youth, with the following coverage planned: San Pedro Sula (225), Choloma (88) and La Ceiba (110). Never the less, a total of 1,124 youth are registered, 728 from San Pedro Sula, 91 from Choloma and 305 from La Ceiba, all of which are expected to be fully attended through the OC's. In this Quarter there are also plans to give 14 youth a scholarship for a foreign language workshop that is not English.

There are 286 more youth that are currently receiving classes with Educatorados; 54 in elementary school and 232 in high school, which has had a bigger demand since there are a lot of youth that want to have the opportunity of continuing the education they had abandoned after finishing elementary school.)

Currently, 144 youth are about to finish the workshops given by the Las Amigas Academy in the month of October, , in the following areas: Barbershop (53), Chips (14), Manicure and Pedicure (33), Sewing (12), Baking (15) and Beauty (17).

With the School of Arts and Trade of San Pedro Sula, 152 youth will be trained in the following areas: Technical Assistant in electric welding (25), technical assistance in computer (26), electrical domestic installations (26), Air conditioning technical assistant for commercial and household practice(50), automobile air conditioning (25).

With the Technical Institute of Chamelecón, 136 youth have been trained, in welding (23), Turning Operation (23), beauty consultant (23), maintenance and operation of a flat one-needle sewing machine (23), computer maintenance and repair (22) and the supervision and operating of factory sewing machines (22).

Through INFOP, AJR is expected to continue to train the small businesses of the OC's, for which training has been programmed in bakery, desserts and pastry for the small business of the Padre Claret, Pickles for the small business of SuazoCórdova and aromatic candles for the small business of Cofradía Centro. Other trainings that are also foreseen are for waiters, piñata making, and the computer classes at the OC's.

IND. 2.1.5.- Number of micro enterprises developed

OC Micro-enterprises

Shown below is a listing of the microenterprises approved at the OC's:

Municipality/Community	Type of micro enterprise
OC Cofradía Centro, SPS	Aromatic Candles
OC Los Ángeles, SPS	Cybercafe
OC Padre Claret, SPS	Bakery and Pastry
OC San Isidro, Chamelecón, SPS	Aromas and Cleaning Products
OC San José, Chamelecón, SPS	Cybercafe
OC Suazo Córdova, SPS	Encurtidos
OC Japón, Choloma	Pupusas and Tacos
OC Las Pilas, Choloma	Tortillería
OC La Amistad, Choloma	Bakery
OC Armenia Bonito, La Ceiba	Cybercafe
OC El Búfalo, La Ceiba	Cybercafe
OC Primero de Mayo, La Ceiba	Barbershop and Beauty Salon
OC San Judas Tadeo, La Ceiba	Painting

OC San José, La Ceiba	Pastry
OC Puerto Lempira, Gracias a Dios	Silkscreen

Of the micro enterprises shown above, the ones in the OCs of San José, in SPS; Búfalo and Primero de Mayo in Ceiba have generated the following business activity:

OC	NAME OF THE SMALL BUSINESS	START DATE	INCOME UP TO SEPT 2011	EXPENSES UP TO SEPT 2011	% DESTINED TO SUPPORT THE OC
SAN PEDRO SULA					
San Jose *	CiberAlcance San Jose	August 8, 2011			
CEIBA					
Bufalo	Cyber cafe at the Outreach Center Bufalo	July 23, 2011	L. 4,274.00 (US\$ 226.00)	L. 2,000 (US\$ 105.00)	0%
Primero de Mayo	Barbershop	July 23, 2011	L. 5,734.00 (US\$ 303.00)	L. 4,352.00 (US\$2380.00)	100%
PUERTO LEMPIRA					
BrotosNuevos	Taller De SerigrafiaKalatNani		L. 83,320.00 (\$ 4,408.47)	L. 59,051.00 (3,124.39)	39%

**The micro enterprise of San Jose generated income in September but at the time of this report continues trying to implement the controls and registering the operations in the Micro enterprises System developed by AJR. Next Quarter all OCs will be strengthened in this aspect. Some of the microenterprise initiatives which are initiating operations are paying a large part of their income to vulnerable youth that help in them, thus not showing initial profit.*

➤ Other micro-enterprises

Thanks to the support of the Las Amigas Academy, 17 more microenterprises have been established in the communities of San Pedro Sula and Choloma. The Academy not only contributed equipment and materials to the microenterprises, but also provided training on the operation of the micro enterprises and gave advice on savings programs. The activity has resulted in 61 youth generating income as a result of their business ventures.

IND.2.1.6.- Number of youth accessing jobs or income generation activities

Number of youth that have jobs and/or an activity that generates income					
OC'S	Youth that are employed by the small businesses in the OC's	Youth that formed their own small businesses and/or associated, as a result of AJR Training	Youth that generate income through own activities as a result of AJR Training	Others	Total
CHOLOMA					
LOPEZ ARELLANO		7 (Aca. Las Amigas)			7
LA CEIBA					
ARMENIA BONITO				1 (Trained as a waiter)	1
BUFALO	1				1
PRIMERO DE MAYO	2		4 (Selling jewelry)		6
SAN JUDAS			10 (Selling jewelry)		10
SAN PEDRO SULA					
CASA QUEMADA		3 (Aca. Las Amigas)			3
COFRADIA CENTRO			3 (beauty services at client's homes)		3
LOS ANGELES		3 (Aca. Las Amigas)			3
PADRE CLARET		5 (Aca. Las Amigas)	6 (beauty services at client's homes)		11
SAN ISIDRO		12 (Aca. Las Amigas)			12
SAN JOSE		18 (Aca. Las Amigas)			18
SAN JUAN		2 (Aca. Las Amigas)	1 (Piñatería)		3
SUAZO CORDOVA		3 (Aca. Las Amigas)			3
OTROS		8 (Aca. Las Amigas)		14	22

				(CAMR: 3welding, 11 bisutería)	
TEGUCIGALPA					
FLOR DEL CAMPO	3				3
VILLAFRANCA			10 (beauty services at client's homes)	4 (Computer training beneficiaries hired by companies with AJR recommendation letter from OC))	14
PUERTO LEMPIRA					
BROTES NUEVOS	7 (3 permanent 4 temporary)				7
Total	13	61	34	19	127

Program: "Promoting Employability for youth in communities that are vulnerable to violence"

Seven workshops on job self-sufficiency were carried out in August and September. Each had a duration of 8 hours, benefiting 39 youth in Choloma and 93 in San Pedro Sula. Beneficiary communities are reflected below:

AREA	COMMUNITY	BENEFICIARIES
CHOLOMA	LA AMISTAD	19
	JAPON	20
S.PS.	COFRADIA	8
	CASA QUEMADA	20
	SUAZO CORDOVA	19
	SAN JOSE	24
	RIVERA HERANADEZ	22
TOTAL		132

These workshops provided training on the tools needed to help youth get a job, such as how to give a good job interview. Using the "Me in 30 Seconds" exercise, youth were helped to recognize their strengths, skills and opportunities by learning negotiation skills to arrive at

the salary they hoped for. Negotiation skills were taught through personal rehearsals of interviews by each participant.

Each participant was helped in opening an e-mail account, 3 copies of their CV, and 3 color photographs. The Red Cross took blood samples for blood typing. Results were provided the following day. Requests for police and criminal record requests were prepared and submitted by AJR-USAID-SICA for processing. This process takes 8 to 10 days

CV's of youth benefited, will be registered in the Center for Employment Resources (CRE) Job's Database during the first half of October. CV's of participants were provided to HR personnel in charge of recruitment for the Industrial Parks near the project communities as follows:

- Mr. Sergio Fuentes, in charge of recruitment and selection of personnel for ZIPBúfalo Industrial Park, received the CV's. ZIP will benefit youth from San José, Chamelecón.
- Mrs. Roxana HHRR Manager of the Zip Green Valley Industrial Park, and Mrs. Indira Iraheta HHRR Manager of SINTEX, received the CV's from youth from the Casa Quemada y Cofradía areas.
- Several interviews are pending at Zip San José, with Mr. Gerardo Hernández, as well as Zip Calpules, Zip Villanueva and Zip Choloma.

Program: Youth Self-Employment Promotion, strengthening and sustainability of

microenterprises established in CDA's, in Partnership with ODEF

At the date of this report, a proposal is being developed for a program to promote youth self-employment, which will benefit 380 youths (previously trained through AJR), A toolkit of, initial supplies and promotional materials (business cards) will be provided to beneficiaries.

IND.2.1.7.- Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention

- *Barrio Tranquilo* (Peaceful Neighborhood) Campaign

Through an alliance with the United Nations Fund for Population, a tour of concerts in 3 cities in 4 days was organized. The concerts are designed to create awareness among youth about violence prevention, violence within the family and prevention of teen pregnancy. For three years, United Nations has been training a group of young Honduran artists from different cities to compose music that creates awareness of social issues. The group consists of six young artists and is known by the name of "Barrio

Tranquilo". Over this period, they have composed three singles that are currently playing in the most important radios stations of the country and their video-clips are being transmitted on TV channels with large audiences.

Additionally, UNFPA has developed printed materials such as posters, banners, fliers and informational handouts on violence prevention, prevention of intra-family violence and prevention of teen pregnancy. When the Regional Youth Alliance USAID-SICA learned of the success of Barrio Tranquilo, we decided to form an alliance with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to disseminate the message of violence prevention to our 19 project communities in the municipalities of San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba. These dissemination activities would be based on the prevention plans of each city and had the support of the Municipal Violence Prevention Committees (CMPVs), the Mayor's offices, and the National Youth Institute (INJ).

To reach all the communities with the message of prevention, strategic points were selected for the concerts and buses were made available for use by youth in nearby communities. Approximate attendance by communities sensitized was:

Date of Concert	Sensitized Communities	# of youth present
10/08/2011	CHOLOMA: Japón, Los Invencibles y los Bajos de Choloma.	700
10/08/2011	CHOLOMA: López Arellano, Las Pilas	550
11/08/2011	SPS: Padre Claret, Rivera Hernández, Los Ángeles	450
11/08/2011	SPS: San Juan, San José, Suazo Córdova, San Isidro	1,200
12/08/2011	SPS: Cofradía	800
13/08/2011	LA CEIBA: Búfalo, 1ro de Mayo, Armenia Bonito	400
13/08/2011	LA CEIBA: San José, San Judas, Others (concert in the beach)	1,000
Total youth participating		5,100

During the seven concerts, 5000 CDs with the prevention messages by the Barrio Tranquilo group, 2000 posters of the group, 5000 sheets with the lyrics of the songs and an analysis guide, 5000 posters with information about romantic relationships, pregnancy prevention and violence within the family, 200 shirts and 100 caps were distributed.

To promote the message and the live concerts, the group visited 6 mass media outlets during the 4 days of the tour. Through these mass media outlets, it is expected that the message was disseminated to a much larger audience.

- **Second Phase of the sensitization campaign in Puerto Lempira: "Yang WantsnaWinira, Yang Main KaikisnaWiniba"/ I love myself, I take care of my body"**



On September 29, 2011, Misquito youth were officially introduced to the awareness building campaign "Yang WantsnaWinira, Yang Main KaikisnaWiniba" / "I love myself, I take care of my body". The launch event took place in the new amphitheater at the Puerto Lempira Park. The program has the objective of promoting among this group the prevention of drug use, through productive and self-esteem building activities. More than 400 youth from 6 schools attended the event and received the prevention message of the campaign. Materials for the event included animated characters with Misquito features, posters with text in both Spanish and Misquito languages, which were designed taking into account the on results of focus groups carried out in Puerto Lempira.

The event had participation of important strategic partners in the campaign, including the Catholic Church, the Regional Educational Directorate and the Secretariat of Health. The significance of the campaign was explained and the audience was urged to commit themselves to the message that, if they loved and respected themselves, they wouldn't need to do drugs, or introduce anything into their bodies that could hurt them. The attendees, as a symbol of their acceptance of this message, were invited to put on a T-shirt that challenged them to love and take care of themselves. At the same time, they were asked to share and spread this message in their communities.

The execution of Phase 2 of the awareness building campaign in Puerto Lempira, involved the design of a new animated concept for the campaign. During the previous Quarter, Phase 1 was introduced with 100 posters and radio spots over a two-month period on Radio KupiaKumi.

The following activities were carried out in this Quarter, focusing on launching Phase 2:

- Analyzing the resources: Focus groups and base line
- Creation of two animated characters (Disan and SlimaPrahna), as well as identifying locations for the posters and other pieces of communication.
- Developing scripts for the animated characters based on the telephone focus group held with youth of Puerto Lempira.
- Establishing alliances and coordinating meetings with partners of the campaign, including: Regional Directorate of Education of Gracias a Dios, Sanitary Region #9, National Youth Institute, INHFA and BrotesNuevos (Seedlings) group of the Catholic Church.
- 1400 posters and 3200 informational handouts were printed.
- Selection and training of a group of 4 youth trainers, who will visit schools to disseminate the message.
- Materials for instructors that will visit schools as part of the campaign.
- 950 T-shirts were silkscreened to be distributed on the date of the campaign launch. These materials were produced by the small enterprise at the Puerto Lempira OC.

- Two new radio spots were produced with messages that link with the Spanish and Miskito language versions of the posters

An Alliance was developed with the Regional Directorate of Education of Gracias a Dios. to have teachers distribute the informational material on violence prevention, not only to public schools in Puerto Lempira but also to public and private schools of the communities close to Puerto Lempira and in this way allowing the campaign to reach more youth of the area.

The Catholic Church committed their support by requesting that priests and nuns carry the campaign message on their visits to communities. This action resulted in greater dissemination as well as more coordinated efforts with the Catholic Church, the Outreach Center and the Secretariat of Education through the Regional Directorate.

Catholic Church radio station “KupiaKumi”, has confirmed that it will continue to air the radio spots for an undefined period of time, even though the advertising agreement with AJR ended this Quarter. This represents considerable leverage and an important commitment by the partner.

IND.2.1.8 Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in project municipalities

During the Quarter, the Local Observatory of Violence in the Municipality of La Ceiba held a large number of meetings with local authorities and other main actors. Some of the more important meetings include:

Meetings to present the strategic alliance between IUDPAS and AJR to the University Commissioner for Human Rights, the Committee for Municipal Violence Prevention of La Ceiba, the Municipality of La Ceiba, and the Forensic Offices of La Ceiba.

Work Meetings: A visit to CURLA took place during August to discuss with the **University Commissioner for Human rights**, the initiation of the process of evaluating and validating data that will appear in a national report about violence. Also in August, meetings were held with municipal authorities, including most of the city Aldermen, during which information generated by the Local Observatory was presented. The data presented was on National violence in 2010 and the first quarter of 2011. . Several additional meetings were held to review the data.

Visit to Local Observatory Counterparts: During the month of June, visits were made to Prevention Police, the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, and the Transit Police. The purpose was to develop a mapping of actors as well as summaries of actions taken jointly with the Observatory.

Processing, Validation and Data cleaning: The process of validation and cleaning of data presented by official sources of the municipality began in the month of July. In addition, the local observatory data was validated by the National Observatory. In August, planning and data entry for the Local Observatories began.

Implementation of a Workshop on use of Information and Data Quality

The workshop took place on September 22-23, and had the participation of entities represented in the Municipal Prevention Committee and other relevant parties. The objectives of the workshop were met, and a process to strengthen the counterparts began. Diplomas of attendance were given to participants.

The Municipal Violence Observatory of Choloma was established. The main activities of the Quarter for this Observatory were:

1. Meetings with the Municipal authorities of Choloma

- A meeting was held in July with the Municipal Corporation and members of the Chamber of Commerce of Choloma, for the purpose of presenting the project "Development of the Municipal Violence Observatory for of Choloma" and the programs being carried out by the National Violence Observatory, as well as the potential benefits of these activities.

Several meetings with the different offices of the Municipality of Choloma were held in August, to gather pertinent information for the Local Observatory.

- The Municipality of Choloma named Dennis Cabrera as their liaison person to the Observatory. Mr. Cabrera, together with Alderman Alexander Mejía, was given an introduction of the Violence Observatory.
- A visit was made to the Planning and Urbanization Office of the Municipality of Choloma, to examine the registry of neighborhoods, villages and farm houses within the urban perimeter. Because of recent reforms, the perimeter has expanded, requiring an update based upon data of INE's system.

2. Meetings with counterparts of the Local Observatory, National Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DNIC), Prevention Police and National Transit Directorate

- A visit was made to police headquarters of Choloma to establish contact with personnel in Transit, Prevention Police and DNIC. These offices were provided information about the project and explained that the objective was to assist them as counterparts, so they can provide systematized and validated information to the Local Observatory.
- Contacts were established with the Regional Directorate for Forensic Medicine.
- A visit was made to UNAH, Valle de Sula, in order to coordinate actions so that they could support the activities of the Local Observatory of Choloma.
- A visit was made to the Municipal Office for Women, to familiarize them with the information handled by the office and to determine if it can be used in the Newsletter.
- A visit was made in August to the Virtual Classroom of Telecentro Universitario, which can provide support for implementing the Workshop on use of information and data quality.

3. Meeting with counterparts of the Local Observatory:DNIC, Prevention Police and National Transit Directorate

- The meeting was held in the CholomaPolice headquarters . Since many of the officers who had been early contacts had been transferred, a new presentation of the project was made and the training module for counterparts was described.

4. Implementation of the workshop on Use of Information and Data Quality

- A training seminar was held on September 23 and 24 for the entities participating in the Observatory and representatives of the Municipal Prevention Committee. The workshop achieved its objectiveof beginning the process of strengthening the counterparts of the Local Observatory. Diplomas for participation were given.

5. Preparation of files of data on Homicides, Suicides, Deaths by traffic accident and non-intentional deaths

- Files to be used by the Local Observatory of Choloma were tailored in order to begin the process of validation and data cleaning for later validation by the National Observatory.
 - The donation of information system equipment to counterparts is planned for next quarter as is the continuationof training activities. A draft of the Local Observatory Newsletter will also be presented. Validation of data from the third quarter of 2011 will be completed, as well as the initiation of data analysis by the CholomaObservatory.

RI 3: Criminal recidivism by gang members has been reduced through rehabilitation of ex-gang members.

Sub RI 3.1: Initiatives of rehabilitation and reinsertion for exgang members are developed through public-private alliances

IND.3.1.1.- Number of ex-gang members with access to life skills and vocational training

Due to the increase in crime and homicides in the countryin recent months, the National Program for Prevention, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (PNPRRS), grant recipient and implementer of a part of the rehabilitation/insertion component for former gang members, gave priority tothe initiation of a ViolencePrevention Campaign, "Hands at Work", which will be also supported by AJR. As a result of this, the Dreaming My Life Challenge workshops for the Tattoo Removal beneficiaries did not start during this reporting period.Workshops will be held during the months of November and December,withthe young people being

rehabilitated through the Teen Challenge, Victoria Project and Hogar Crea programs, among others.

On the first of September, the tattoo removal machine, which will be used in removing the tattoos of former gang members, was delivered to PNPRRS. In July and August, PNPRRS kept using the Institution's old tattoo removal machine, serving 359 (F153/M 206) former gang members, of which 117 were treated for the first time.

IND. 3.1.2.- Number of ex gang members rehabilitated and with jobs

- ***Public-Private Coalition for Insertion***

In this period, 10 ex-gang members were provided venture capital through the Public Private Coalition for their micro ventures, as follows:

Group Micro Ventures:

Name of Microventure	Type	# of beneficiaries
Bendición de Dios	Homemade food	2
Bendición de Dios	Buying and Selling Clothing	1
Papas Fritas "Mario"	Sale of French Fries	1
Amigos para Cristo	Sports clothing store	2
TOTAL		6

Individual Micro Ventures:

Name of Beneficiary	Type of venture
Edwin Yonary Medrano	Sale of flannel
René Romero	Purchase of barbershop supplies
Rolando Elías Mena	Sale of spare parts and accessories
Mario A. Andino	Sale of Bread

➤ **Challenge 100**

An awareness video and the Program Challenge 100 were presented to the following companies:

Name of the Company	Department visited
Mármoles de Honduras	Human resources
ESKIMO	Human resources

AQUATEC	Human resources
GRUPO FICOHSA	Human resources
RESAL (Salt refinery),	General Manager
INTUR	Human resources South Central Zone and North Zone

To date, no youth have been inserted in any of the companies contacted by the Coalition. A job interview was arranged for one of the project beneficiaries in a company called Mármol de Honduras. Last month, 11 CV's were submitted to the INTUR Group of Tegucigalpa. Of these submissions, 5 youth received assistance in obtaining the legal documents which are required by employers prior to hiring.

During the period, a relationship with ORPHAN HELPERS was established. This organization works with orphans and young people in detention centers. They have a large data base of ex-gang members who were rehabilitated and the Christian Youth Movement. Explorations were carried out to determine whether we could work together on job insertion of at risk youth.

The planned strategy includes seeking support from the Honduras Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP), which will extend letters of recommendation for the youth referred by Orphan Helpers and request that these youth are considered affiliated companies for employment.

Follow-up to previously inserted youth has been provided in the northern zone by AJR personnel in San Pedro Sula. Contacts with new companies which could hire candidates have been established. In particular, support is being given to one youth whose training seems to be quite good, with technical studies in refrigeration and air conditioning and who is currently studying basic electronics. He has been rejected by companies because his record is tainted with a felony dating back from when he was a minor. He is in the process of cleaning up his record with the help of a young lawyer at the National Autonomous University of Honduras found through AJR. When this young person was informed of this assistance, he expressed his joy: "I want to be clean and be able to work. It is an important dream for me as a son, father, husband and brother, to remain clean and to have a respectable job"

IR 7: Vocational training programs and job development are accessed by deported youth

IND.7.1.- Deported youth accessing vocational training programs to support labor competitiveness

During the period, 66 deported youth were benefited by the Center for Support to Migrants (CAMR) with vocational training programs in the areas of graphic design (15), "Spanish Card" making (22), and basic electricity (29). The participants received the necessary materials and tools so as to encourage them not to leave the programs.

Four the "Challenge of Dreaming My Life" workshops, were carried out, providing theoretical-practical knowledge on life skills to a total of 114 participants (59 male and 55 female). Diplomas were given upon completion of the workshops.

Three of the youth trained and certified in the area of welding, are now working and putting what they learned into practice. CAMR followed-up on 20 beneficiaries that were trained and certified in the area of jewelrymaking. Eleven of these were producing different types of accessories, and generating some income to help support their families.

Support was provided to 47 returning migrants in the preparation of their CV's. They were each given some guidelines on how to search for work. Meetings were held with the Secretariat of Labor and Social Security to identify strategies for the reinsertion of migrants in jobs. Remission notes were provided to returning migrants to help in their job search. Instruction was provided and sample products prepared, to help motivate persons to become involved in the design and production of imitation jewelry and card making. A forum was carried out on Part-time Employment.

IR 8: The impact of the program on gang related crimes is measured and a frame of reference was developed for its replication.

Sub RI 8.1: AJR develops framework tool outlining the components most critical for designing an effective gang prevention program, as well as what conditions and resources must be in place

Providing Routine Monitoring Instruments to technical teams

During Quarter Four the M&E Unit in Honduras developed an M&E Matrix to measure program impact. The objective of this tool is to provide technical staff a means by which they can easily capture cumulatively, all the strategies, methodologies and activities that AJR is implementing and, at the same time, evaluate the project and its objectives; capture the approach, and provide an overview of the involvement of the stakeholders.

This M&E Matrix is designed to address three levels:

Level One: is a summary of AJR's strategies. Five columns describe strategies, objectives, partners/stakeholders and proposals in relation to the project's indicators.

Level Two: is a summary of Activities by Agreement; lists all of the activities by Grants or Strategies as approved by USAID. At this level, staff and the M&E Unit can follow the execution of each agreement by Institution, Project, activities, goals and budget, always in relation with project indicators, goals, time and expenses.

Level Three: is an M&E Matrix.

At this level M&E evaluate, 1) the effectiveness of each activity comparing the goal achieved with the goal programmed in percentages, 2) the efficacy, applying the effectiveness indicator to the budget and time of execution and 3) the efficiency, by applying the efficacy indicator to the budget and expenses. The Excel-based tool includes a section for comments. The M&E Coordinator in Honduras has followed execution of the tool closely and staff feedback has been favorable,

INDICATORS	
Effectiveness (%) =	GoalAchieved / GoalProgrammed
Efficacy (%) =	% of Effectiveness X Budget/Time of Execution
Efficiency (%) =	% of Efficacy X Budget/Expense of Execution

With the analysis of the results, M&E will be able to evaluate the critical points in the project implementation as well as the success and generate, in this way a framework that could be replicated in future interventions.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Outreach Centers

- In Honduras, a new paradigm was explored in August for the monitoring of operations in the North, namely in La Ceiba. An M&E visit was conducted to the area by the M&E Coordinator Lesbia Alvarado, and M&E Coordinator of El Salvador in early August. The purpose of this trip was to verify use of the Outreach Center M&E system at five OCs and to meet with the project team in La Ceiba, to verify use of other instruments including the M&E system for vocational training courses. It was decided that more routine visits would be made. The Honduras Coordinator decided that physical visits Outreach Centers could be replaced with phone calls by AJR project officers Monitoring Centers and follow-up visits supervised by the M&E Coordinator at a distance. Monitoring practices were reinforced with the program team in La Ceiba and agreements were made on next steps moving forward. In Tegucigalpa, similar practices have been put into place by the M&E Coordinator due to number of Centers to monitor. Site visits have been supplemented with phone calls which use a routine Outreach center monitoring report and draw from the Excel-based Monitoring systems in use by Coordinators.

- 36 Visits to CDAs in San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La ceiba to train in the M&E system, created in the past quarter. 12 routine visits to Centers in Tegucigalpa
- M&E meetings with CDAs coordinators and partners.
- Development of the System for Monitoring Micro-enterprises for CDAs which is excel based and includes several aspects, it allows a summary of income, cost and profit and a monthly tracking of all three aspects including offering a break-down of reinvestment into the microenterprise for sustainability vs growth of the microenterprise. The system is in place in all OCs in Honduras and some in El Salvador.
- Follow-up to the other components of the program, including vocational training, "The Challenge of Dreaming My Life" life skills training, Taller de AutosuficienciaLaboral, Clubes, to verify the correct use of M&E's forms.

Next Steps include routine M&E practices, ensuring up to date monitoring documentation on all open grants, potential work on indicators related to amendments and working with staff, OC, Microenterprise and other partners to ensure proper monitoring is carried out.

The main programmatic focus of this next quarter will be the carrying out of follow-up work on the collecting of Lessons Learned based on implementation so that these feed into a framework that outlines the most critical components in the development of effective programs that reduce numbers of children joining gangs.

Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang-Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication

RI 8: The impact of the program on gang related crimes is measured and a frame of reference was developed for its replication.

Sub RI 8.1: AJR develops framework tool outlining the components most critical for designing an effective gang prevention program, as well as what conditions and resources must be in place

AJR's Monitoring and Evaluation Unit has as its objective to ensure that data and information generated and shared with beneficiaries and partners at all levels, is valid for the purposes of accountability and transparency, but also that information can be analyzed and serves to guide programming. This Unit (with a Coordinator in Honduras and a regional Coordinator in El Salvador) works closely with partners in applying Monitoring and Evaluation systems, working with data and targets collected at Outreach Centers and other prevention activities and fostering the discussion of advances against targets, challenges and means of improving impact.

Transition within Team

The M&E Team between the countries saw shifts particularly in the second half of this year. In Quarter Three Francisco Armenta, the Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator in Honduras, left the team in March. A replacement Ms. Lila Mayes was identified and she remained with the team for a few months before deciding to leave this position. AJR had already identified and begun working with Ms. Lesbia Alvarado in April, and in July she accepted the role of Coordinator for M&E in Honduras. Ms. Alvarado brings a broad skillset and works in a complementary way with the Regional Coordinator.

Providing Routine Monitoring Instruments to technical teams

Important advances occurred in the second half of the year with regards to the instruments developed by the AJR's Monitoring and Evaluation Team for use by the program in implementation countries El Salvador and Honduras and in order to Monitor the MEP

- The AJR Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator in Honduras developed a prototype for a Micro-enterprise Monitoring sub-system, in use in all OC's in Honduras. The System is based in excel and allows tracking of income cost and profit with a few simple clicks at OCs. The system will be pushed further in Honduras where it is in very limited use.

During Quarter Four the M&E Unit in Honduras developed an effective M&E Matrix to measure program impact. The objective of this tool is to provide technical staff a means by which they can easily capture cumulatively, all the strategies,

methodologies and activities that AJR is implementing and, at the same time, evaluate the project and its objectives; capture the approach, and provide an overview of the involvement of the stakeholders. It will be applied in El Salvador

INDICATORS	
Effectiveness (%) =	GoalAchieved / GoalProgrammed
Efficacy (%) =	% of Effectiveness X Budget/Time of Execution
Efficiency (%) =	% of Efficacy X Budget/Expense of Execution

this Quarter.

With the analysis of the results, M&E will be able to evaluate the critical points in the project implementation as well as the success and generate, in this way a framework that could be replicated in future interventions.

- Ms. Lesbia Alvarado traveled to El Salvador in late May to begin work on a Monitoring and Evaluation sub-system. AJR's Indicator 1.1 under its Monitoring and Evaluation Plan calls for Committees to be able to monitor their Crime Prevention Plans. The Excel-based sub-system for monitoring that was designed, is based on indicators established in the prevention plans. AJR sought to design a system that was fully compatible with the Plan's strategic areas and activity areas and that will not be for use only on AJR activities, but would rather remain with the Committees for use when monitoring all activities under their Plans. The system will be rolled out in the coming Quarter in El Salvador.
- In April 2011, AJR began work on a new Monitoring sub-system that would allow a unique profile to volunteers and beneficiaries using an assigned code, but that also allow "at-a glance" analysis of the division of time and activities by youth and volunteers at Outreach Centers and would isolate basic information from registration of use of OCs. The system needed to continue working with AJR's definition of a volunteer and beneficiary as having accessed services at an OC for at least ten hours. In mid-May a prototype was designed and piloted by the then part-time Systems Expert Lesbia Alvarado. Several adjustments were made and by June 1, in both El Salvador and Guatemala, the system was rolled out in 22 OCs in Honduras and 17 OCs in El Salvador. The level of effort required in launching the systems, implied intense monitoring and training by the M&E Coordinators over the quarter. Today the system is accepted and held in healthy regard in all Outreach Centers.

Training and Routine Monitoring

- In Quarter Four the M&E Coordinator in El Salvador trained four new OC Coordinators in the use of the OC Monitoring and Evaluation System and provided follow-up visits in the third week of September to assess progress by two new Coordinators in use of the system. She also trained some thirty sports promoters in the three municipalities in the use of assistance registration formats. Fifteen routing monitoring visits were scheduled. Including a three-day routine monitoring trip at OCs in September and a shorter visit to OCs in August.

- In Honduras 36 Visits were scheduled to CDAs in San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba to train in the M&E system, created in the past quarter. 12 routine visits to Centers in Tegucigalpa
- M&E meetings were held at CDAs coordinators and partners.

Achievements:

- In El Salvador monthly OC Monitoring Meetings depend upon data from the OC systems. This has enabled in-depth discussion of the OC Model with Coordinators and holds Centers accountable for performance. (Data on OCs from the Outreach Center sub-system can be found in Activity One, Activity Four and Activity Five of this report.) In Honduras too, data is discussed on visits in meetings and through phone calls with Coordinators to bridge long traveling distances.
- A tipping point was reached with the new OC Monitoring System once data was shown at meetings. Coordinators contest data which they doubt and pay close attention.
- Twenty-three lessons learned were developed in the second quarter through group sessions in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. This quarter, six lessons learned including their budgetary costs were finalized in Guatemala. Next Quarter major emphasis will be placed on completion of lessons in Honduras and El Salvador through structured interviews with staff.

Challenges

- A high-pace implementation environment and competing priorities on the part of technical team make holding meetings to use data challenging to schedule.
- The Excel-based system is consolidated monthly for OC Monitoring Meetings in both countries, the process is time intensive, the AJR team will look into reducing the amount of time spent.
- One on-one mentoring of technical team mentors in how to use instruments to register time and assistance, etc. are crucial to replicating practice externally with partners.
- In order to properly mentor CMPV M&E point persons competing data priorities will need to be managed.

Next Steps^[1]

- Apply adjustments to Outreach Center Monitoring Sub-system
- Ensure micro-enterprise monitoring tool is used in El Salvador
- Secure training dates CMPVs in M&E

^[1] Unless otherwise indicated, Next Steps apply to El Salvador and Honduras.

- Identify and begin to train monitoring point persons CMPVs
- Introduce CMPV sub-system and provide training to point persons
- Coordinate carrying out of Impact survey by Vox Latina in December 2011.
- Meeting with AJR Clubs to improve reporting in El Salvador
- Monitor the application of AJR Mentors program instruments and provide training
- Follow-up to the other components of the program, including vocational training, “The Challenge of Dreaming My Life” life skills training, Taller de Autosuficiencia Laboral, Clubes, to verify the correct use of M&E’s forms.
- Collaborate with technical teams to conduct pre and post communication campaign focus groups
- Retake Lessons Learned created in the Spring through one-on-one and small group sessions
- Continue routine monitoring of OCs
- Socialize protocol for Monitoring documentation under grants and put into place

The M&E Units in both countries have felt traction in their efforts to create a demand for data, both with staff for purposes of internal analysis and with partners in the field to whom data often opens up a new world.

Activity 7: Restorative Justice for Juveniles

In December 2010, the AJR USAID-SICA received Modification #10, a new activity called “Restorative Justice for Juveniles”. This project was designed to improve juvenile criminal justice in Honduras. The Restorative Justice for Juveniles Project provides assistance in proposing reforms to the legal framework and in enhancing the professional capacities of judges, prosecutors, public defenders and other juvenile justice system actors to apply restorative justice. The development of mechanisms for GOH institutions to be more effective and improve their credibility through partnerships with NGOs, and civil society organizations to promote oversight and monitoring of the juvenile justice system, is also included.

Over Quarter Four, major activities under this component ramped up considerably. Work with the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, who has drafted a special juvenile justice law proposal, ensued. Mediation and juvenile restorative justice training with expert consultants Mrs. Marianela Corrales and Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko were carried out during this quarter.

Preparations to carry out an observational visit with key juvenile justice operators to Costa Rica is also under way. Costa Rica has been selected as a site visit because they have a similar juvenile justice legislation as Honduras and have had important experiences and advances in juvenile restorative justice practices, such as the one carried out by the Juvenile Justice Court in Limon. A total of 10 juvenile justice operators, including judges, public defenders and prosecutors will be able to see first-hand restorative justice practices in place and will be able to meet with operators in Costa Rica and visit several institutions during the week of December 12, 2011.

Contact has been maintained with key juvenile justice operators and decision makers to ensure continuous support for project activities. A commitment will be made by the observational visit participants to advocate for changes and implement where possible restorative justice techniques, when they return.

IR 1: Development of Recommendations for Reforms to the Children and Adolescence Code and Introduction of Restorative Justice

Establishment of the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission

The Juvenile Justice Reform Commission was established during the first quarter of 2011.

The following institutions form part of the JJ Reform Commission:

- Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court
- Juvenile Justice Courts of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula
- Attorney General's Office
- Public Defense
- IHNFA Reeducation program team

- Childhood and Adolescence Commission of the National Congress
- National Civilian Police (Investigations and Prevention units)
- Justice and Human Rights Secretariat
- Civil Society working with Adolescents in Conflict with the Law.

Under the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission a Technical Committee was also set up to draft recommendations for reforms.

The first meeting of the JJ Reform Commission was held on February 25, 2011. During this meeting the activity was presented and thoroughly discussed with participants. As a result the Commission was formally established, as well as a Technical Team created under the Commission to develop the proposal of reform.

During Quarter Two, meetings were held with the Childhood and Adolescence Commission, and the Judicial Affairs Commission of the National Congress in order to formally present Activity Seven and ensure their support regarding the development of recommendations for reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code. Formal letters were sent to heads of juvenile justice institutions inviting them to take part in this important reform process through the juvenile justice Reform Commission, and requesting them to delegate representatives for the Commission.

During Quarter Three, several meetings and a workshop were held by the Juvenile Justice Team with the Technical Committee of the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, in order to thoroughly discuss a first draft presented by expert consultant Mrs. Mary Beloff, for a new Juvenile Justice Law. As a result, important inputs were provided by members of the Commission. Based on those inputs provided, the Juvenile Justice Team worked with Mrs. Beloff on a second draft of the proposal.

Meetings with the Vice Ministers of the Justice and Human Rights Secretariat were carried out in May, in order to present Activity Seven and its objectives and ensure support for the reform of the Childhood and Adolescence Code through the establishment of a new Juvenile Justice Law. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was drafted at this time, to support the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission in the reform process.

Recommendations for reforms to the Juvenile Justice Code developed and Restorative Justice introduced

This objective sought the formation of a Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, the development of a work plan designed through a consensus process, workshops with the Commission in order to prepare a reform proposal to the Childhood and Adolescence Code, and the presentation of the reform proposal to the National Congress.

During this quarter, Mrs. Zumbado and the juvenile justice team in Honduras, continued meetings with the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission, discussing and validating possibilities for a new law, which could fill in the gaps of the current Childhood and Adolescence Code.

After several meetings and hard work put in by the Juvenile Justice Team, a draft proposal for a new Juvenile Justice Law was finished.

On September 17, The First Lady requested the President of The National Congress to submit for discussion and approval a package of reforms regarding Children and Family, which included the Childhood and Adolescence Code. The juvenile justice team moved quickly and met with Congressman Rolando Dubon from the Judicial Commission of Congress, who in turn invited AJR to take part in the working teams, where the reforms were being discussed. AJR proposed at this time to consider the inclusion of the draft Juvenile Justice Law into the package of reforms being considered, and as a result the draft law document has been added to the package of reforms, currently under discussion.

The juvenile justice team is currently taking part in the Inter-institutional Commission established by Congressman Duran, composed of representatives from: the Justice and Human Rights Secretariat, Public Ministry, the Judicial Sector, Public Defense, and a specialist in legislative techniques. This Commission is validating and moving forward the package of reforms to the current Childhood and Adolescence Code.

In order to help move the package of reforms forward, AJR also continues to carry out working meetings with the juvenile justice Reform Commission on a parallel basis, to ensure all possible observations to the draft law were considered. Mrs. Marilys de Estrada, AJR consultant in Guatemala, with experience in legislation reform, also provided technical assistance to the Commission during this time.

The juvenile justice team also held meetings during this quarter with the Vice-Ministers from the Justice and Human Rights Secretariat to ensure their support regarding the reforms. Furthermore a Memorandum of Understanding to ensure support for the Juveniles Justice Reform Commission and back up for the process of reform, was also drafted and is expected to be signed by justice sector institutions.

The draft law proposal constructed by AJR was presented to Congress and is currently part of the package proposal of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code being reviewed and discussed by the Inter-institutional Commission established by the President of the National Congress. The First Lady is advocating strongly for the passing of the reform package, so there is a very good possibility that these reforms will in fact be passed during the next quarter. AJR will continue to advocate for the passing of the reforms and will monitor progress. The adoption of these reforms by Congress would represent a major achievement for the juvenile justice agenda in Honduras.

The juvenile justice team will continue to advocate and participate in the meetings of the Inter-institutional Commission to ensure passing of the reform package in Congress. It is essential to continue to influence relevant government institutions and decision makers to find legal support for the Committee regarding the passing of reforms to the Childhood and Adolescence Code.

I.R. 2: Targeted training for judges, public defenders, special prosecutor units, and IHNFA key personnel addressing juveniles and gang-related units.

In Quarter Two, AJR identified possible national and international consultants which could provide technical assistance and training in mediation techniques and juvenile restorative justice. Terms of reference for both consultancies were developed and experts identified. The Team had both experts in place during the month of July to begin work in this activity.

During this quarter trainings were provided to juvenile justice operators in mediation techniques by AJR consultant Marianela Corrales, and restorative juvenile justice by Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko.

A training workshop in restorative justice was provided by Mrs. Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko to 25 juvenile justice operators on September 5, 2011. Other trainings will continue to be provided during the coming quarter. These trainings which are being provided by renowned expert Mrs. Calvachi-Mateyko, have provided juvenile justice operators with new knowledge regarding restorative justice and its possible application in Honduras.

A training workshop was provided by consultant Marianela Corrales on mediation techniques to 17 juvenile justice operators on September 29, 2011.

Contacts were made by Mrs. Zumbado with justice sector key operators from Costa Rica, to determine good practices in restorative justice in order to carry out an observational visit with juvenile justice operators from Honduras. An observational visit training plan and agenda is being developed and other preparations to carry out the visit are being made by the juvenile justice team in Honduras. The observational visit to Costa Rica is expected to take place during the week of December 12th. A model of restorative justice has been identified in Costa Rica and contacts have already been established with key operators there. Accordingly an observational visit with approximately ten juvenile justice key operators is currently being planned by AJR. Approval for the observational visit will be requested with USAID in the first week of November.

Final trainings in both mediation techniques and juvenile restorative justice will be carried out during the month of November. The training plan for the observational visit and respective documents will also be presented to USAID for approval during the first week of November.

I:R 3: Public confidence and accountability of Juvenile Justice Public Sector Institutions increased.

During this quarter, activities aimed at strengthening public confidence in juvenile justice institutions saw very important accomplishments.

Mrs. Patricia Bourdeth, AJR expert consultant, carried out several meetings and workshops with IHNFA's technical personnel in the process of constructing a five year Strategic Plan for institutional development for the institution. As a result, a draft Strategic Plan has been developed. A formal presentation of the Strategic plan was also made during the month of September to the Intervention Commission, currently in charge of this institution. The Commission expressed gratitude and commented positively on the possibility of executing the Strategic Plan presented. The Commission is very open to receive assistance from AJR

in this transition period of the institution. Accordingly, AJR will continue to monitor closely the institution and the validation of the Strategic Plan presented.

Also during this quarter the grants provided to Casa Alianza and Save the Children were made effective. Casa Alianza has experienced some problems in the implementation of the activities under the grant, as IHNFA was intervened in the month of September, Casa Alianza was not able to start monitoring activities with the institution. However, they expect to be able to start up activities during the month of October.

IHNFA's strategic plan for institutional development and creating alliances and synergies with NGO's and international donors developed.

The political turmoil present at IHNFA with the intervention by the government in the institution in the month of September has generated uncertainties regarding hierarchies, management, and thus regarding the participation in the validation and execution of the Strategic Development Plan.

An excellent level of participation at the technical level by IHNFA has been noted by AJR, however at a political level it has been harder to ensure the execution of the Plan with the Intervention Commission which was established for the purpose of carrying out the Strategic Plan. Even though a formal presentation of the Strategic Plan was made and a positive reaction was received from the Intervention Commission, AJR must continue to work to ensure the final validation and implementation of the Plan. A final Strategic Institutional Development Plan is expected to be presented to IHNFA by the month of November. After it is presented, AJR will continue to monitor progress in order to advocate for its implementation.

Grants provided to CSO's to provide organizational strengthening assistance to monitor performance of juvenile justice institutions.

During this quarter grants were provided to two NGO's: Casa Alianza and Save the Children, aimed at strengthening monitoring activities (oversight) of juvenile justice institutions. AJR has carried out meetings with both NGO's to establish coordination and monitoring mechanisms in order to ensure the successful implementation of project funds. These organizations were selected after a competitive process with a short list of institutions and the decision based on their experience and work in juvenile justice matters and the proposal presented to AJR.

Casa Alianza's strategic objectives under its agreement with AJR are: a) Strengthening the capacity of NGO's to monitor the juvenile justice system; and b) Coordinating awareness and advocacy activities aimed at improving the juvenile justice system and the situation of youth in conflict with the law.

Activities to be carried out under this grant include:

1. A workshop with at least 10 civil society organizations from COIPRODEN to define social audit indicators to monitor the juvenile justice system institutions. This Workshop will be carried out during the month of October.

2. A Public Forum with juvenile justice system operators and authorities in order to present monitoring results. This Forum is expected to take place during the month of November.
3. A television program.
4. A conservatory with a group of NGO's, public authorities and media, regarding monitoring of juvenile justice institutions. This Activity is expected to take place during the month of November.

During this past quarter Casa Alianza carried out a TV show in which restorative juvenile justice was discussed. During the show Mr. Gary Steven Castro, Attorney with experience working in juvenile detention centers spoke about restorative juvenile justice. In future programs the discussion on restorative juvenile justice will continue.

It is important to note that Casa Alianza has experienced some execution problems due to the intervention of IHNFA. As a result they were not been able to carry out meetings and monitoring activities with IHNFA as planned during this past quarter. The current political situation of IHNFA has been a roadblock for Casa Alianza to be able to begin monitoring activities with them in the juvenile detention centers: *Renunciendo*, *Sagrado Corazon* and *El Carmen*.

Nevertheless, Casa Alianza is positive and has begun to approach current authorities at IHNFA in order to ensure monitoring activities are able to be carried out within the next quarter.

Save the Children's strategic objective under its agreement with AJR is: Strengthening Civil Society Organizations to improve their capacity of monitoring the juvenile justice system.

During this past quarter the following activities were carried out under this grant:

- Participation in restorative justice training of two technical personnel from Save the Children who are coordinating activities under this grant. They participated in the restorative justice training provided by AJR consultant Rosario Calvachi-Mateyko.
- Establishment of strategic alliances with CSO's. A total of 12 organizations have been identified to work with regarding strengthening of monitoring activities of juvenile justice institutions. Visits are being made to these CSO's.
- Training workshops to improve knowledge in restorative justice practices and mechanisms. Training was provided during this quarter to members of CSO's including Municipal Defenders of Children (Defensorias Municipales de la Niñez) and youth from the organization PRESION. As a result, 5 municipal defenders, 4 representatives from CSO's, a judge and a Municipal Justice Director (Director Municipal de Justicia) were trained.

Activities under both grants will come full under way during the next quarter. AJR will monitor these activities closely in order to ensure the correct implementation of both grants.

Next Steps

Next Steps

A. Activity 1: Jump starting public and private partnerships

A.1 Outreach Centers Established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private sector and municipalities

- Inauguration of remaining two Centers under this Activity area, in November 2011, Las Victorias I, Chalchuapa (November 17), El Calvarrio, Nahuizalco (November 11).

A.2 Regional Youth Movement Established

El Salvador

- Launching of Public Policy Campaign (November 15)
- “Our Prevention Project” implemented at national high schools with schools’ governments. (November 15, 17, 22 and 24)
- Finish the Dialogues against Violence (November 17 and 24, December 1)
- Soccer game against Violence (December 10)
-

Guatemala

- Campaign to advocate for crime prevention with two presidential candidates for second elections Round (October – November)
- Flame against Violence – Mobilization campaign against violence (November)
- Position the Movement to become independent

Regional

- Meeting with SICA and the Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala Youth Movements to establish the Regional Movement against Violence. (November 17-18)

A.3 Rehabilitation and Insertion Initiatives develop through public-private alliances and target to former gang members

El Salvador

- Continue the process of inserting former gang members
- Continue raising awareness and encourage the institutions to keep on referring participants to the program so you can recover leavers
- Inauguration of shoe making microenterprise in Ciudad Delgado (November)
- Establishment of Coalition for insertion and rehabilitation

- Breakfast with pastors and alliance
- Finalize Systematization of the experience

B Activity 2: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform

B.1 A study containing a situational analysis and a qualitative assessment of Juvenile Justice system is done in three countries

- Finalize assessment of closed cases to support situational analysis
- Present situational analysis with closed cases data

B.2 Regional Juvenile Justice Policy recommendations are taken up in the agendas of target SICA member countries

- Development of 3 Ad Hoc Committee workshops and a teleconference to develop and validate recommendations for juvenile justice public policy (Nov 2,3; Nov 20-21; Dec 2,3)
- 3rd Regional Juvenile Justice Forum (November 12,13)
- Presentation of recommendations to Central American Presidents (November 16)

B.3 Standardized procedures designed for the application of alternative measures are being offered to Juvenile Justice Operators in the three countries

- Validation of norms and procedures by ISNA, INFHA, and Bienestar Social (November)

B 4. Regional post-graduate juvenile justice program and other professional- grade service training short courses

- Implementation of Diplomado courses in each country (Oct-Nov)

C Activity 3: COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SICA

C.1 SICA strengthened to develop new independent programmatic/policy initiatives

- TA to develop the 22 Central America Security Strategy
- Development of Central America Security Index
- Organization and Implementation of the 3rd Juvenile Justice Forum

C.2 OBSICA becomes a tool that allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information to inform regional o initiatives

- Design of OBSICA Project (November 21- 23)

D Activity 4: El Salvador CARSI Initiative on Prevention

D.1 Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor prevention plans

- Training in 1) El Salvador's National Prevention Strategy; 2) AJRs Municipal Violence Prevention Strategy; Prevention Concepts and the Outreach Center Model as a Viable prevention Solution and 3) Monitoring and Evaluating Progress. (Nov-Dec)
- Municipal Public Policies for three municipalities presented

D.2 Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors

- Identification and training of mentors to protect youth in communities Honduras.
- Monthly meetings with mentors

D.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

- Inauguration two Centers under this Activity area, in November 2011, Las Victorias I, Chalchuapa (November 17), El Calvarrio, Nahuizalco (November 11).
- Continue monthly technical monitoring meetings with partners and coordinators.

D.4 Number of youth who are trained in life skills

- Set forth The Challenge of Dreaming my Life training in all OCs in El Salvador and complete training and follow-up with Facilitators and youth.

D.5 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity

- Fourteen youth clubs signed agreements, are equipped and are especially trained.
- Approve and award 8 additional grants for the development of youth clubs
- Follow up to 40 Youth Clubs

D.6 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities

- Implementation of Vocational Training for youth
- Ensure youth completing vocational training have access to; The Challenge of Dreaming my Life Course
- Ensure youth completing vocational training have access to; Employment Skills Training, and
- Ensure youth completing vocational training have access to; Opportunities to participate at local and national fairs to learn how to promote and market their products.
- Conduct El Congo, Chalchuapa and Santa Ana graduation ceremonies (Oct-Nov)

D.7 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives

- Presentation and approval of entrepreneurship strategy
- Identification of potential entrepreneurs and special training for those undergoing vocational training
- Advance the three strategies that will promote tourism in all three municipalities
- Launch of Chalchuapa's Tourism Strategy including zipline project
- Establish 6 Fundación Llorco cooperatives
- Establish 12 microenterprises
- Award tools and materials kits to youth involved in self employment

D.8 Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities

- Help search for job opportunities directly with businesses and in alliance with the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Ana
- Identify companies that can support youth labor reinsertion.

D.9 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention

- Launch of Awareness campaigns in the 18 communities in the municipalities of Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa. The media used are the local media of television and radio, as it is these media that have the greatest impact in these municipalities.

D.10 Number of infrastructure projects for prevention

- Inauguration of Las Victorias Soccer Field
- Inauguration of Four Infrastructure projects in Santa Ana
- Inauguration of three infrastructure projects In El Congo

D.11 Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities

- Presentation of Chalchuapa Second Violence and Vulnerability Report (November 11)
- Presentation of El Congo Third Violence and Vulnerability Report (November 18)
- Presentation of Santa Ana Third Violence and Vulnerability Report (November 25)

E Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention/CARSI

E.1 Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor prevention plans

- Strengthening the Sub-Committee of San Pedro Sula by promoting the integration of new members and organizations.
- Encourage the Sub-Committee to file an application to the Municipality of San Pedro Sula to change its status from a Sub-Committee to a Committee.
- The CMPV members are expected to soon be sworn in by the Mayor in the Municipal City Hall.
- Continue to provide workshops to the 3 CMPVs, including the issues of Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Addressing the Media and Strengthening the capacity in Prevention of the members of the Community Boards (Patronatos)

E.2 Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors

- Support the coordinators of the outreach centers and select the ten mentors for each community, so they can begin to develop the various functions in the center.
- Program with the coordinators the mentoring workshop in each of the communities.

E.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

- All Centers have been established
- Continue monthly technical monitoring meetings with partners and coordinators.

E.4 Number of youth who are trained in life skills

- Complete The Challenge of Dreaming my Life training in all OCs in Honduras and complete training and follow-up with Facilitators and youth.
- Reinforce English training

E.5 Youth Movement established in Honduras and working on advocacy regarding youth crime prevention policy

- Conduction of 100 dialogues called "Here Among Young People," which will focus on subjects, such as values, family, minimizing risk factors and violence prevention. (Oct-Dec)
- Conduction of contest called "Singing for Non-Violence" and the project called "Christmas Without Violence in SPS."
- Development of awareness raising campaigns for youth in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba and Choloma.

E.6 Number of young people trained in life skills

- Complete the number of beneficiaries for all outreach center.
- Follow up and support the facilitators and beneficiaries with their life plans.

E.7 Number of young people joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity.

- Resolve the integration problems to the kitchen club of Los Angeles.
- Organize the records of each club.
- Support the strengthening and equipping of Clubs
- Extend the membership of all clubs

E.8 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities

- Complete the vocational training approved under the Strategy with Academia La Amigas, Tecnico Chamelecon, Centro Vocacional de La Ceiba, Escuela de Artes y Oficios de SPS.
- Continue the implementation of the accelerate education program at the OCs

E.9 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives

- Start operation of 14 micro-entrepreneurial initiatives at OCs
- Strengthening through ODEF the entrepreneurial initiatives
- Follow up to the micro-entrepreneurial System provided by AJR

E.10 Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities

- Continue with the Employability program
- Implement the Youth Self-Employment Program in Partnership with ODEF

E.11 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness regarding the recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention

- Carry out a total of 7 specific campaigns will be carried out, using massive media (TV, Radio and Press), and alternate communication (murals, loud-speaking, sessions, theater, etc.) in 24 Communities

E.12 Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in target municipalities

- Coordinate actions for the dissemination of information from the local observatories.
- Testing with the local observatories.
- Testing of the IDUPAS server at the National Autonomous University of Honduras data center.
- Complete data validation processes in the last quarter of 2011.
- Validate data from the last quarter of 2011.

E.13 Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training

- Continue removing the tattoos of ex- gang members through the PNPPRS
- Start the Dreaming My Life Challenge workshops with 600 ex-gang

E.14 Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed

- Strengthen the alliance with Orphan Helpers to use its data bases of ex-gang in the process of selecting candidates.
- Continue the alliance with the Honduras Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP), so that the youth of the program are considered for employment in affiliates
- Continue raising awareness and encourage the institutions, especially the INTUR group, contacted in this period.
- Follow up the microenterprises for strengthen its operations.

F. Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication

F.1 AJR develops framework tool outlining the components most critical for designing an effective prevention program

- Continue routine M&E practices, ensuring up to date monitoring documentation on all open grants, potential work on indicators related to amendments and working with staff, OC, Microenterprise and other partners to ensure proper monitoring is carried out.
- Carry out of follow-up work on the collecting of Lessons Learned based on implementation so that these feed into a framework that outlines the most critical components in the development of effective programs that reduce numbers of children joining gangs.
- Conduct Vox Latina evaluation (December)

El Salvador

- Work with technical teams to finalize micro-enterprise monitoring tool
- Identify and begin to train monitoring point persons CMPVs
- Introduce CMPV sub-system and provide training to point persons
- Monitoring of instrument application AJR Clubs
- Monitoring of instrument application launch of AJR Mentoring Project
- Provide post communication campaign focus groups
- Reanalysis OC System Monitoring Tool for adjustments
- Work with staff, Protocols Physical documentation grant files
- Conduct Routine Monitoring Visits

Honduras

- Follow up micro-enterprise monitoring tool
- Identify and begin to train monitoring point persons CMPVs
- Introduce CMPV sub-system and provide training to point persons
- Monitoring of instrument application AJR Clubs
- Monitoring of instrument application launch of AJR Mentoring Project
- Reanalysis OC System Monitoring Tool for final adjustments
- Work with staff, Protocols Physical documentation grant files

- Conduct Routine Monitoring Visits

G. Activity 7 Restorative Justice for Juveniles

G.1 Development of Recommendations for Reforms to the Children and Adolescence Code and Introduction of Restorative Justice

- AJR, will present the final legal proposal to the National Congress, which will include the observations of the Family, Childhood and Adolescence Legislative Commission of Congress (November)

G.2 Targeted training for judges, public defenders, special prosecutor units, and IHNFA key personnel addressing juveniles and gang-related units:

- Carry out final workshops on restorative juvenile justice (November)
- Carry out the observational visit to Costa Rica with Juvenile Justice operators (December 12-16).

G.3. IHNFA's strategic plan for institutional development and creating alliances and synergies with NGO's and international donors developed.

- AJR will formally present to the Intervention Commission of IHNFA and its new Executive Director the final strategic plan (November 4).

G.4 Public confidence and accountability of Juvenile Justice Public Sector Institutions increased

- Continue to monitor closely the work of Casa Alianza and Save the Children, according to their action plans.

Adolescence Code and Introduction of Restorative Justice

- AJR, will present the final legal proposal to the National Congress, which will include the observations of the Family, Childhood and Adolescence Legislative Commission of Congress (November)

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Continue to monitor closely the work of Casa Alianza and Save the Children, according to their action plan

A. Activity 1: Jump starting public and private partnerships

A.1 Outreach Centers Established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private sector and municipalities

- Inauguration of remaining two Centers under this Activity area, in August 2011, El Cavarrio in Nahuizalco, Trinidad and El Limon in Soyapango.
- Monthly OC Technical Monitoring meetings continue in El Salvador and take hold in Honduras to monitor the continued development of the Centers along the OC Model components and to review Center results with Centers, Coordinators and partners.

A.2 Regional Youth Movement Established

EL SALVADOR

- Dissemination and promotion of the MJCV in Universities.
- Major outreach and participation in Youth Fair (JUVENTOUR) that will be held from August 19-21, 2011
- Reorganization of the Coordinating Group and legalization of the Movement
- Implementation of Initiatives based on approved plan

GUATEMALA

- Development of digital kit of tools for downloading on the Internet by youth being targeted for Prensa Libre Employment Fair and participation of the Movement at the Fair
- Talks continue with INTECAP, Guatemala's Technical and Professional Training Institute in order to secure training for youth in La Brigada and Ciudad Quetzal
- Youth Movement strengthening training
- Movement hosts first Youth Camp on August 19, 2011, aims to create awareness with regards the situation of youth in the country and encourage that participating youth become violence prevention change agents
- Proposal submitted to continue operations beyond September 2011

REGIONAL

- Commitment sought by SICA to hosting meetings and supporting Regional Youth Movement
- Establishment of regional movement

A.3 Rehabilitation and Insertion Initiatives develop through public-private alliances and target to former gang members

EL SALVADOR

- Continue the process of selecting candidates with young people and in the process.
- Meetings with the foundation Fernando Llorit to evaluate the teaching-learning process of training and review progress report of the young.
- Continue with the assessment of interests and skills to set up youth groups that apply to a job or vocational training.
- Continue raising awareness and encourage the institutions to keep on referring participants to the program so you can recover leavers.
- Define Social Service Passionist service agreement tattoo removal costs (and conditions) with the youth who do not qualify for these services with the CNSP.
- Reinsert the Fifteen young women into vocational training and continue to reinsert ex-gang members into jobs
- Work with FUNDASALVA to move forward systematization developed for other institutions to implement reintegration projects targeting youth ex-gang members and describes

GUATEMALA

- First meeting by Peronia's new multi-sectoral council takes place; will have various committees and include members from the community and its various sectors to oversee the development of social projects benefitting ex-gang youth and the community
- INTECAP Training to 25 ex-gang youth begins
- Systematization Peronia completed pre-closeout of the Guatemala component of the program September 30, 2011.
- Development of one year plan to be submitted to different donors

B Activity 2: Assessing regional legal/justice frameworks and promoting juvenile justice policy reform

B.1 A study containing a situational analysis and a qualitative assessment of Juvenile Justice system is done in three countries

REGIONAL

- The Situational Analysis and Qualitative Assessment Draft will be formally presented to USAID during the month of July.
- Preparation of Final Situational Analysis and Qualitative Assessment Document
- Once the studies have been presented and approved by USAID, work will begin on the development of recommendations for juvenile justice policies. The studies will serve the Ad Hoc committee as the basis for the elaboration of policy recommendations.

B.2 Regional Juvenile Justice Policy recommendations are taken up in the agendas of target SICA member countries

- First meeting of the Ad-hoc committee takes place in San Salvador to present final findings and recommendations of the situational analysis and qualitative assessment of the North Triangle countries, delimitation of the subject matter and scope of the recommendations to be developed and the methodology to follow for this process will also be discussed and validated with the committee members.

B.3 Standardized procedures designed for the application of alternative measures are being offered to Juvenile Justice Operators in the three countries

El Salvador

- The juvenile justice team with consultant Myrna Lopez will carry out final workshops with ISNA's technical team in order to review and discuss a draft document for the rules of procedures developed and gather final inputs in order to include them in the final document

Guatemala

- Finish developing the rules of procedures in collaboration with the technical team of the Socio-educational Measures Program of the SBS, and validate these during the upcoming months of July and August 2011

Honduras

- The lack of both human and material resources at IHNFA, is still the main concern regarding the implementation and follow up of alternative measures. An important challenge will be to advocate for the necessary financial resources aimed at improving the human capacity and logistics of the institution and especially of the Alternative Measures Subprogram.

B 4. Regional post-graduate juvenile justice program and other professional- grade service training short courses

- The three Diplomado Courses in Juvenile Justice for El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras are expected to be validated by the participant institutions in each country by the month of July.
- Preparations to carry out the first Diplomado courses in each country are expected to continue through the month of July and August. Implementation of the courses is expected to begin between the last week of August and first week of September.
- In Honduras, AJR will continue to look for the endorsement of the Juvenile Justice Diplomado Course by the Central American Technological University (UNITEC).
- AJR will continue working on the design of the regional graduate juvenile justice program with the technical assistance of Mary Beloff. The graduate program is expected to be presented by the first week of September.

C Activity 3: COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SICA

C.1 SICA strengthened to develop new independent programmatic/policy initiatives

- USAID and AJR meets with SICA to define support in the development of the prevention strategy

C.2 OBSICA becomes a tool that allows SICA to manage, analyze and produce information to inform regional o initiatives

- Review the proposal for the design of the index
- Analyze the raising of funds for the index with Canada or other funding sources
- Analyze the specific participation of CISALVA and other potential partners
- Reactivate the working group
- Introduce a more systematic and sustained way of collaborating on this Project

D Activity 4: El Salvador CARSI Initiative on Prevention**D.1 Violence Prevention Committees created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor prevention plans**

- Training package CMPV's presented to USAID 'ending USAID approval, training ensues CMPV's In areas of, 1. Orientation on El Salvador's National Prevention Strategy; 2) Training on AJRs Municipal Violence Prevention Strategy; Prevention Concepts and the Outreach Center Model as a Viable prevention Solution and Monitoring and Evaluating Progress.
- Training strategy presented to three CMPVs, dates are secured
- Two Monitoring and Evaluation point persons established pre CMPV
- Monitoring and Evaluation training CMPVs in El Salvador and Honduras
- Excel-based sub-system for CMPVs tailored for each municipality, prepared for training with M&E point person/s in each municipality
- Municipal Public Policies for three municipalities presented

D.2 Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors

- Finalization of Mentorship methodology
- Identification and training of mentors to protect youth in communities El Salvador and Honduras.
- Development of training program
- Monthly meetings with mentors

D.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, private-sector and/or municipalities

- Inauguration of new Outreach Centers
- IT Training for volunteers and the OC Coordinator at Universidad Francisco Gavidia, Regional Occidente.
- Continue monthly technical monitoring meetings with partners and coordinators.

D.4 Number of youth who are trained in life skills

- Set forth The Challenge of Dreaming my Life training in all new OCs in El Salvador and complete training and follow-up with Facilitators and youth.

D.5 Number of youth joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity

- Eighteen youth clubs signed agreements, are equipped and are especially trained.

- Generate remaining club proposals
- Approve and award 22 additional grants for the development of youth clubs
- Establishment of 40 Youth Clubs

D.6 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities

- Implementation of Vocational Training for 2000 youth
- Ensure youth completing vocational training have access to; The Challenge of Dreaming my Life Course
- Ensure youth completing vocational training have access to; Employment Skills Training, and
- Ensure youth completing vocational training have access to; Opportunities to participate at local and national fairs to learn how to promote and market their products.
- Mass graduation of vocational training courses
- MINTOUR training continues

D.7 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives

- Presentation and approval of entrepreneurship strategy
- Identification of potential entrepreneurs and special training for those undergoing vocational training
- Advance the three strategies that will promote tourism in all three municipalities
- Development of tourism strategies for income generation

D.8 Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities

- Help search for job opportunities directly with businesses and in alliance with the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Ana and with CONJUVE through the JuvenTour Fair.
- Identify companies that can support youth labor reinsertion.

D.9 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness with regards recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention

- [Launch of](#) Awareness campaigns in the 18 communities in the municipalities of Santa Ana, El Congo and Chalchuapa. The media used are the local media of television and radio, as it is these media that have the greatest impact in these municipalities.

D.10 Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in intervention municipalities

Santa Ana

- Implementation of training plan and preparation of the second report for the second quarter of 2011.
- Start training for outreach workers in management of information on risk factors and properly disclose the report of the first quarter of 2011.

El**Congo**

Implementation of training plan and prepare the first report

- Like Santa Ana, El Congo must participate in training activities in the coming period. At the same time, it must produce its first quarter report and ensure that the FC is still running.

Chalchuapa

- Implementation of training plan and prepare the first report
- Like Santa Ana and the Congo, the observatory must participate in training activities in addition to starting to create the database and produce the first quarterly report.

E Activity 5: Honduras Merida Initiative on Prevention/CARSI**CMPVs created and strengthened to design, implement, and monitor prevention plans****San Pedro Sula**

- Monitor the approval of proposals for Values Promotion through a visit to the Children's Museum and the "Improvement of fields and formation of leagues/youth community sports clubs" presented by the Municipal Sports Institute.
- Presentation of a strategy proposal for the formation and equipment of the clubs.
- Design and implementation of the sustainability strategy for the Municipal CMPVs (CMPV, Spanish acronym).
- Inauguration of the San Isidro Outreach Centers and the search for new partner of the outreach center formerly at the Community Lomas del Carmen.
- Monitoring the CMPV Plans and the legalization of the CMPVs.
- Monitoring the proposals, monitoring systems and the evolution of the outreach centers.
- Monitoring the formation of new entrepreneurship initiatives at the outreach centers.

Choloma

- Implementation of the violence observatory in Choloma and monitoring of the observatory in La Ceiba.
- Monitoring the link that the University Institute for Democracy, Peace and Security offered to install on its website so the Observatory of this city can upload statistical information.

- Monitoring the formation of entrepreneurship initiatives at the López Arellano outreach center and supporting the new initiatives.
- Submission of proposals for the formation of sports clubs and field improvement to USAID.
- Presentation of a strategy for the formation of the clubs and its execution.
- Monitoring the development of proposals in conjunction with the Choloma Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the exploration of job opportunities in the area.

La Ceiba

- Support the development of mapping with violence statistical data for the analysis and interpretation of information provided by police sources to the CMPVs and the aldermen.
- Workshop to strengthen the capacities of the members of the CMPVs, including prevention capabilities.
- Monitoring and evaluation workshop for the CMPV members.
- Formalizing the CMPVs in their role as community leaders
- Positioning the image of the CMPVs supporting prevention.
- Monitoring the development of the proposal for the formation of values and youth identity based on the Red Cross' civic and moral values.
- Monitoring the approval and implementation of the proposal to improve the sports fields in the communities of Armenia Bonito, San Judas and San José.
- Hold opportunity fairs in the five target communities.
- Monitoring the Guillermo Anderson Youth Forum as part of the Youth Movement Against Violence.
- The official inauguration of the CMPVs in a corporate meeting and with the Municipal Mayor.
- Inauguration of the Outreach Center in San José, La Ceiba, scheduled for August 2011.

E.2 Number of community members (adults) who commit and dedicate time to serve as crime prevention mentors

- a. Support the coordinators of the outreach centers and select the ten mentors for each community, so they can begin to develop the various functions in the center.
- b. Program with the coordinators the mentoring workshop in each of the communities.
- c. Promote the mentor profile to outreach centers in La Ceiba.

E.3 Number of Outreach Centers established in alliance with communities, FBOs, the private-sector and/or municipalities

- a. Coordinate the inauguration of remaining Outreach Centers.
- b. Search for the new partner for the outreach center formerly in the Community of Las Lomas.
- c. Establishment of agreement with the new Outreach Center.

E.4 Number of Established Outreach Centers that will be strengthened in prevention services in accordance with benchmarks of Strengthened OC Model

- The “Challenge of Dreaming my Life”:
Schedule the “Challenge of Dreaming my Life” workshops for beneficiaries in the next quarter. Manage and acquire the educational and logistical materials to facilitate the training sessions for volunteers.
- Reinforce IT and English training:
Acquire more computers and musical instruments to meet the demand of the beneficiaries of the community and purchase the logistical material needed in the beautician training area. Delivery of equipment donated by *Paz y Convivencia*.
- Micro-entrepreneurship:
Opening and equipment of the microbusiness
Promote the product of the microbusiness for the self-sustainability of the Outreach Center
Administration and accounting training to manage the micro-business
- Volunteer Development:
Acquire educational and logistical materials to facilitate the training sessions and provide to volunteers.

E.5 Youth Movement established in Honduras and working on advocacy regarding youth crime prevention policy

Next Steps for the Establishment of the Youth Movement

- a. The Movement will be launched in July, after the proposal approval and approximately 1,500 young people will gather to listen to the Movement’s proposal. Subsequently, there will be a concert presented by young Honduran musicians.
- b. The formation of three chapters of the Movement, one in Choloma, one in San Pedro Sula and one in La Ceiba, which will depend on technical management from Tegucigalpa.
- c. Conduct the “Singing for Non Violence” Concert, where the movement’s official song will be chosen.
- d. Define a communications strategy and strengthen the Movement.
- e. Carry out mobilization and awareness raising activities with young people from San Pedro Sula, Choloma and La Ceiba.
- f. Develop a soccer game with five star players against violence
- g. Present the launch of the Youth Movement Against Violence and its work to the media.
- h. Redouble the promotion of the Movement and the activities it carries out

Next Steps for the Implementation of Recommendations

- a. Conduct advocacy activities to implement national policy initiatives for the Prevention of Violence.
- b. Support the Movement in the establishment of alliances and coordinate with national authorities for the revision of the proposed public policy on Violence Prevention.
- c. Participate in the design of public policy for prevention

- d. Support the political socialization of violence prevention.
- e. Advocate national government agencies for their inclusion in national public policies.
- f. Participate in regional initiatives through the Central American Integration System (SICA, Spanish acronym)
- g. Conduct advocacy activities for Prevention in alliance with regional initiatives through SICA.

E.6 Number of young people trained in life skills

- a. Train the facilitators of the new outreach center who will be selected this quarter.
- b. Define a monitoring plan for the groups of young beneficiaries of the months of March through June.
- c. Follow up with the facilitators with their life plans
- d. Select the mentors and clubs that will attend the “Dreaming My Life Challenge” workshop.
- e. Complete the number of beneficiaries for this outreach center.
- f. Continue to develop workshops at the San Martin outreach center until the goal is achieved.
- g. Begin training at the other outreach centers in Tegucigalpa, Villafranca, Nueva Suyapa and Flor del Campo in order to reach the most vulnerable young people.
- h. Follow up and support the facilitators with their life plans.

E.7 Number of young people joining youth-driven organizations or clubs to gain a sense of belonging and identity.

- a. Explore support for the proposals that were not selected with Rotary Club members, municipalities and others
- b. Support the strengthening and equipping of Clubs.
- c. Prepare evaluations of each of the proposals and the revision and adjustment of each of the clubs’ budgets
- d. Hold a meeting and training with the young people of winning proposals
- e. Prepare and present the proposal for Youth Clubs to USAID.
- f. Make arrangements with partner institutions to implement the clubs.
- g. Make arrangements with the municipalities for the launch of the clubs

E.8 Number of youth gaining access to positive use of free time as well as educational and vocational training to access job opportunities

- a. Develop agreements for the signing of the six vocational partners approved under the Strategy
- b. Train 1,701 young people for work in vocational centers, the Professional Formation Institute (INFOP Spanish acronym) and outreach centers
- c. Revision of the Potential beneficiary forms
- d. Choose and enroll the candidates to train in their area of vocation
- e. Sign up with attendees to ensure these attend training
- f. Start all training in the next quarter

- g. Participating organizations to hold an Opportunities Fair in San Isidro, San Juan, Chamelecón, Rivera Hernández, La Japón, Las Pilas and La Amistad in Choloma
- h. Continue using the Census data to identify and select the young people for vocational training.
- i. Prioritize communities considering the population and demand for training

E.9 Number of micro-entrepreneurial initiatives

- a. Delivery of the business plan to establish the micro-entrepreneurial initiatives
- b. Arrange the training for the communities of Satélite, Rivera Hernandez and Suazo Córdova in San Pedro Sula.
- c. Arrange the training for the communities of La Amistad, Victoria and Los Invencibles in the Municipality of Choloma with INFOP
- d. Support the implementation of the outreach centers' micro-entrepreneurial initiatives
- e. Monitor the implementation process of the micro-entrepreneurial initiatives
- f.

E.10 Number of youth accessing jobs or income generating activities

E.11 Number of communities reached through crime prevention media campaigns which raise awareness regarding the recuperation of values, reduction of intra-familial violence and gang prevention

- Launch the drug use prevention campaign in Puerto Lempira.
- Development of Campaign Strategy Proposal to present to USAID

E.12 Number of local observatories developed to monitor violence in target municipalities

- Coordinate people attending the workshops for at the regional office in La Ceiba.
- Donate equipment for MF at the regional office in La Ceiba.
- Support the development and re-engineering of the current pathology system
- Hire consultants to conduct the workshops.
- Delivery of equipment with the respective transfer record
- Coordinate actions for the dissemination of information from the local observatories.
- Testing with the local observatories.
- Testing of the IDUPAS server at the National Autonomous University of Honduras data center.
- Complete data validation processes in the early months of 2011.
- Complete the review by the local observatory coordination of the newsletter from January to June 2010.
- Complete the reports and writing of the newsletter from January to December 2010.
- Validate data from the first half of 2011.
- Coordination of the data analysis course

E.13 Number of ex-gang members accessing life skills and vocational training

- Formal request made so TV spots offered by INJ can start to air on Channel 8.
- Prepare the next group that will receive training
- Be in frequent contact with Ms. Aline Flores and ensure job placement for at least two young people.
- Ask for support from the Minister of Religious Affairs, Mr. Portillo, so that the Council of Ministers supports and reminds the Minister of INJ of the request to obtain 20 spots for young people in the program Challenge-100.
- Send information about the program via e-mail, coordinate the visit plan and prepare for the next presentation.
- Maintain contact with IHDEAS for future opportunities to support the young people economically.
- Insist, and seek other means to achieve positive contact with these people and make them commit to the Challenge-100 program and refer candidates to COHEP, Corporación Flores, and Inversiones La Paz Group.
- Get an appointment with the Human Resources Manager of INTUR through Ms. Anamaría Villeda.

E.13 Number of ex-gang members rehabilitated and employed

- Invest seed capital in micro-*maquila* project.
- Provide additional support to young people in the micro-*maquila*,
- Follow up on the young people who are working in different companies
- Continue seeking job opportunities for young people in other companies and also seek new candidates through faith-based institutions and institutions that rehabilitate young people in order to have a broader portfolio of candidates for Challenge 100.
- Prepare for the signing of the Desafio 100 commitment agreement.
- Request to the micro-*maquilas* an estimate of the necessary inputs and issue checks to respective supplier.

F Activity 6: Measure Program Impact on Gang Related Crime and Develop a Framework for Program Replication

F.1 AJR develops framework tool outlining the components most critical for designing an effective prevention program

- Apply final tweaks to Outreach Center Monitoring Sub-system
- Work with technical teams to finalize micro-enterprise monitoring tool
- Secure training dates CMPVs in M&E
- Identify and begin to train monitoring point persons CMPVs

- Introduce CMPV sub-system and provide training to point persons
- Introduce monitoring instrument for AJR Clubs and provide training
- Design monitoring instrument for AJR Mentors program and provide training
- Collaborate with technical teams to conduct pre and post communication campaign focus groups
- Retake Lessons Learned created in the Spring through one-on-one and small group sessions
- Initiate (Honduras) and set forth (El Salvador) monitoring of vocational training
- Continue routine monitoring of OCs
- Socialize protocol for Monitoring documentation under grants and put into place
- Ensure Lessons Learned process is expedited in Guatemala and that impact data has been captured for use under IND 8.1.1.

G. Activity 7 Restorative Justice for Juveniles

- Mrs. Mary Beloff will come to Honduras in July to carry out a three day workshop with the Juvenile Justice Reform Commission and to work with them on a final draft of a proposal for the new Juvenile Justice Law.
- Design of both the juvenile restorative justice training course and mediation techniques course are expected to begin.
- A Juvenile Restorative Forum is expected to be carried out in August with juvenile justice operators, where this training activity will be launched.
- An observational visit by the Juvenile Justice Regional Coordinator and Juvenile Justice Coordinator for Honduras, is being planned to Costa Rica in order to seek contacts and prepare an agenda for the observational visit with key stakeholders.
- Activities with IHNFA officially launched by the Director of the institution.
- Request for approval grant proposals from Casa Alianza Honduras and Save the Children Honduras CSO strengthening work

